

Serban Nichifor

**PENTAGON
- HOMAGE TO AMERICAN HEROES -**



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(SABAM, ASCAP, UCMR-ADA)**

- 1.) VICTORY - TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (1:30)
- 2.) HEROES' JOY - TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY (1:47)
- 3.) HEROES' SONG - TO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (1:39)
- 4.) SEMPER FI - TO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (1:51)
- 5.) AMERICAN AIR: AMAZING GRACE VARIATIONS (9:35)

Total Duration: ca 16:00

- TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE - Serban NICHIFOR (SABAM, ASCAP)

Serban NICHIFOR (SABAM, ASCAP)

This musical score is for the film 'The Fire of Love' by John Williams. It features a full orchestral arrangement with the following sections:

- WINDS:** Includes flutes, oboes, and bassoons. The score shows a melodic line in the flutes, often with triplets and a forte (*ff*) dynamic.
- BRASS:** Includes trumpets and trombones. The score features a powerful, rhythmic accompaniment, often with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Provides a steady, rhythmic pulse, often with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.
- STRINGS:** Includes violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The score features a melodic line in the violins, often with triplets and a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*ff*, *mf*), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute.

4₁

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a different instrument group: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. Each system consists of two staves: a treble staff for the upper part and a bass staff for the lower part. The WINDS and BRASS sections are written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/1 time signature. The Timp. and STRINGS sections are written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, triplets, and rests. The first system shows a complex arrangement of chords and triplets. The second system continues this pattern with similar chordal structures. The third system features a large, sustained chord in the upper staff and a triplet in the lower staff. The fourth system concludes with a final triplet in the upper staff and a triplet in the lower staff.

7

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains staves for WINDS, BRASS, Timp., and STRINGS. Each instrument group has a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. Measure 7 begins with a fermata over the first measure of the grand staff for all instruments. In measure 8, the WINDS and BRASS parts play a triplet of eighth notes in the treble clef and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef. The Timp. and STRINGS parts play a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

9

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

ff

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 9-12, and the second system contains measures 13-16. The WINDS and BRASS parts are in treble clef, while the Timp. and STRINGS parts are in bass clef. The WINDS and BRASS parts feature complex chords and triplets. The Timp. part features a triplet pattern. The STRINGS part features a triplet pattern and a forte (ff) dynamic marking.

11

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score for measures 11 and 12 is as follows:

- WINDS:** Two empty staves (treble and bass clef).
- BRASS:** Two empty staves in measure 11. In measure 12, the treble staff has a single note (G#4), and the bass staff is empty.
- Timp.:** Two empty staves (treble and bass clef).
- STRINGS:**
 - Measure 11:** The treble staff contains four chords, each marked with a triplet '3'. The notes are: F#2, A#2, C#3, E3; F#2, A#2, C#3, E3; F#2, A#2, C#3, E3; F#2, A#2, C#3, E3. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#1, A#1, C#2) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (F#1, A#1, C#2), both marked with a triplet '3' and a slur.
 - Measure 12:** The treble staff contains three chords, each marked with a triplet '3'. The notes are: F#2, A#2, C#3, E3; F#2, A#2, C#3, E3; F#2, A#2, C#3, E3. The bass staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#1, A#1, C#2) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (F#1, A#1, C#2), both marked with a triplet '3' and a slur.

13

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

mf

16

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The image shows a musical score for measures 16, 17, and 18. The score is divided into four systems: WINDS, BRASS, Timp., and STRINGS. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The WINDS part is mostly empty. The BRASS and STRINGS parts have complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and septuplets. The Timp. part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

19

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

ff

This musical score page contains measures 19 through 22 for four instrumental sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 19 begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The WINDS and BRASS sections play complex, multi-measure rests followed by eighth-note patterns with triplets. The Timp. section plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The STRINGS section plays a complex, multi-measure rest followed by eighth-note patterns with triplets. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, multi-measure rests, and dynamic markings.

23

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is written for four staves: WINDS, BRASS, Timp., and STRINGS. The WINDS and BRASS staves are in treble clef, while the Timp. and STRINGS staves are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The WINDS and BRASS staves feature a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in groups of three. The Timp. staff plays a simple, steady pattern of eighth notes. The STRINGS staff plays a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in groups of three. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in groups of three. The second measure contains a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in groups of three. The third measure contains a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in groups of three.

26

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains measures 26 through 29. The score is divided into four main sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. The WINDS section consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a melodic line in the bass staff featuring triplets and a harmonic line in the treble staff. The BRASS section has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a harmonic line in the treble staff. The Timp. section has a single staff with a melodic line. The STRINGS section has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a harmonic line in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is marked with measure numbers 26, 27, 28, and 29.

29

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score for measures 29-31 is arranged in four systems. The first system, labeled 'WINDS', consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns including triplets. The second system, labeled 'BRASS', also has two staves with similar complex patterns. The third system, labeled 'Timp.', has a single bass clef staff with a simpler rhythmic pattern. The fourth system, labeled 'STRINGS', has two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns including triplets. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure numbers 29, 30, and 31 are indicated at the top of the first staff in each system.

32

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains measures 32, 33, and 34 for four orchestral sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. Each section is represented by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The WINDS and BRASS parts feature complex, rhythmic patterns with many triplets and slurs. The Timp. part has a simpler, more rhythmic pattern. The STRINGS part also features complex, rhythmic patterns with many triplets and slurs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The page number 32 is written at the top left of the WINDS staff.

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

35

3

3

3

41 $\text{♩} = 80$

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

fff

fff

fff

Bucharest (Romania),
26-XI-2009

HEROES' JOY
- To The UNITED STATES NAVY -

Serban Nichifor

Deciso

The musical score is written for Winds and Brass in D major, 2/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) is marked 'Deciso' and features a tempo of 128. The Winds part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, while the Brass part starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tempo changes to 80 for measures 5-6 and 40 for measures 7-8. The second system (measures 9-12) starts with a tempo of 64 and includes markings for 'rubato' and 'ritardando'. The Winds part is marked *mf* and the Brass part *mp*. The score concludes with a 5/4 time signature change in measure 12.

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 90$ $\text{♩} = 100$

mf

mf

mf *poco a poco accelerando*

mp

11 $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 116$ $\text{♩} = 120$

15 $\text{♩} = 124$ $\text{♩} = 130$

18 $\text{♩} = 134$

The musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures 15, 16, 17, and 18. Measures 15-17 are marked with a tempo of 124 and 130. Measure 18 is marked with a tempo of 134. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs.

21 $\text{♩} = 140$

24 $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 144$

sub. rall.

ff Sub. VIVO

f

The musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves form a grand staff in treble and bass clefs, and the next two staves form another grand staff in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 21 begins with a tempo marking of 140. Measures 21-23 feature dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves and more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 24 starts with a tempo change to 100, followed by a change to 144. A 'sub. rall.' marking appears in measure 24, and a 'Sub. VIVO' section begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The lower staves continue with rhythmic accompaniment, while the upper staves have rests in the later part of measure 24.

27

31

♩ = 148

34)

37)

This musical score is written for a four-staff instrument, likely a grand piano, in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The score is divided into two systems. The first system, labeled '34)', contains measures 34, 35, and 36. Measure 34 features a complex texture with multiple chords and melodic lines in both the treble and bass staves. Measures 35 and 36 continue this texture with various chordal and melodic patterns. The second system, labeled '37)', contains measures 37, 38, 39, and 40. Measure 37 shows a continuation of the complex texture. Measures 38 and 39 feature more pronounced chordal structures. Measure 40 concludes the system with a final chordal pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings (e.g., accents and slurs).

40) $\text{♩} = 150$

PRESTO

43) *ff*

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins at measure 40 with a tempo indication of $\text{♩} = 150$. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part is composed of chords and arpeggiated figures, while the violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. Measures 41 and 42 are marked 'PRESTO'. Measure 43 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The piano part consists of chords and arpeggiated figures, while the violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents.

46

ff

f

48

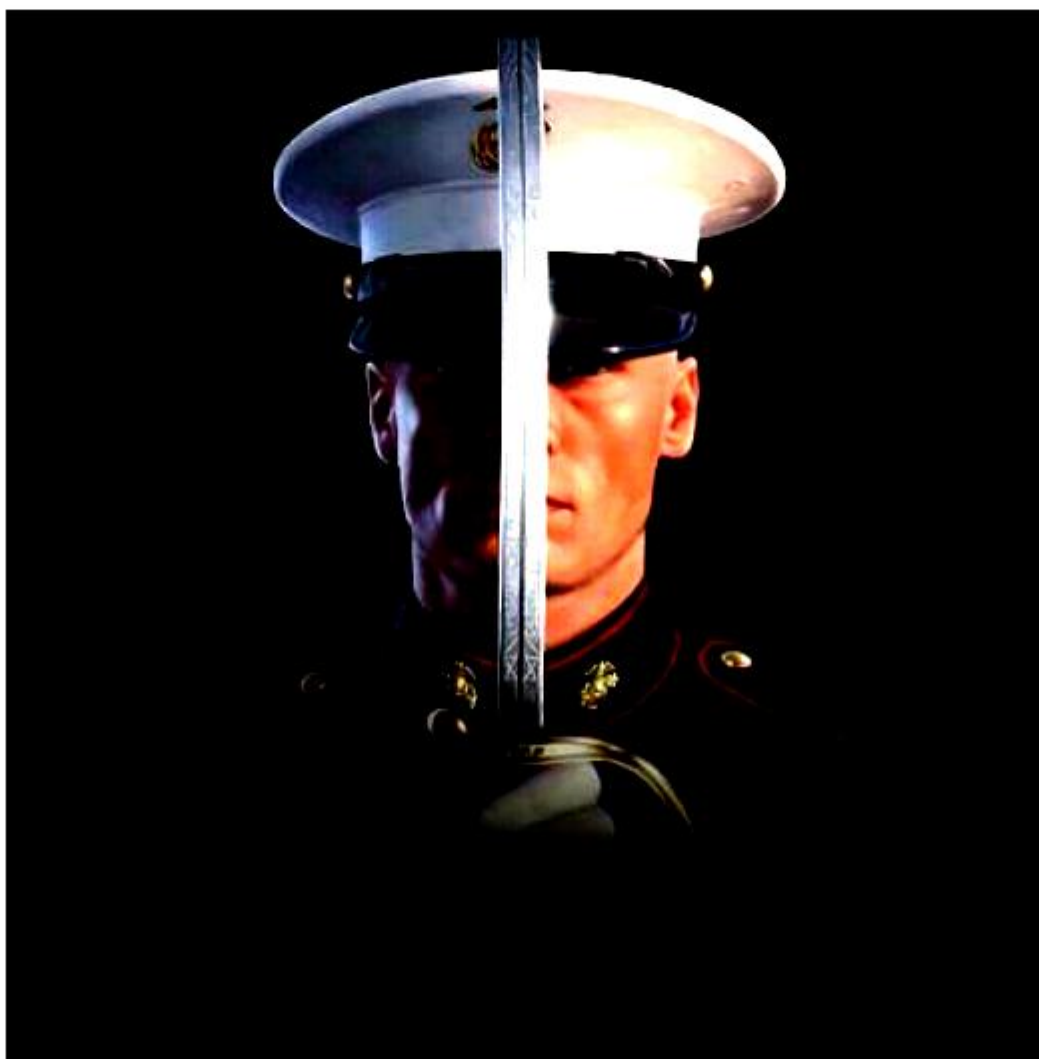
fff

fff

fff

fff

Bucharest, December 3, 2009



HEROES' SONG

- TO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS -

Energetically

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ (band score reduction)

The musical score is written for a band and is a reduction of a full score. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 144 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 4. The second system contains measures 5 through 7. The third system contains measures 8 through 11. The notation includes various musical symbols such as rests, notes, stems, beams, and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'f' (forte). The bass staves feature a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed notes and rests. The treble staves feature a melodic line that is more complex in the later measures, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

13 *ff*

16

19 *ff*

22)

This system contains measures 22 through 25. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measures 22-24 are mostly rests, with measure 25 containing a series of tied chords. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, mostly octaves and dyads, with some accidentals.

26)

This system contains measures 26 through 29. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measures 26-28 contain tied chords, while measure 29 begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and contains a series of eighth notes. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, mostly octaves and dyads, with some accidentals.

30)

This system contains measures 30 through 33. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measures 30-33 contain a series of eighth notes with various accidentals. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, mostly octaves and dyads, with some accidentals.

33

ff

36

39

43

ff

This system contains measures 43 through 46. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a melodic line with ties and a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The middle staves contain dense chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The bottom staff provides a steady bass line with eighth-note patterns.

47

This system contains measures 47 through 50. The musical texture continues with intricate arpeggiated patterns in the middle staves and a consistent bass line. The top staff shows melodic development with various note values and rests.

50

This system contains measures 50 through 53, concluding the page. It includes trills, triplets, and other ornamental figures. The bottom staff continues with its characteristic eighth-note bass line. The system ends with a double bar line.

19032010

Semper Fi

- To The United States Marine Corps -

Serban Nichifor

Energetically

♩ = 140

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

ff

f

f

6)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) and String (Str) staves are empty, indicating they are silent. The Trumpet (Tp) staff has a melodic line starting in measure 6, with triplets in measures 8 and 10. The Trombone (Tb) staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Piano 1 (Pf1) is silent. Piano 2 (Pf2) and Piano 3 (Pf3) play eighth-note accompaniments with accents.

11)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

f

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) staff is mostly silent, with a forte (f) chord in measure 15. The Trumpet (Tp) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The Trombone (Tb) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The String (Str) staff is mostly silent. The Piano 1 (Pf1) staff is mostly silent. The Piano 2 (Pf2) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The Piano 3 (Pf3) staff has a rhythmic pattern with accents in measures 11-14.

16)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts are in the upper register, while the Trombone (Tb), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3) parts are in the lower register. The Flute and Trumpet parts have melodic lines with triplets in measures 18 and 19. The Trombone and Piano 2 parts have harmonic accompaniment. The Piano 3 part has a rhythmic accompaniment. The String (Str) and Piano 1 (Pf1) parts are silent.

20

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

f

The musical score is for a 7-piece ensemble. It begins at measure 20. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts play triplet eighth notes. The Trombone (Tb) part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The String (Str) part is silent until measure 24, where it enters with a triplet eighth-note pattern. Piano 1 (Pf1) is silent. Piano 2 (Pf2) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Piano 3 (Pf3) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with accents. A forte (f) dynamic marking appears in the String part at measure 24.

24)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score is for a percussion ensemble and woodwinds. It consists of seven staves. The first four staves are for woodwinds: Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), and String (Str). The last three staves are for percussion: Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is divided into four measures. The first measure starts with a 24-measure rehearsal mark. The woodwinds and strings play a complex, syncopated melody with many triplets and slurs. The percussion parts are more rhythmic, with Pf1 playing a steady eighth-note pattern, Pf2 playing a similar pattern with accents, and Pf3 playing a more complex, syncopated pattern with accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

28)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

30

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (Fl) and second staff (Tp) contain melodic lines with accents. The third staff (Tb) is empty. The fourth staff (Str) contains a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff (Pf1) is empty. The sixth staff (Pf2) contains a harmonic accompaniment. The seventh staff (Pf3) contains a rhythmic pattern. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

32)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

ff

ff

34)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score is arranged in seven staves. The Flute (Fl) part is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 35. The Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), and Piano 1 (Pf1) parts feature a powerful, sustained chord in measure 34, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The Piano 2 (Pf2) part provides a harmonic foundation with a sustained chord. The Piano 3 (Pf3) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The string (Str) part is silent. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

37)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 37 through 41. The Flute (Fl) part is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 37. The Trumpet (Tp) part features a melodic line with triplets in measures 37, 40, and 41. The Trombone (Tb) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The String (Str) part is silent. The Piano 1 (Pf1) part plays chords with triplets in measures 37, 40, and 41. The Piano 2 (Pf2) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The Piano 3 (Pf3) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs and accents.

42)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score for measures 42-44 is as follows:

- Flute (Fl):** Measure 42: Rest. Measure 43: Rest. Measure 44: Rest.
- Trumpet (Tp):** Measure 42: Triplet of eighth notes. Measure 43: Sustained chord. Measure 44: Sustained chord.
- Trombone (Tb):** Measure 42: Sustained chord. Measure 43: Rest. Measure 44: Rest.
- String (Str):** Measure 42: Rest. Measure 43: Rest. Measure 44: Rest.
- Piano 1 (Pf1):** Measure 42: Triplet of eighth notes. Measure 43: Sustained chord. Measure 44: Sustained chord.
- Piano 2 (Pf2):** Measure 42: Sustained chord. Measure 43: Eighth-note pattern. Measure 44: Eighth-note pattern.
- Piano 3 (Pf3):** Measure 42: Eighth-note pattern with accents. Measure 43: Eighth-note pattern with accents. Measure 44: Eighth-note pattern with accents.

45)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

48)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of seven staves. The first staff (Fl) and second staff (Tp) contain melodic lines with slurs and ties across measures 48, 49, and 50. The third staff (Tb) is empty. The fourth staff (Str) is empty. The fifth staff (Pf1) is empty. The sixth staff (Pf2) contains a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in measures 48 and 49, followed by a quarter-note pattern in measure 50. The seventh staff (Pf3) contains a triplet eighth-note pattern in measures 48 and 49, followed by a quarter-note pattern in measure 50. All parts converge to a final chord in measure 51.

51)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 51, 52, and 53. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Flute I (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts play a melodic line with triplets in measures 51 and 52, followed by sustained chords in measure 53. The Trombone (Tb) and String (Str) parts are silent in measures 51 and 52, and play sustained chords in measure 53. Piano 1 (Pf1) plays a melodic line with triplets in measures 51 and 52, and sustained chords in measure 53. Piano 2 (Pf2) and Piano 3 (Pf3) play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with accents in all three measures.

Piu Mosso

54

Fl

3

3

♩ = 144

Tp

3

3

Tb

Str

3

3

Pf1

3

3

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 54 and 55 of a piece titled 'Piu Mosso'. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Piu Mosso' and the metronome is set to 144. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score shows various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and accents. In measure 54, the Flute and Trumpet play a triplet of eighth notes, while the Trombone and String are silent. The Piano 1 plays a triplet of eighth notes, and the Piano 2 and 3 play a triplet of eighth notes. In measure 55, the Flute and Trumpet play a triplet of eighth notes, while the Trombone and String are silent. The Piano 1 plays a triplet of eighth notes, and the Piano 2 and 3 play a triplet of eighth notes.

56

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score page contains measures 56 through 59. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts feature complex triplet and sixteenth-note patterns. The Trombone (Tb) part is mostly silent, with some notes appearing in measure 59. The String (Str) part mirrors the melodic lines of the Flute and Trumpet. Piano 1 (Pf1) is silent throughout. Piano 2 (Pf2) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Piano 3 (Pf3) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with accents. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

59

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score page contains measures 59 through 61. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 59 and 60 feature complex chords with triplets in the Flute, Trumpet, and String parts. The Trombone part is silent in these measures. Measures 61 and 62 show a change in the piano accompaniment, with Pf1 and Pf2 playing chords and Pf3 playing a rhythmic pattern. The Flute, Trumpet, and String parts continue with their complex textures, including triplets and accents.

62)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Sempre Piu Mosso

7 150

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score is for a piece titled "Sempre Piu Mosso". It is written for a large ensemble consisting of Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is in 3/4 time and begins with a tempo marking of 150. The Flute and Trumpet parts start with a rest in the first measure, followed by a series of chords and melodic lines. The Trombone part features a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The String part consists of a series of chords. The Piano 1 part features a series of chords. The Piano 2 part features a series of chords. The Piano 3 part features a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.

69

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves, each representing a different instrument. The first staff is for the Flute (Fl), the second for the Trumpet (Tp), the third for the Trombone (Tb), the fourth for the String (Str), the fifth for Piano 1 (Pf1), the sixth for Piano 2 (Pf2), and the seventh for Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is divided into four measures. Measures 69, 70, and 71 show the Flute and Trumpet parts playing triplet eighth notes. The Trombone and String parts play a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. The Piano parts also play a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Measure 72 shows the Flute and Trumpet parts playing sustained notes, while the Trombone and String parts continue their eighth-note pattern. The Piano parts also continue their eighth-note pattern.

73)

Fl

sepmre accelerando

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

75, $\text{♩} = 154$

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

fff

fff

78,

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

June 21, 2012

Serban Nichifor

AMERICAN AIR

Amazing Grace Variations

Serban Nichifor

AMERICAN AIR
Amazing Grace Variations

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

4 Fr. Horns in F (ossia 2 Horns: 1 & 3)

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

AMERICAN AIR

Amazing Grace Variations

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

1 - 52

p

p tremolo

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in the first measure. The Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, Fr. Horns in F 1-3, Fr. Horns in F 2-4, Trumpet in B, and Trombone parts are mostly silent in this section. The Timpani part has a single note. The Vibraphone part has a melodic line. The Celesta part has a complex rhythmic pattern. The Piano part has a single note. The Banjo part has a single note. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts have a single note. The Viola part has a single note. The Cello and Contrabass parts have a single note.

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

Pizz.

Pizz.

- 5 -

25/

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mp

mf

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

J-56

mp

ord.

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mf

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mf

f

ord.

79

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

f

75

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

1-80

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

The musical score is for page 12 of a piece. It features a variety of instruments: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, French Horns (1-3 and 2-4), Trumpet in B, Trombone, Timpani, Vibraphone, Celesta, Piano, Banjo, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello, and Contrabass. The score is written in 2/4 time. The woodwinds and strings have some melodic lines, while the percussion (Vibraphone, Celesta, Banjo, Timpani) provides a rhythmic foundation. Dynamic markings like *mf* and *f* are present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Flute
 Oboe
 Clarinet in B
 Bassoon
 Fr. Horns in F 1-3
 Fr. Horns in F 2-4
 Trumpet in B
 Trombone
 Timpani
 Vibraphone
 Celesta
 Piano
 Banjo
 Violin 1
 Violin 2
 Viola
 Cello
 Contrabass

Musical score for page 13, measures 61-62. The score includes parts for woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. Measures 61-62 show a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (ff) section. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes, while the brass and percussion have more active parts. The piano and banjo play a rhythmic accompaniment. The violins and violas have a melodic line with a crescendo. The cellos and contrabasses play a bass line. The timpani and vibraphone provide a steady pulse.

- 14 -

155

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

p tremolo

p tremolo

p tremolo

p pizz.

Contrabass

124

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Banjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1-3

Fr. Horns in F 2-4

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

LARGO - QUASI SENZA TEMPO

Banjo

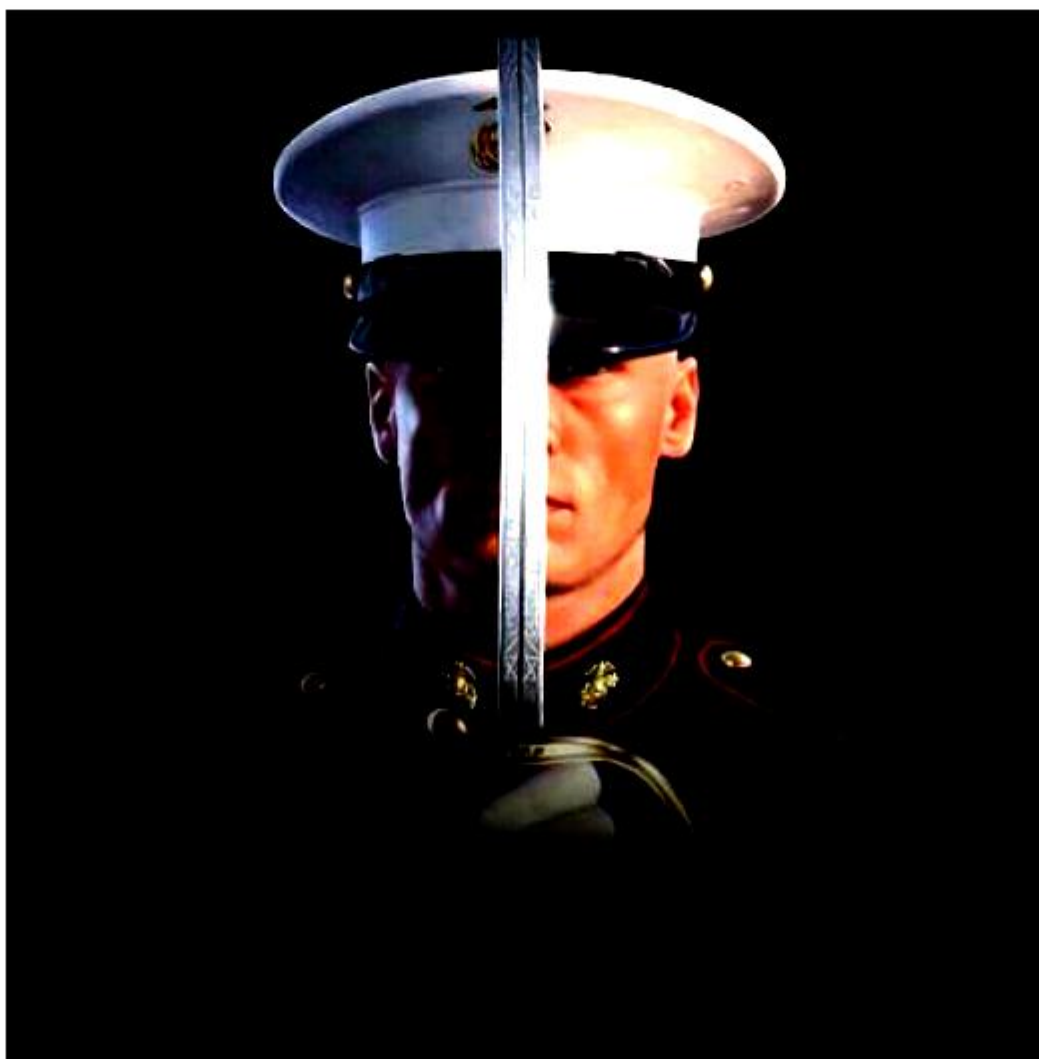
Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass



HEROES' SONG

- TO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS -

Energetically

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ (band score reduction)

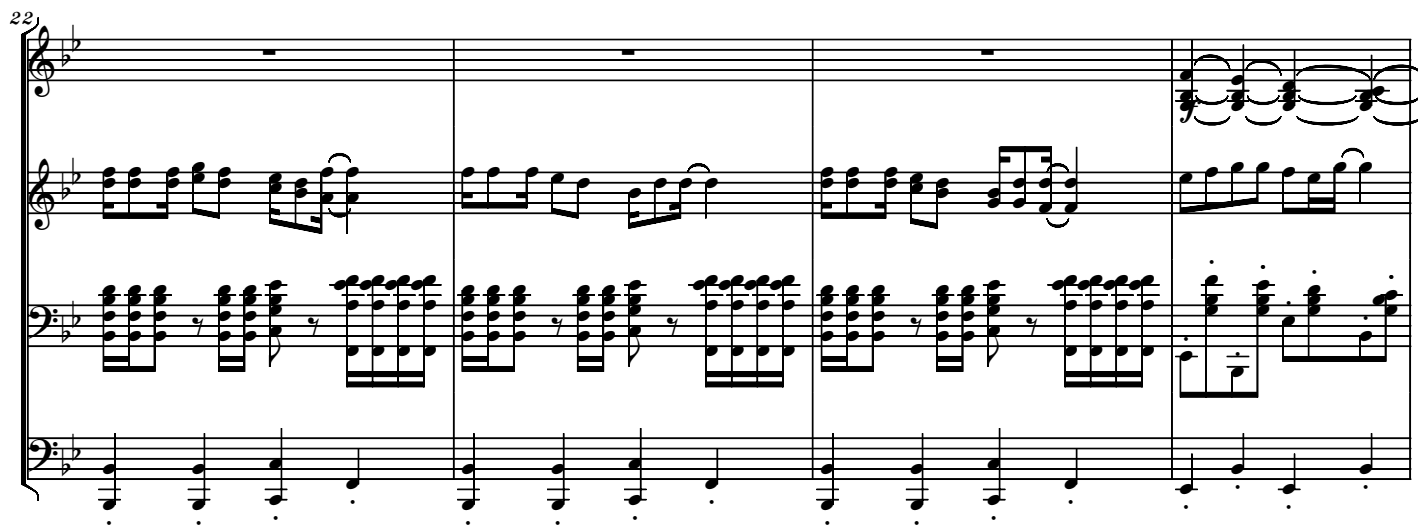
The musical score is written for a band and is a reduction of a full score. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 144 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-4) shows a treble staff with rests, a melody starting in measure 3, and a bass staff with a complex rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (measures 5-7) continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 8-12) introduces a new melodic line in the treble staff while maintaining the bass accompaniment. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo).

13 *ff*

16

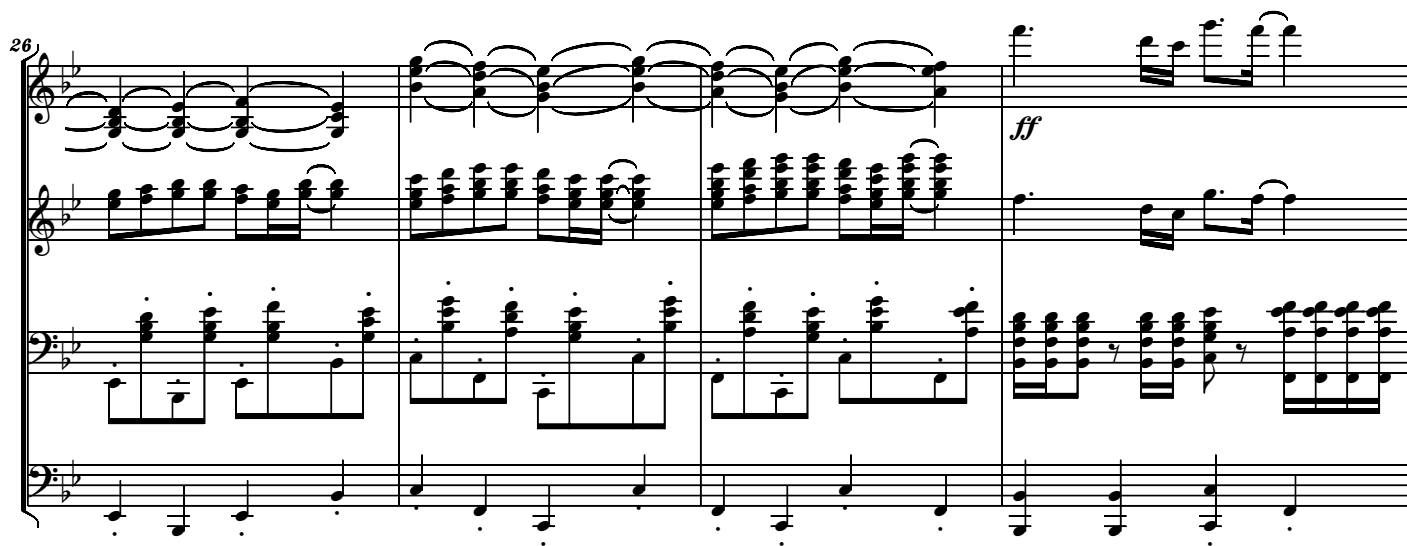
19 *ff*

22



System 22: This system contains measures 22 through 25. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The middle staves have dense, rhythmic patterns, possibly for a keyboard instrument. The bottom staff has a steady, low-register accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

26



System 26: This system contains measures 26 through 29. Measure 28 includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The musical texture continues with dense chords and rhythmic patterns across the staves. The bottom staff maintains a consistent accompaniment.

30



System 30: This system contains measures 30 through 32. The musical notation shows a continuation of the complex textures from the previous systems, with various rhythmic figures and chordal structures. The bottom staff's accompaniment remains a constant presence.

33

ff

36

ff

39

ff

43

ff

This system contains measures 43 through 46. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a melodic line with ties and a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The middle staves contain dense chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The bottom staff provides a steady bass line with eighth-note patterns.

47

This system contains measures 47 through 50. The musical texture continues with intricate arpeggiated patterns in the middle staves and a consistent bass line. The top staff shows melodic development with various note values and rests.

50

This system contains measures 50 through 53, concluding the page. It includes trills, triplets, and other ornamental figures. The bottom staff features a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

19032010

HEROES' JOY
- To The U.S. NAVY -

Serban Nichifor

Deciso

The piano score for "Heroes' Joy - To The U.S. Navy" is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a tempo marking of 116. The first system includes dynamics of *f*, *ff*, and *mp rubato*. The second system starts at measure 6 and includes a *ritardando* marking, with dynamics of *mp* and *f*. The third system starts at measure 9 and includes a *poco a poco accelerando* marking, with dynamics of *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The fourth system starts at measure 13 and includes dynamics of *mp* and *mf*. The fifth system starts at measure 17 and includes dynamics of *mp* and *mf*. The piece concludes with a tempo marking of 134.

20 $\text{♩} = 140$

24 $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 144$

sub. rall. LARGO *ff* Sub. VIVO

fff quasi signal *p* *f*

27

31

34 $\text{♩} = 148$

37

40

$\text{♩} = 150$ PRESTO

43

45

f

48

fff

Bucharest,
December 3, 2009

Semper Fi

- To The United States Marine Corps -

Serban Nichifor

Energetically

♩ = 140

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

ff

f

f

f

6)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score for measures 6 through 10 is as follows:

- Flute (Fl):** Measures 6-10 are mostly empty, with a few notes in measure 6.
- Trumpet (Tp):** Measures 6-10 feature a melodic line. Measures 8 and 10 contain triplets.
- Trombone (Tb):** Measures 6-10 feature a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- String (Str):** Measures 6-10 are mostly empty.
- Piano 1 (Pf1):** Measures 6-10 are mostly empty.
- Piano 2 (Pf2):** Measures 6-10 feature a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Piano 3 (Pf3):** Measures 6-10 feature a more complex eighth-note pattern with accents.

11)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

f

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) staff is mostly silent, with a forte (f) chord in measure 15. The Trumpet (Tp) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The Trombone (Tb) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The String (Str) staff is mostly silent. The Piano 1 (Pf1) staff is mostly silent. The Piano 2 (Pf2) staff has a melodic line with slurs in measures 11-14. The Piano 3 (Pf3) staff has a rhythmic pattern with accents in measures 11-14.

16)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts are in the upper register, while the Trombone (Tb), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3) parts are in the lower register. The String (Str) and Piano 1 (Pf1) parts are silent. The Flute and Trumpet parts have melodic lines with triplets in measures 18 and 19. The Trombone and Piano 2 parts have harmonic accompaniment. The Piano 3 part has a rhythmic accompaniment. The String and Piano 1 parts are silent.

20

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

f

24)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts begin in measure 24 with triplets of eighth notes. In measures 26 and 27, they play sustained chords. The Trombone (Tb) and String (Str) parts play sustained chords throughout the measures. Piano 1 (Pf1) is silent. Piano 2 (Pf2) plays sustained chords. Piano 3 (Pf3) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.

28)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first four staves are for woodwinds: Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), and Saxophone (Str). The last three staves are for piano: Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. Measure 28 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The woodwinds play a melodic line with triplets, while the piano provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Measure 29 continues the melodic line for the woodwinds and the piano accompaniment.

30

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves, each representing a different instrument. The first staff is for Flute (Fl), the second for Trumpet (Tp), the third for Trombone (Tb), the fourth for String ensemble (Str), the fifth for Piano 1 (Pf1), the sixth for Piano 2 (Pf2), and the seventh for Piano 3 (Pf3). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 30 is marked with a '30' at the beginning. In measure 30, the Flute, Trumpet, and String ensemble parts have dense, multi-measure rests. The Piano 2 and Piano 3 parts have complex rhythmic patterns. In measure 31, the Flute, Trumpet, and String ensemble parts enter with accented chords, while the Piano 1, Piano 2, and Piano 3 parts continue their complex rhythmic patterns.

32)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

ff

ff

34)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

37)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score for measures 37-41 features the following details:

- Flute (Fl):** Remains silent throughout the measures.
- Trumpet (Tp):** Plays a melodic line with triplets in measures 37, 39, and 41. A key signature change to one flat occurs between measures 38 and 39.
- Trombone (Tb):** Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and sixteenth-note patterns.
- String (Str):** Remains silent throughout the measures.
- Piano 1 (Pf1):** Mirrors the melodic and harmonic elements of the Trumpet part.
- Piano 2 (Pf2):** Plays a consistent pattern of sustained chords with sixteenth-note accompaniment.
- Piano 3 (Pf3):** Features a rhythmic pattern of sixteenth-note chords, each marked with an accent (>).

12

45)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

48)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of seven staves. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) staves have a melodic line starting in measure 48, marked with a slur and a tie to measure 51. The Trombone (Tb) and String (Str) staves are mostly rests, with a final chord in measure 51. Piano 1 (Pf1) is also mostly rests, with a final chord in measure 51. Piano 2 (Pf2) plays a complex rhythmic pattern of beamed sixteenth notes, with a final chord in measure 51. Piano 3 (Pf3) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with accents, with a final chord in measure 51. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4.

51)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

51)

52)

53)

Piu Mosso

54

Fl

3

3

♩ = 144

Tp

3

3

Tb

Str

3

3

Pf1

3

3

Pf2

Pf3

56

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score page contains measures 56 through 59. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The parts are arranged vertically: Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). Measures 56 and 57 feature complex textures with triplets and sustained chords in the Flute, Trumpet, and String parts. The Trombone part is silent in these measures. Measures 58 and 59 continue the melodic and harmonic development, with the Piano parts providing a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The Piano 2 part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the Piano 3 part features a more complex, syncopated pattern with accents.

59

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score page contains measures 59 through 61. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 59 and 60 feature complex chordal textures with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns across most instruments. The Flute and Trumpet parts have many beamed notes, while the Trombone part is mostly rests. In measure 61, the music transitions to a new section with a key signature change to one flat (Bb and F), indicated by a double bar line and a key signature change. The Flute, Trumpet, String, and Piano 1 parts continue with complex textures, while the Trombone and Piano 2 parts have rests. Piano 3 continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

62)

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Sempre Piu Mosso

7 150

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

This musical score is for a piece titled "Sempre Piu Mosso". It is written for a large ensemble consisting of Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), String (Str), Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is in 3/4 time and begins with a tempo marking of 150. The Flute and Trumpet parts start with a rest in the first measure, followed by a series of chords and melodic lines. The Trombone part features a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The String part consists of a series of chords. The Piano 1 part features a series of chords. The Piano 2 part features a series of chords. The Piano 3 part features a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.

69

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first four staves are for woodwinds and strings: Flute (Fl), Trumpet (Tp), Trombone (Tb), and Stradivarius (Str). The last three staves are for piano: Piano 1 (Pf1), Piano 2 (Pf2), and Piano 3 (Pf3). The score is divided into four measures. Measures 69 and 70 show a transition from a more static chordal texture to a more active one. In measures 69-70, the woodwinds and strings play chords with triplets. In measures 71-72, the woodwinds and strings play sixteenth-note patterns, while the piano parts continue with chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

73)

Fl

sepmre accelerando

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 73 and 74. The Flute (Fl) and Trumpet (Tp) parts have long, sustained notes with a 'sepmre accelerando' instruction. The Trombone (Tb) part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The String (Str) part has a sustained note. The Piano (Pf1, Pf2, Pf3) parts have a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is written in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

75, $\text{♩} = 154$

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

fff

fff

78,

Fl

Tp

Tb

Str

Pf1

Pf2

Pf3

June 21, 2012

VICTORY !

Grandioso

- TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE - Serban NICHIFOR (SABAM, ASCAP)

WINDS

ff

mf

BRASS

ff

f

Timp.

ff

STRINGS

ff

ff

4₁

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a different instrument group: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system begins with a 4/1 time signature. The second system features a key signature change to one flat (B-flat). The third system features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The fourth system features a key signature change to one sharp (F-sharp). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, triplets, and rests. The WINDS and BRASS parts often play chords, while the Timp. and STRINGS parts play more melodic lines. The key signature changes occur at the beginning of the second, third, and fourth systems.

7

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains staves for Winds, Brass, Timp., and Strings. Each instrument group has a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The Winds and Brass sections play chords in the treble clef and a triplet eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. The Timp. and Strings sections play the triplet eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. Measure 7 starts with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Measure 8 continues the patterns. Triplet markings (3) are present above the eighth notes in the bass clef of all staves.

9

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

ff

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 9-12) features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. The second system (measures 13-16) features a strong, rhythmic pattern with triplets and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The WINDS and BRASS parts are in treble clef, while the Timp. and STRINGS parts are in bass clef. The STRINGS part includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking in the second system.

11

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is divided into two measures, 11 and 12. The WINDS section consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and is empty in both measures. The BRASS section also consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). In measure 12, the upper staff has a single note (G#4), while the lower staff is empty. The Timp. (Timpani) section consists of a single staff (bass clef) and is empty in both measures. The STRINGS section consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). In measure 11, the upper staff has four chords, each marked with a triplet '3'. The lower staff has four triplet eighth notes, each marked with a triplet '3'. In measure 12, the upper staff has three chords, each marked with a triplet '3'. The lower staff has four triplet eighth notes, each marked with a triplet '3'.

13

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

mf

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a staff for a different instrument group. The first system is for WINDS, the second for BRASS, the third for Timp. (Timpani), and the fourth for STRINGS. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The first measure (measure 13) is marked with a '13' and a treble clef. The WINDS section is empty. The BRASS section plays a series of chords, mostly triads, with a '3' indicating a triplet. The Timp. section is empty. The STRINGS section plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a '3' indicating a triplet. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present in measure 14. Measure 14 continues the patterns from measure 13. Measure 15 continues the patterns from measure 14.

16

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is divided into three measures. The WINDS part is empty. The BRASS and STRINGS parts have complex notation including triplets and 7th chords. The Timp. part is empty.

19

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

ff

This musical score page contains measures 19 through 22. It is divided into four main sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. Each section has a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The WINDS and BRASS sections feature complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Timp. section has a simpler, more rhythmic pattern. The STRINGS section starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps between measures 20 and 21. The time signature is 4/4.

23

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score is written for four sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp., and STRINGS. The score is divided into three measures. The WINDS and BRASS sections play a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The Timp. section plays a simple rhythmic pattern. The STRINGS section plays a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The score is written in 2/3 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#).

26

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains measures 26 through 28. The score is divided into four main sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. The WINDS section consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a melodic line in the bass staff featuring triplet eighth notes and a chordal line in the treble staff. The BRASS section has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a chordal line in the treble staff and a single bass line in the bass staff. The Timp. section has a single staff with a single bass line. The STRINGS section has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a chordal line in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass staff featuring triplet eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The measure numbers 26, 27, and 28 are indicated at the top of the first, second, and third measures respectively.

29

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

The musical score for measures 29-31 is arranged in four systems. The first system, labeled 'WINDS', consists of a treble and bass staff. The second system, labeled 'BRASS', also has a treble and bass staff. The third system, labeled 'Timp.', has a single bass staff. The fourth system, labeled 'STRINGS', has a treble and bass staff. Measures 29 and 30 feature complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and slurs. Measure 31 shows a continuation of these patterns with more triplets and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation.

32

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

This musical score page contains measures 32, 33, and 34 for four orchestral sections: WINDS, BRASS, Timp. (Timpani), and STRINGS. Each section is represented by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The WINDS and BRASS sections play a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in triplet groups, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The Timp. section plays a simpler pattern of eighth notes, also in triplet groups. The STRINGS section plays a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in triplet groups, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in black ink on white paper.

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

35

3

3

3

41 $\text{♩} = 80$

WINDS

BRASS

Timp.

STRINGS

fff

fff

fff

Bucharest (Romania),
26-XI-2009

VICTORY !
- TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE -
Piano Reduction

Grandioso

Serban NICHIFOR (SABAM, ASCAP)

This piano reduction score is written for a grand piano in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'Grandioso' and the dynamics begin with 'ff' (fortissimo). The score is divided into five systems, each with a measure number (1, 4, 7, 9, 11) at the start of the first staff. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with frequent triplets and some complex chords, while the left hand (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and sustained chords. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass note in the left hand.

13

16

19

23

26

29

32

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the Bass staff. The score consists of 32 measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes triplets. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, often beamed together. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

35

fff

3

fff

41

7

7

7

7

GOD BLESS AMERICA !
- "AMAZING GRACE" VARIATIONS" -
To Rich and Sue McClellan

Serban Nichifor
Source of the air: "Amazing Grace" ("New Britain" -
folk hymn from "The Southern Harmony" Book, 1835),
"Music in the New World" by Charles Hamm,
W.W. Norton & Company, New York 1983

Lontano e Dolce

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1

Fr. Horns in F 2

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Barjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

12

13

43 J-56

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1

Fr. Horns in F 2

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Barjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mp

ord.

ord.

56

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1

Fr. Horns in F 2

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Barjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mf

92 J-62

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1

Fr. Horns in F 2

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Barjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mf

f

fff

ord.

trémolo

100

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B

Bassoon

Fr. Horns in F 1

Fr. Horns in F 2

Trumpet in B

Trombone

Timpani

Vibraphone

Celesta

Piano

Barjo

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

mf

fff

p

trémolo

SERBAN NICHIFOR

(8-X-2014)

KADDISH

for Soprano or Tenor and Organ

Poems in Romanian by

BENEDICT SOLOMON

- 1. Tu mi-ai ucis credinta***
- 2. Pastel multicolor***
- 3. Kafka***

**Copyright (c) 2014 by Serban Nichifor
(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)**

GRAVE

TU MI-AI UCIS CREDINTA
Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Muzica de Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 54

Soprano

Organ

ff *mp* *p* simile

8

Soprano

Organ

mf

Si da-ca am ple - cat Dinas-ta lu - me U - cis de

14

Soprano

Organ

ti - ne, De u - ra ta, De se - tea ta de san ge, De se - tea de pu - te - re,

18

Soprano

f Te voi ier - ta *mf* Dar nu te voi ier-

Organ

23

Soprano

- ta Ca mi'ai u - - cis pa rin - tii, Cami'ai u - cis ne -

mp *mf*

Organ

mp *mf*

poco a poco acc.

25

Soprano

ff - - vas ta Si fra tii Si copii-i Si *ff* nea - mul tot, a-proa - pe, *fff* Si

f *ff*

Organ

f *ff*

$\text{♩} = 56$ $\text{♩} = 60$

28 *rall.* ♩ = 50 ♩ = 44 ♩ = 54 *Tempo I*

Soprano

mi'aiu - cis cre - din ta meain ti - ne, *fff* Cre - din ta meain om,

Organ

32

Soprano

mf Nu, nu te pot ier - ta *mp* A(M)

Organ

mp

39 ♩ = 48 ♩ = 40 ♩ = 30

Soprano

A(M)

Organ

rall. *f*

28 VI-2014

PASTEL MULTICOLOR

Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Andante

Muzica de Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 96

Soprano

Organo

mp

mf

9

♩ = 90 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 96

Soprano

Organo

mp

mp

Amvi - sat ca ma plim -

14

Soprano

- bam Prin ta - ra lui Goe - the Prin ta - ra lui

Organo

18

Soprano

Bee - tho - ven A lui Schi - ler si'a lui Kant, Darsi a lui Heine si'a lui

Organo

22

Soprano

Men - del - sohn, A lui Mo ritz La - za rus, A lui Feucht wan - ger

Organo

26

Soprano

Si a lui Ja - kob Was - ser - man. Si ma ur - cam pe'un

Organo

Marciale

♩ = 100

30

Soprano

mun - te vop sit de ver de-le bra - zi - lor Na - *f* scuti din tim - pul Ni-be-

Organo

34

Soprano

- lun - gi - lor Si var - ful munte - lui sa - ru - - ta ce - ru'al bas tru ca ma - - rea

Organo

Piu Mosso **Allargando**

39 $\text{♩} = 106$ $\text{♩} = 90$ $\text{♩} = 70$

Soprano *ff*

Cer braz - dat de nori al - bas tri - fu - mu rii Si de vas le le pa - sa -

Organo *f*

42 $\text{♩} = 120$

Soprano

ri - - lor cluster

Organo *fff* cluster *fff* *fff*

Parlando Rubato

Priveam de sus
 Campia stropita in verde, in galben, in rosu
 Si pe care curgeau suvitele de mercur ale apelor.
 Era ca un covor
 Tesut din parul martirelor
 Si colorat in blond, roscat si argintiu
 Si cu pete brune - ca si camasile brune,
 Brune de sangele inchegat pe ele.
 Par din pletele sfintelor,
 Plete taiate de mainile vopsite in sange,
 Mainile fiarelor gheenei.

46

Soprano

Organo

p

lunga

Era o liniste de cimitir,
 Ca in raiul lagarelor
 Celui de-al treilea Reich.
 Si m-am trezit:
 Totul era vis,
 Doar covorul tesut
 Din parul de pe capetele femeilor
 Era adevarat.
 Dar lasat mostenire - omenirii.

49

Soprano

Organo

fff

fff

fff

25-VIII-2014

Parlando Rubato

KAFKA

Versuri de Benedict SOLOMON

Muzica de
Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 66$

Soprano

Organ

12

Soprano

Organ

Ne vizitau in ghetou, / Imbracati in uniforme lor / De culoare feldgrau, / Cu cruci de fier / Infipte pe piept, / Sau atarnand / Ca niste streanguri, / De gat, / Sau cruci incarligate / Pe brat, / Incarligate, ca si gandurile lor, / Negre, ca si sufletul lor, / De fier, ca si inima lor. /

22

Soprano

Din crucile lor picurau lacrimi, / Din gandurile lor, ura, / Din sufletul lor, sange,
Din inima lor, otrava. //

Organ

This block contains the musical notation for measures 22 through 28. The Soprano part is represented by a single staff with a text box containing the lyrics: "Din crucile lor picurau lacrimi, / Din gandurile lor, ura, / Din sufletul lor, sange, Din inima lor, otrava. //". The Organ part is represented by three staves. The top staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a quintuplet of eighth notes. The middle staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a half note, followed by a half note, and then a half note. The Organ part is marked with various musical notations including triplets, quintuplets, and slurs.

29

Soprano

Organ

This block contains the musical notation for measures 29 through 34. The Soprano part is represented by a single staff that is a solid black bar, indicating a rest or a full measure of sound. The Organ part is represented by three staves. The top staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff contains a quintuplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a half note, followed by a half note, and then a half note. The Organ part is marked with various musical notations including triplets, quintuplets, and slurs.

36 ♩ = 132

Soprano

Organ

Measures 36-40: Soprano has a whole rest. Organ right hand plays eighth notes (Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb). Organ left hand has a sustained bass line (Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb). Measure 37 has a forte (f) dynamic.

41

Soprano

Organ

Measures 41-44: Soprano has a whole rest. Organ right hand plays eighth notes (Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb). Organ left hand has a sustained bass line (Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb). Measure 43 has a fortissimo (fff) dynamic.

45

Soprano

Organ

fff

49

Soprano

Organ

Ne vizitau in ghetou, / Inotiti – uneori – de sotiile / Si de copiii lor / - Cu ochi senini albastri, / Cu parul blond buclat -. // Creaturi de rasa superioara! //

mf



53

Soprano

Organ

57

Soprano

Ne vizitau in ghetou / Si se uitau, uneori, la noi / Ca la niste animale / Din gradina zoologica, / Inchise in custi / Si care vor fi duse, in curand, / La abator / (Sau crematoriu) / Ca spectacolul sa aiba un final. //

Organ



61

Soprano

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 61, 62, and 63. The Soprano part is represented by a solid black bar with a large arrow pointing to the right. The Organ part is written on two staves. In measure 61, the right staff has a chord of F#4, A4, and C5, while the left staff has a half note F#3. In measure 62, the right staff has a chord of G#4, B4, and D5, while the left staff has a half note G#3. In measure 63, the right staff has a triplet of E5, F#5, and G5, while the left staff has a half note E3.

64

Soprano

$\text{♩} = 135$

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 64, 65, and 66. The Soprano part is represented by a solid black bar with a large arrow pointing to the right. The Organ part is written on two staves. In measure 64, the right staff has a triplet of G4, A4, and B4, while the left staff has a whole note chord of F#3, A3, and C4. In measure 65, the right staff has a triplet of A4, B4, and C5, while the left staff has a whole note chord of G#3, B3, and D4. In measure 66, the right staff has a triplet of B4, C5, and D5, while the left staff has a whole note chord of A3, C4, and E4.

67 $\text{♩} = 140$

Soprano

Organ

70 $\text{♩} = 145$ $\text{♩} = 150$

Soprano

Organ

Apoi, spre amintire, / Ne fotografiau: / Imagine din Kafka:

ff

72 $\text{♩} = 60$

Soprano *fff* Fiare salbatice / In uniforme / De culoarea pielei de soparla / Ce fotografiau /

fff DRAMMATICO

Organ *fff*

77 $\text{♩} = 60$ GRAVE, DOPPIO PIU LENTO

Soprano *ff* *f*

ff *f* *mf*

Organ *f* *mf*

82

Soprano

Oa- meni in custi Oa meni in

Organ

86

Soprano

custi Oa- meni Oa meni Oa

Organ

92

Soprano

meni in custi quasi glissando

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 92, 93, and 94. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes descending: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. A slur covers the final three notes, with a '5' above the staff indicating a glissando. The lyrics 'meni in custi quasi glissando' are aligned with the notes. The Organ part consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and plays chords: G4-A4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4-C4, and G4-A4-B4-C4. The lower staff has a bass clef and plays a simple bass line: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

95

Soprano

Oa - - meni A(M) (quasi glissando lento)

Organ

Detailed description: This system contains measures 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99. The Soprano staff continues the melody from measure 94. It starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a series of eighth notes descending: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A slur covers the final three notes, with a '5' above the staff indicating a glissando. The lyrics 'Oa - - meni A(M) (quasi glissando lento)' are aligned with the notes. The Organ part consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and plays chords: G4-A4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4-C4, and G4-A4-B4-C4. The lower staff has a bass clef and plays a simple bass line: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

100

poco a poco rall. $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$

Soprano

A

Organ

fff

ff *fff*

fff

8-X-2014

SERBAN NICHIFOR

MOMENTS

CLIFE

Electroacoustic Symphony

inspired by poems of

VLAD SOLOMON

- I.) "Clife" / "Moments" I - Prelude (*page 1*);
- II.) "Clife" / "Moments" II (*page 10*);
- III.) "Initiale" / "Initials" (*page 20*);
- IV.) "Pasi de dans" / "Dance Steps" (*page 23*);
- V.) "In noi e un cer mai adevarat" / "The True Heaven Is In Us" (*page 34*).

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MOMENTS / CLIPE
- prelude on the poems by
VLAD SOLOMON -
Organ Version

Lontano

SERBAN NICHIFOR

Org.

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf

mp

mf

mp

13

mp

21

Org.

28

Org.

35

Org.

47

Org.

mf

57

Org.

p

pp

rall.

= 84

= 78

69

Org.

= 50

= 40

20-IX-2014

MOMENTS / CLIPE
- prelude on the poems by
VLAD SOLOMON -
Computer Music Version

Lontano

SERBAN NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score consists of six staves, each labeled with a MIDI number on the left. The top two staves (Midi 11 and 74) are in treble clef, while the bottom four (Midi 47, 50, 50, and 49) are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 90$ is at the top left. The score includes various dynamics: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Articulations include accents and slurs. The bottom staff (Midi 49) features a continuous eighth-note pattern.

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

7

3

mf

mp

mf

mp

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

13

mp

mp

mf

mp

19

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

25

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

31

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

37

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

45)

Midi 11 *p*

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

53)

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47 *mf*

Midi 50 *mp* *p*

Midi 50

Midi 49 *p* *p*

59

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

p

pp

mp

p

rall.

p

p

p

70) = 40

Midi 11

Midi 74

Midi 47

Midi 50

Midi 50

Midi 49

20-IX-2014

6

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

The image shows a musical score for a song titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four parts: V. (11), (53), O. (40), and (50). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The V. (11) part is a vocal line with a long melisma. The (53) part is a vocal line with a long melisma. The O. (40) part is an organ line with a rhythmic pattern. The (50) part is a bass line with a long melisma. The score is divided into five measures. The first measure contains the vocal entry and the organ entry. The second measure contains the vocal melisma. The third measure contains the organ melisma. The fourth measure contains the vocal melisma. The fifth measure contains the organ melisma.

11

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

16

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

21

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

26

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

30

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

37

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

42

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

47

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

52

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

57

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

ff

ff

ff

63

♩ = 54 Sub. Largo Rubato, Estatico

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

mf

mp

mf

Clîpe-le mele deas - tep ta-re au gus - tul tau Fraga-ta - cit-in Ie ru-sa - lim,e-coual vantu - lui

68

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

in - ghe - tat... Il sa - vu rez cu sfi a - la, un - da de spasm Ce'mi tre - mu ra in stanga pieptu - lui

71

V.(11)

Frunza de ar - tar a - run - ca-ta din co-lo de o - ri- zont, In-co-la-ci-ta pe mi - ne, spu - ma de

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

74

V.(11)

val, Te sorb in ca - me - ra fa - ra fe - res - tre a in - cru ci - sa - rii de vieti,

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

76

V.(11)

Jur - nal de'a - min - tiri ui - tat lan ga nop - tie - ra Des - chis la pa - gi - na punc - ta - ta

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

78

V.(11)

de'al - be hie ro-gli-fe mis te - rioa - se. Ste le-le ne sa-ge tea za u - ni - cul trup in - cles - tat

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

81

V.(11)

Pul - sand scan - tei marga-ie - toa - re, Um - brene - clare de in ca

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

Sub.Allegro Molto (Tempo I)

rallentando

ff

ff

ff

85

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

90

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 90 through 94. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff features a long, tied chord starting in measure 90 and ending in measure 94. The O.(40) staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord starting in measure 90 and ending in measure 94.

95

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 95 through 99. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 95 to 98, followed by a complex chordal figure in measure 99. The O.(40) staff continues with its rhythmic pattern. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 95 to 98, followed by a single note in measure 99.

100

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 100 through 104. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff has a complex, multi-measure chordal figure with many beamed notes. The O.(40) staff continues with its rhythmic pattern. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 100 to 103, followed by a single note in measure 104.

105

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

110

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

$\text{♩} = 104$

$\text{♩} = 108$

poco a poco accelerando

114

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

$\text{♩} = 112$

$\text{♩} = 120$

117 $\text{♩} = 130$

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

118 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 150$

V.(11)

gl.sul tasti bianchi

10 11

fff

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

121 $\text{♩} = 70$

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

22-IX-2014

INITIALS / INITIALE
- poem by VLAD SOLOMON -
for Voice (S or T) or Flute & Organ or Piano

Largo,
 Molto Cantabile

Serban Nichifor
 Music In Memory of Liana Alexandra

$\text{♩} = 70$ VOICE (FLUTE - 1 octave higher than written)

(74) *mf* O-ra - sul te in-va-lu - ie cu su-ne-te de or-ga in - ves - man - ta - te'n a - ur

ORGAN (PIANO)

(51) *ff* *mf* *mp* simile

(49) *ff* *mf*

6

(74) *u - med.* Fe-li - na-re-le po - du - lui Karl iti man - ga-ie um - bra stin - ghera E - rai de - mult a - ici, ca-u

(51)

(49)

10

(74) - tan - du - ma in - tre cris - ta-le si ma - rio ne - te. La ma - lul Val ta - vei, un-de cu - van - tul

(51) *mf*

(49)

14

(74) isi sculp - tea - za'n a - pe tul - buri I - ni - tia-la pri - mei a - min - tiri din cea - ta a - tin ge - ri - lor pier

(51)

(49)

19

(74) du - te. *f* Al - bum cu pa - siuni de-co-lo - ra - te, *mf* vi - se ne'n-ce - pu - te,

(51)

(49)

24

(74) dans mut. Mi'ai re-cu - nos - cut zambe - tul dinco-lo de ul-ti - ma du-na a de - ser tu - lui, *mf*

(51)

(49)

29

(74) E - xis - ten ta nu e fi-in - ta, soapta ta, im - bra-ti - san - du'mi e - zi - ta - rea. A - me-ti - toare plu

(51)

(49)

34

(74) - ti - re, ni - sip al - bas - tru, val a - fro-di-si - ac, noi, noi, *mf*

(51)

(49) *mf*

40

(74) noi. Λ = 60 = 50

(51)

(49) rall.

INITIALS / INITIALE
- poem by VLAD SOLOMON -

Largo,
 Molto Cantabile

Flute Part

Serban Nichifor
 Music In Memory of Liana Alexandra

The musical score is written for a flute part. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Largo, Molto Cantabile' and a time signature of 4/4. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 10, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, and 40 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece. Dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) at measures 1, 34, and 40, and 'f' (forte) at measure 19. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 40.

DANCE STEPS / PASI DE DANS
Poem by VLAD SOLOMON
- for Soprano (or Tenor) and Organ -

Serban Nichifor

Grazioso (120 MM)

mf
A - nii lu - mi - na se com - pri - ma in se -

mp *mf*

mf *mf*

14
- cun - de de vis, Ten - siu - ne'a - ne - mis ca - rii, - vi - bratii sin co pa - te Di - vi - na a - mor

27
- tea - la'a sim - tu ri lor pi ra - mi da - le As vrea sa sterg prinsa ru - tul

mf

38

meu toa - te, toa te - li - te - re - le Za - bo - vind la al-fa - be - tul frea - matu - lui ne des - ci-

47

frat O pres - te-te nu nu - ma - ra pa - sii de dans ai vi su - lui

mf

59

O - dih - nes - te'ti frun - tea pe u - ma - rul meu... Te cuiba - reai in col - tul

69 *rall.* ♩ = 90 ♩ = 60 *Largo* ♩ = 70 *Dolcissimo, Estatico*

nos - tru, tii min - te? tii min - te?

f *mp* *f* *mf*

76

Ne ros - to - go - leam pe ni si - pu - ri - le Ma - rii

80

Me di - te - ra - ne Dinca - re'ai - ie-sit, in-spu - ma - ta, pi - ca-turi dema - re,

mf

84 $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

Pe pie - lea noas tra, ki-lo - metri cubi de pa-siu ne

molto rall. *mf* *f*

88

ff 21-IX-2014

DANCE STEPS / PASI DE DANS**Poem by VLAD SOLOMON****- MIDI -**

Serban Nichifor

Grazioso (120 MM)

musical score system 1 (measures 74-81):

- midi 74:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Lyrics: A - nii lu - mi-na se com - pri - ma. Dynamics: *f*.
- midi 52:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *mf*.
- midi 50:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *p*.
- midi 52:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *f*.
- midi 51:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *ff*.

musical score system 2 (measures 82-89):

- midi 74:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Lyrics: in se - cun - de de vis, Ten - siu - ne'a - ne - mis ca - rii, - vi - bratii - sin co - pa - te. Dynamics: *mp*.
- midi 52:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major.
- midi 50:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *mp*.
- midi 52:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major.
- midi 51:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Dynamics: *ff*.

24

midi 74 *ff*

Di - vi - na a - mor tea - la'a sim - tu ri lor pi - ra - mi - da - le

midi 52

midi 50 *mf* *mf*

midi 52 *ff*

midi 51 *fff*

33

midi 74

As vrea sa sterg prinsa ru - tul meu toa - te, toate - li - te - re - le

midi 52

midi 50 *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*

midi 52

midi 51 *mf*

43

midi 74

Za - bo - vind la al-fa - be - tul frea - ma tu - lui ne des - ci frat O pres - te-te

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

49

midi 74

nu nu - ma - ra pa - sii de dans ai vi su - lui

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

59

midi 74

O - di - nes - te'ti frun - tea pe u - ma - rul meu...

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

67

rall. ♩ = 90 ♩ = 60 Largo

midi 74

Te cui ba - reai in col - tul nos - tru, tii min - te? tii min - te?

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

73, $\text{♩} = 70$ *Dolcissimo, Estatico*

midi 74

Ne ros - to - go - leam

midi 52

mf

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

77

midi 74

pe ni - si - pu - ri - le Ma - rii Me di - te - ra - ne

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

81

midi 74

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

mf

Dinca - re'ai - ie-sit, in-spu - ma - ta, pi - ca-turi de ma - re,

84

midi 74

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

molto rall.

mf

Pe pie - lea noas tra, ki - lo - me tri cubi

86

midi 74

de pa-siu ne

midi 52

midi 50

midi 52

midi 51

fff

21-IX-2014

The image shows a musical score for five MIDI tracks. Track 74 is the vocal line with lyrics 'de pa-siu ne'. Tracks 52, 50, and 52 are piano accompaniment parts, with the first and third tracks marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Track 51 is a bass line marked with fortissimo (fff). The score is dated 21-IX-2014.

**IN NOI E UN CER
MAI ADEVARAT**

Estatico, Molto Cantabile

**- Poem by VLAD SOLOMON -
Soprano and Organ**

Serban Nichifor

First system of musical notation (Measures 1-9).

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Tempo marking: $\text{♩} = 70$. Dynamic: *mf*. The melody is marked with a fermata over measures 1-2 and a slur over measures 3-9.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. Dynamic: *mp*. The organ accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble.

Measure numbers 1 through 9 are indicated below the organ staff.

Second system of musical notation (Measures 10-18).

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 10 is marked with a fermata. The melody continues with a slur over measures 11-18.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. The organ accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble. The word "simile" is written above the treble staff and below the bass staff, indicating a continuation of the previous texture.

Measure numbers 10 through 18 are indicated below the organ staff.

18

S

In noi e'un - cer maia - de - va - rat De - cat celde sus

Org

RECITANDO: 1.) TEXT A; 2.) TEXT B

26

S

Org

mf

mf

mf

34

S

Org

This system contains measures 34 through 40. The Soprano part is mostly empty. The Organ part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

41

S

Org

This system contains measures 41 through 47. The Soprano part has a melody starting in measure 41. The Organ part continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

49 *mf*

S

In noi e'un cer maia - de - va - rat de - cat celde

Org

mp

mp

mp

56

S

sus A

Org

65 = 60 = 50

S

Org

rall.

12-IX-2014

The musical score is written for Soprano (S) and Organ (Org). The Soprano part begins at measure 65 with a tempo of 60, which then changes to 50. The Organ part includes a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and the date 12-IX-2014.

În noi e un cer mai adevărat

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT A

De sus, din când în când,
Cade câte o stea,
Care nu are ce căuta între celelalte.
Stelele, adunate într-un cor,
Cântă pe voci,
Cântă un imn al iubirii absolute.
De aceea
Perechile privesc noaptea cerul
Ascultând fericite imnul iubirii.
Din când în când,
O stea scoate un sunet fals.
Este alungată din cor
Și se prăbușește.
Atunci,
Trebuie să-ți pui în gând o dorință;
Pentru ca altă stea,
Cu voce mai frumoasă,
Să-i ia locul primei.
Atunci imnul iubirii absolute reîncepe.
E mai frumos ca prima dată...

Dar altă stea va cânta fals
Și va cădea și ea.
Cerul este mincinos...
Niciodată corul nu va fi perfect
Niciodată corul nu va cânta iubirea perfectă.
Întotdeauna se va găsi un impostor,
O stea,
Care va strica iubirea cu sunetele-i false.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT B

Stelele din noi nu clipesc niciodată.
Sunt
Și vor fi mereu aprinse...
Vor cânta un imn minunat,
Într-un măreț crescendo.

Nici o stea nu-și va permite să cânte fals,
Fiindcă atunci se va stinge corul
Și odată cu el și noi,
Și va dispărea iubirea.
Alături de stele, vor cânta în noi
Și munții,
Și apele,
Și gânduri, sentimente, pasiuni,
Care nu există în jurul nostru.
Ne vom iubi în sunetele unei muzici
Care vine din noi
Și se înalță odată cu noi.
Aceasta este iubirea absolută...
Restul nu există, e numai minciună.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

SERBAN NICHIFOR

MOMENTS

CLIFE

on the poems of VLAD SOLOMON

for voice and organ

- I.) "Clife" / "Moments" I - Prelude (*page 1*);
- II.) "Clife" / "Moments" II (*page 4*);
- III.) "Initiale" / "Initials" (*page 14*);
- IV.) "Pasi de dans" / "Dance Steps" (*page 17*);
- V.) "In noi e un cer mai adevarat" / "The True Heaven Is In Us" (*page 21*).

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SERBAN NICHIFOR

Page 1 of 27

Organ

Organ

Organ

Organ

mf

Organ

p *pp* rall. = 84 = 78

Organ

= 50 = 40

20-IX-2014

6

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

The image shows a musical score for a song titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four parts: V. (11), (53), O. (40), and (50). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The V. (11) part is a vocal line with a long melisma on the word "rose" in the third measure. The (53) part is a vocal line with a long melisma on the word "tree" in the third measure. The O. (40) part is an organ line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The (50) part is a bass line with a long melisma on the word "tree" in the third measure.

11

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

16

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

21

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

26

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

30

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

37

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

42

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

47

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

52

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

57

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

ff

ff

ff

63

♩ = 54 Sub. Largo Rubato, Estatico

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

mf

mp

mf

Clîpe-le mele deas - tep ta-re au gus - tul tau Fraga-ta - cit-in Ie ru-sa - lim,e-coual vantu - lui

68

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

in - ghe - tat... Il sa - vu rez cu sfi a - la, un - da de spasm Ce'mi tre - mu ra in stanga pieptu - lui

71

V.(11) *3* *3*

Frunza de ar - tar a - run - ca-ta din co-lo de o - ri- zont, In-co-la-ci-ta pe mi - ne, spu - ma de

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

74

V.(11) *3* *3*

val, Te sorb in ca - me - ra fa - ra fe - res - tre a in - cru ci - sa - rii de vieti,

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

76

V.(11) *3*

Jur - nal de'a - min - tiri ui - tat lan ga nop - tie - ra Des - chis la pa - gi - na punc - ta - ta

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

78

V.(11)

de'al - be hie ro-gli-fe mis te - rioa - se. Ste le-le ne sa-ge tea za u - ni - cul trup in - cles - tat

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

81

V.(11)

Pul - sand scan - tei marga-ie - toa - re, Um - brene - clare de in ca

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

Sub.Allegro Molto (Tempo I)

rallentando

ff

ff

ff

85

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

90

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 90 through 94. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff features a long, tied chord starting in measure 90 and ending in measure 94. The O.(40) staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord starting in measure 90 and ending in measure 94.

95

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 95 through 99. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 95 to 98, followed by a change in measure 99. The O.(40) staff continues its rhythmic pattern. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 95 to 98, followed by a change in measure 99.

100

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

This system contains measures 100 through 104. The V.(11) staff has whole rests. The (53) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 100 to 103, followed by a change in measure 104. The O.(40) staff continues its rhythmic pattern. The (50) staff has a long, tied chord from measure 100 to 103, followed by a change in measure 104.

105

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

110

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

$\text{♩} = 104$

$\text{♩} = 108$

poco a poco accelerando

114

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

$\text{♩} = 112$

$\text{♩} = 120$

117 $\text{♩} = 130$

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

118 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 150$

V.(11)

gl.sul tasti bianchi

10 11

fff

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

121 $\text{♩} = 70$

V.(11)

(53)

O.(40)

(50)

22-IX-2014

INITIALS / INITIALE
- poem by VLAD SOLOMON -
for Voice (S or T) or Flute & Organ or Piano

Largo,
 Molto Cantabile

Serban Nichifor
 Music In Memory of Liana Alexandra

$\text{♩} = 70$ VOICE (FLUTE - 1 octave higher than written)

(74) *mf* O-ra - sul te in-va-lu - ie cu su-ne-te de or-ga in - ves - man - ta - te'n a - ur

ORGAN (PIANO)

(51) *ff* *mf* *mp* simile

(49) *ff* *mf*

6

(74) *u - med.* Fe-li - na-re-le po - du - lui Karl iti man - ga-ie um - bra stin - ghera E - rai de - mult a - ici, ca-u

(51)

(49)

10

(74) - tan - du - ma in - tre cris - ta-le si ma - rio ne - te. La ma - lul Val ta - vei, un-de cu - van - tul

(51) *mf*

(49)

14

(74) isi sculp - tea - za'n a - pe tul - buri I - ni - tia-la pri - mei a - min - tiri din cea - ta a - tin ge - ri - lor pier

(51)

(49)

19

(74) du - te. *f* Al - bum cu pa - siuni de-co-lo - ra - te, *mf* vi - se ne'n-ce - pu - te,

(51)

(49)

24

(74) dans mut. Mi'ai re-cu - nos - cut zambe - tul dinco-lo de ul-ti - ma du-na a de - ser tu - lui,

(51)

(49)

29

(74) E - xis - ten ta nu e fi-in - ta, soapta ta, im - bra-ti - san - du'mi e - zi - ta - rea. A - me-ti - toare plu

(51)

(49)

34

(74) - ti - re, ni - sip al - bas - tru, val a - fro-di-si - ac, noi, noi,

(51)

(49)

40

(74) noi.

(51)

(49)

rall.

23-IX-2014

INITIALS / INITIALE
- poem by VLAD SOLOMON -

Largo,
Molto Cantabile

Serban Nichifor
Music In Memory of Liana Alexandra

♩ = 70

mf

6

10

14

19

24

29

34

40

f

mf

♩ = 60

♩ = 50

DANCE STEPS / PASI DE DANS
Poem by VLAD SOLOMON
- for Soprano (or Tenor) and Organ -

Serban Nichifor

Grazioso (120 MM)

14

27

mf A - nii lu - mi - na se com - pri - ma in se -

mp *mf*

- cun - de de vis, Ten - siu - ne'a - ne - mis ca - rii, - vi - bratii sin co pa - te Di - vi - na a - mor

- tea - la'a sim - tu ri lor pi ra - mi da - le As vrea sa sterg prinsa ru - tul

mf

38

meu toa - te, toa te - li - te - re - le Za - bo - vind la al-fa - be - tul frea - matu - lui ne des - ci-

47

frat O pres - te-te nu nu - ma - ra pa - sii de dans ai vi su - lui

mf

59

O - dih - nes - te'ti frun - tea pe u - ma - rul meu... Te cuiba - reai in col - tul

69 *rall.* ♩ = 90 ♩ = 60 *Largo* ♩ = 70 *Dolcissimo, Estatico*

nos - tru, tii min - te? tii min - te?

f mp f mf

76

Ne ros - to - go - leam pe ni si - pu - ri - le Ma - rii

mf

80

Me di - te - ra - ne Dinca - re'ai - ie-sit, in-spu - ma - ta, pi - ca - turi dema - re,

mf

84 $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

Pe pie - lea noas tra, ki-lo - metri cubi de pa-siu ne

molto rall. *mf* *f*

88

ff 21-IX-2014

**IN NOI E UN CER
MAI ADEVARAT**

Estatico, Molto Cantabile

**- Poem by VLAD SOLOMON -
Soprano and Organ**

Serban Nichifor

First system of musical notation (Measures 1-9).

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Tempo marking: $\text{♩} = 70$. Dynamic: *mf*. The melody begins with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. A fermata is placed over the final note in measure 9.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. Dynamic: *mp*. The organ accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the bass and a single chord in the treble at the end of measure 9.

Measure numbers 1 through 9 are indicated below the Soprano staff.

Second system of musical notation (Measures 10-17).

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 10 is marked with a rehearsal mark. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes and slurs. A fermata is placed over the final note in measure 17.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. The organ accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the bass and a series of chords in the treble, some with slurs. A fermata is placed over the final chord in measure 17.

Measure numbers 10 through 17 are indicated below the Soprano staff.

18

S

In noi e'un - cer maia - de - va - rat De - cat celde sus

Org

RECITANDO: 1.) TEXT A; 2.) TEXT B

26

S

Org

mf

mf

mf

34

S

Org

41

S

Org

49 *mf*

S

In noi e'un cer maia - de - va - rat de - cat cel de

Org

mp

mp

mp

56

S

sus A

Org

65 = 60 = 50

S

Org

rall.

12-IX-2014

The musical score is written for Soprano (S) and Organ (Org). The Soprano part begins at measure 65 with a tempo of 60, indicated by a note with a vertical line and the number 60. This tempo changes to 50, indicated by another note with a vertical line and the number 50. The Organ part includes a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The score is dated 12-IX-2014.

În noi e un cer mai adevărat

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT A

De sus, din când în când,
Cade câte o stea,
Care nu are ce căuta între celelalte.
Stelele, adunate într-un cor,
Cântă pe voci,
Cântă un imn al iubirii absolute.
De aceea
Perechile privesc noaptea cerul
Ascultând fericite imnul iubirii.
Din când în când,
O stea scoate un sunet fals.
Este alungată din cor
Și se prăbușește.
Atunci,
Trebuie să-ți pui în gând o dorință;
Pentru ca altă stea,
Cu voce mai frumoasă,
Să-i ia locul primei.
Atunci imnul iubirii absolute reîncepe.
E mai frumos ca prima dată...

Dar altă stea va cânta fals
Și va cădea și ea.
Cerul este mincinos...
Niciodată corul nu va fi perfect
Niciodată corul nu va cânta iubirea perfectă.
Întotdeauna se va găsi un impostor,
O stea,
Care va strica iubirea cu sunetele-i false.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT B

Stelele din noi nu clipesc niciodată.
Sunt
Și vor fi mereu aprinse...
Vor cânta un imn minunat,
Într-un măreț crescendo.

Nici o stea nu-și va permite să cânte fals,
Fiindcă atunci se va stinge corul
Și odată cu el și noi,
Și va dispărea iubirea.
Alături de stele, vor cânta în noi
Și munții,
Și apele,
Și gânduri, sentimente, pasiuni,
Care nu există în jurul nostru.
Ne vom iubi în sunetele unei muzici
Care vine din noi
Și se înalță odată cu noi.
Aceasta este iubirea absolută...
Restul nu există, e numai minciună.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

**IN NOI E UN CER
MAI ADEVARAT**

Estatico, Molto Cantabile

**- Poem by VLAD SOLOMON -
Soprano and Organ**

Serban Nichifor

First system of the musical score, measures 1-9.

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Tempo marking: $\text{♩} = 70$. Dynamics: *mf* (measures 1-8), *mp* (measure 9). The melody is marked with a slur and an accent (*acc*) in measure 1. A fermata is present in measure 9.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 1-8), *mp* (measure 9). The organ part features a steady accompaniment with a slur in measure 1 and a fermata in measure 9.

Measure numbers 1 through 9 are indicated below the organ staff.

Second system of the musical score, measures 10-18.

Soprano (S): Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 10 is marked with a fermata. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 10-18). The melody is marked with a slur and an accent (*acc*) in measure 10. A fermata is present in measure 18.

Organ (Org): Treble and Bass staves, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 10-18). The organ part features a steady accompaniment with a slur in measure 10 and a fermata in measure 18.

Measure numbers 10 through 18 are indicated below the organ staff.

18

S

In noi e'un - cer maia - de - va - rat De - cat celde sus

Org

RECITANDO: 1.) TEXT A; 2.) TEXT B

26

S

Org

mf

mf

mf

34

S

Org

41

S

Org

49 *mf*

S

In noi e'un cer maia - de - va - rat de - cat cel de

Org

mp

mp

mp

56

S

sus A

Org

65 = 60 = 50

S

rall.

Org

12-IX-2014

A musical score for Soprano (S) and Organ (Org). The Soprano part is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a tempo marking of 65, followed by a tempo change to 60, and then to 50. The Organ part is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The score consists of four measures, ending with a double bar line. The date '12-IX-2014' is written at the bottom right of the Organ part.

În noi e un cer mai adevărat

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT A

De sus, din când în când,
Cade câte o stea,
Care nu are ce căuta între celelalte.
Stelele, adunate într-un cor,
Cântă pe voci,
Cântă un imn al iubirii absolute.
De aceea
Perechile privesc noaptea cerul
Ascultând fericite imnul iubirii.
Din când în când,
O stea scoate un sunet fals.
Este alungată din cor
Și se prăbușește.
Atunci,
Trebuie să-ți pui în gând o dorință;
Pentru ca altă stea,
Cu voce mai frumoasă,
Să-i ia locul primei.
Atunci imnul iubirii absolute reîncepe.
E mai frumos ca prima dată...

Dar altă stea va cânta fals
Și va cădea și ea.
Cerul este mincinos...
Niciodată corul nu va fi perfect
Niciodată corul nu va cânta iubirea perfectă.
Întotdeauna se va găsi un impostor,
O stea,
Care va strica iubirea cu sunetele-i false.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

Couplet
(recited)

=

TEXT B

Stelele din noi nu clipesc niciodată.
Sunt
Și vor fi mereu aprinse...
Vor cânta un imn minunat,
Într-un măreț crescendo.

Nici o stea nu-și va permite să cânte fals,
Fiindcă atunci se va stinge corul
Și odată cu el și noi,
Și va dispărea iubirea.
Alături de stele, vor cânta în noi
Și munții,
Și apele,
Și gânduri, sentimente, pasiuni,
Care nu există în jurul nostru.
Ne vom iubi în sunetele unei muzici
Care vine din noi
Și se înalță odată cu noi.
Aceasta este iubirea absolută...
Restul nu există, e numai minciună.

Refrain
(singing)

În noi
E un cer mai adevărat decât cel de sus.

SIGNALS V

for Cello solo

Tunings used :

*Harmonics 1-12 of the strings A, D, G and C
in scordatura*



Duration: ca 4'30" (+/- 30")

Serban Nichifor

1.) Parlando Rubato

Sempre Harmonics Sul Do (C)

$\text{♩} = 40$ sul ponticello al ord. Sempre Glissando on Harmonics

ppp

Glissando

Glissando sul ponticello al ord. Pizz. *ppp* *fff* *fz*

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(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)

2.) Subito Allegro Giocoso

$\text{♩} = 140$

mf Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto

simile

8

Arco

Sul La (A)

Sul Re (D)

8

Loco

Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto

simile

8

Arco

Sul La (A)

Sul Re (D)

8

Loco

Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto

simile

Sul Sol (G)

Sul Do (C)

The musical score is written for a string instrument, likely a violin or viola, in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is 'Subito Allegro Giocoso' with a metronome marking of 140 beats per minute. The score is divided into several systems, each containing a pizzicato (pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto) part and an arco (Arco) part. The pizzicato parts are marked with a 'simile' instruction, indicating a similar playing style. The arco parts are marked with 'Arco' and 'Sul' (Sul La (A), Sul Re (D), Sul Sol (G), Sul Do (C)). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

3.) Parlando Rubato
Sempre Harmonics Sul Do (C)

$\text{♩} = 40$

Sempre Glissando
on Harmonics

mp lontano

November. 29, 2014

To My Eternal Motherland ROMANIA

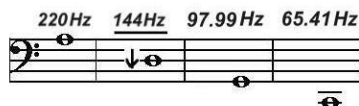
SARMIZEGETUSA

for Cello and Tape

(Signals V)

Tunings used :

*Harmonics 1-12 of the strings A, D, G and C
in scordatura*



Duration: ca 5'

Cello (ca 10-15")

Tape

Serban Nichifor

1.) Parlando Rubato
Sempre Harmonics Sul Do (C)

$\text{♩} = 40$ *sul ponticello* *al ord.* *Sempre Glissando on Harmonics*

ppp

Glissando

Glissando *sul ponticello* *al ord.* *Pizz.*

ppp *fff* *fz*

2.) Subito Allegro Giocoso

$\text{♩} = 140$ **mf** Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto *simile*

8 Arco Sul La (A) Sul Re (D)

8 *Loco* Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto *simile*

8 Arco Sul La (A) Sul Re (D)

8 *Loco* Pizz (+) / Col Legno Battuto *simile*

Sul Sol (G)

Sul Do (C)

3.) Parlando Rubato
Sempre Harmonics Sul Do (C)

$\text{♩} = 40$

Sempre Glissando
on Harmonics

mp lontano

Two staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 40, a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic, and a 'lontano' marking. The melody consists of half notes and quarter notes, with many notes marked with a circle to indicate harmonics. A glissando instruction is placed above the final notes of the first staff. The second staff continues the melody with similar harmonic markings and glissando lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

November. 29, 2014

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(2014)

HOMMAGE
TO
KING LEOPOLD I OF BELGIUM

Variations on the song “Andenken”
by King Leopold I of Belgium





Andenken.
Caroles de Mathysen.
MUSIQUE DE
LEOPOLD
Roi des Belges
Composée en 1811.

Mit gefühl

STIMME

PIANO

Ich den - ke dein wenn durch den hain der Nach - ti -
- gal - len akkor - de schallen, wen denkst du mein.
Ich den - ke dein im däm - mer - schein der a - bend -
- hel - le, am schat - ten - quel - le, wo denkst du mein.

Ich den - ke dein mit süs - ser pei - nen, mit ban - gen



sehen und hei - sen thrä - nen: wie denkst du mein.



O den - ke mein bis zum ve - rein auf bes - serm



sterne in je - der fer - ne denk ich nur dein!



SOUVENIR
SUR UN THEME DU
ROI LEOPOLD I DE BELGIQUE
for violin and piano

Molto Cantabile

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 108$
mp
mp
simile
mp
8
mf
14
20
f
mf
mf

25

30

34

39

["Andenken", 1811]

45 Pizz. *mf*

52

60 Arco *mp* Pizz.

68

18-VI-2014

Melody for
KING LEOPOLD I OF BELGIUM
Violin and Piano

Molto Cantabile

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is for a piece titled "Melody for KING LEOPOLD I OF BELGIUM" for Violin and Piano. The tempo is "Molto Cantabile" and the composer is Serban Nichifor. The score is in 12/8 time and B-flat major. It consists of three systems of music. The first system starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 100. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a "legato" instruction. The violin part enters in the second system with a melody marked "mf". The piano part continues with its melody and bass line. The third system continues the violin melody and piano accompaniment. The score is written for a violin and piano, with the piano part consisting of a right hand melody and a left hand bass line.

10)

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment is written in the bass staff, consisting of a simple harmonic line. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, legible font, with standard musical notation including notes, rests, and bar lines.

13

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-3) features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and quarter notes, a piano accompaniment in the right hand with eighth notes, and a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 7-9) concludes the piece with a final melody line and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

16

f

mf

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-3) features a vocal melody in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The melody is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part in treble clef and a left-hand part in bass clef, both marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 7-9) concludes the piece. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests in the left hand.

19

mf

mp

22

25

f

mf

28

ff

f

This system contains measures 28, 29, and 30. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur spanning all three measures. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings *ff* and *f* are present.

31

f

mf

This system contains measures 31, 32, and 33. The right hand continues the melodic line with a slur. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamic markings *f* and *mf* are present.

34

This system contains measures 34, 35, and 36. The right hand continues the melodic line with a slur. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

37

mf

mp

40

rall.

$\text{♩} = 70$

$\text{♩} = 60$

42

mp

$\text{♩} = 80$

$\text{♩} = 40$

mp

24 June 2014

**GLORIA
TO KING LEOPOLD I
OF BELGIUM
(Computer Music)**

Vivo

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is arranged in 11 staves, each with a specific instrument or sound source label to its left. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

- Midi57Trumpet**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi58Trombone**: Bass clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi11MusicBox**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi11MusicBox**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi11MusicBox**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi11MusicBox**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. Contains a melodic line starting on G4, moving through A4, B4, C5, and ending on G4.
- Midi11MusicBox**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.
- Midi05RhodesPf**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. Contains two chords: a D major triad (D4, F#4, A4) and a D major triad (D4, F#4, A4).
- Midi35ElBassPick**: Bass clef, D major, 3/4 time. Contains a melodic line starting on G3, moving through A3, B3, C4, and ending on G3.
- Midi51SynthStr1**: Treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. Contains a series of chords, each marked with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking.
- Midi51SynthStr1**: Bass clef, D major, 3/4 time. The staff is empty.

2

18

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of 11 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.
 - **Midi57Trumpet**: Empty staff.
 - **Midi58Trombone**: Empty staff.
 - **Midi11MusicBox (1st)**: Empty staff.
 - **Midi11MusicBox (2nd)**: Empty staff.
 - **Midi11MusicBox (3rd)**: Empty staff.
 - **Midi11MusicBox (4th)**: Contains a melodic line starting on D4, moving through E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F#130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F#131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F#132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F#133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F#134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F#135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F#136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F#137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F#138, G138, A138, B138, C139, D139, E139, F#139, G139, A139, B139, C140, D140, E140, F#140, G140, A140, B140, C141, D141, E141, F#141, G141, A141, B141, C142, D142, E142, F#142, G142, A142, B142, C143, D143, E143, F#143, G143, A143, B143, C144, D144, E144, F#144, G144, A144, B144, C145, D145, E145, F#145, G145, A145, B145, C146, D146, E146, F#146, G146, A146, B146, C147, D147, E147, F#147, G147, A147, B147, C148, D148, E148, F#148, G148, A148, B148, C149, D149, E149, F#149, G149, A149, B149, C150, D150, E150, F#150, G150, A150, B150, C151, D151, E151, F#151, G151, A151, B151, C152, D152, E152, F#152, G152, A152, B152, C153, D153, E153, F#153, G153, A153, B153, C154, D154, E154, F#154, G154, A154, B154, C155, D155, E155, F#155, G155, A155, B155, C156, D156, E156, F#156, G156, A156, B156, C157, D157, E157, F#157, G157, A157, B157, C158, D158, E158, F#158, G158, A158, B158, C159, D159, E159, F#159, G159, A159, B159, C160, D160, E160, F#160, G160, A160, B160, C161, D161, E161, F#161, G161, A161, B161, C162, D162, E162, F#162, G162, A162, B162, C163, D163, E163, F#163, G163, A163, B163, C164, D164, E164, F#164, G164, A164, B164, C165, D165, E165, F#165, G165, A165, B165, C166, D166, E166, F#166, G166, A166, B166, C167, D167, E167, F#167, G167, A167, B167, C168, D168, E168, F#168, G168, A168, B168, C169, D169, E169, F#169, G169, A169, B169, C170, D170, E170, F#170, G170, A170, B170, C171, D171, E171, F#171, G171, A171, B171, C172, D172, E172, F#172, G172, A172, B172, C173, D173, E173, F#173, G173, A173, B173, C174, D174, E174, F#174, G174, A174, B174, C175, D175, E175, F#175, G175, A175, B175, C176, D176, E176, F#176, G176, A176, B176, C177, D177, E177, F#177, G177, A177, B177, C178, D178, E178, F#178, G178, A178, B178, C179, D179, E179, F#179, G179, A179, B179, C180, D180, E180, F#180, G180, A180, B180, C181, D181, E181, F#181, G181, A181, B181, C182, D182, E182, F#182, G182, A182, B182, C183, D183, E183, F#183, G183, A183, B183, C184, D184, E184, F#184, G184, A184, B184, C185, D185, E185, F#185, G185, A185, B185, C186, D186, E186, F#186, G186, A186, B186, C187, D187, E187, F#187, G187, A187, B187, C188, D188, E188, F#188, G188, A188, B188, C189, D189, E189, F#189, G189, A189, B189, C190, D190, E190, F#190, G190, A190, B190, C191, D191, E191, F#191, G191, A191, B191, C192, D192, E192, F#192, G192, A192, B192, C193, D193, E193, F#193, G193, A193, B193, C194, D194, E194, F#194, G194, A194, B194, C195, D195, E195, F#195, G195, A195, B195, C196, D196, E196, F#196, G196, A196, B196, C197, D197, E197, F#197, G197, A197, B197, C198, D198, E198, F#198, G198, A198, B198, C199, D199, E199, F#199, G199, A199, B199, C200, D200, E200, F#200, G200, A200, B200, C201, D201, E201, F#201, G201, A201, B201, C202, D202, E202, F#202, G202, A202, B202, C203, D203, E203, F#203, G203, A203, B203, C204, D204, E204, F#204, G204, A204, B204, C205, D205, E205, F#205, G205, A205, B205, C206, D206, E206, F#206, G206, A206, B206, C207, D207, E207, F#207, G207, A207, B207, C208, D208, E208, F#208, G208, A208, B208, C209, D209, E209, F#209, G209, A209, B209, C210, D210, E210, F#210, G210, A210, B210, C211, D211, E211, F#211, G211, A211, B211, C212, D212, E212, F#212, G212, A212, B212, C213, D213, E213, F#213, G213, A213, B213, C214, D214, E214, F#214, G214, A214, B214, C215, D215, E215, F#215, G215, A215, B215, C216, D216, E216, F#216, G216, A216, B216, C217, D217, E217, F#217, G217, A217, B217, C218, D218, E218, F#218, G218, A218, B218, C219, D219, E219, F#219, G219, A219, B219, C220, D220, E220, F#220, G220, A220, B220, C221, D221, E221, F#221, G221, A221, B221, C222, D222, E222, F#222, G222, A222, B222, C223, D223, E223, F#223, G223, A223, B223, C224, D224, E224, F#224, G224, A224, B224, C225, D225, E225, F#225, G225, A225, B225, C226, D226, E226, F#226, G226, A226, B226, C227, D227, E227, F#227, G227, A227, B227, C228, D228, E228, F#228, G228, A228, B228, C229, D229, E229, F#229, G229, A229, B229, C230, D230, E230, F#230, G230, A230, B230, C231, D231, E231, F#231, G231, A231, B231, C232, D232, E232, F#232, G232, A232, B232, C233, D233, E233, F#233, G233, A233, B233, C234, D234, E234, F#234, G234, A234, B234, C235, D235, E235, F#235, G235, A235, B235, C236, D236, E236, F#236, G236, A236, B236, C237, D237, E237, F#237, G237, A237, B237, C238, D238, E238, F#238, G238, A238, B238, C239, D239, E239, F#239, G239, A239, B239, C240, D240, E240, F#240, G240, A240, B240, C241, D241, E241, F#241, G241, A241, B241, C242, D242, E242, F#242, G242, A242, B242, C243, D243, E243, F#243, G243, A243, B243, C244, D244, E244, F#244, G244, A244, B244, C245, D245, E245, F#245, G245, A245, B245, C246, D246, E246, F#246, G246, A246, B246, C247, D247, E247, F#247, G247, A247, B247, C248, D248, E248, F#248, G248, A248, B248, C249, D249, E249, F#249, G249, A249, B249, C250, D250, E250, F#250, G250, A250, B250, C251, D251, E251, F#251, G251, A251, B251, C252, D252, E252, F#252, G252, A252, B252, C253, D253, E253, F#253, G253, A253, B253, C254, D254, E254, F#254, G254, A254, B254, C255, D255, E255, F#255, G255, A255, B255, C256, D256, E256, F#256, G256, A256, B256, C257, D257, E257, F#257, G257, A257, B257, C258, D258, E258, F#258, G258, A258, B258, C259, D259, E259, F#259, G259, A259, B259, C260, D260, E260, F#260, G260, A260, B260, C261, D261, E261, F#261, G261, A261, B261, C262, D262, E262, F#262, G262, A262, B262, C263, D263, E263, F#263, G263, A263, B263, C264, D264, E264, F#264, G264, A264, B264, C265, D265, E265, F#265, G265, A265, B265, C266, D266, E266, F#266, G266, A266, B266, C267, D267, E267, F#267, G267, A267, B267, C268, D268, E268, F#268, G268, A268, B268, C269, D269, E269, F#269, G269, A269, B269, C270, D270, E270, F#270, G270, A270, B270, C271, D271, E271, F#271, G271, A271, B271, C272, D272, E272, F#272, G272, A272, B272, C273, D273, E273, F#273, G273, A273, B273, C274, D274, E274, F#274, G274, A274, B274, C275, D275, E275, F#275, G275, A275, B275, C276, D276, E276, F#276, G276, A276, B276, C277, D277, E277, F#277, G277, A277, B277, C278, D278, E278, F#278, G278, A278, B278, C279, D279, E279, F#279, G279, A279, B279, C280, D280, E280, F#280, G280, A280, B280, C281, D281, E281, F#281, G281, A281, B281, C282, D282, E282, F#282, G282, A282, B282, C283, D283, E283, F#283, G283, A283, B283, C284, D284, E284, F#284, G284, A284, B284, C285, D285, E285, F#285, G285, A285, B285, C286, D286, E286, F#286, G286, A286, B286, C287, D287, E287, F#287, G287, A287, B287, C288, D288, E288, F#288, G288, A288, B288, C289, D289, E289, F#289, G289, A289, B289, C290, D290, E290, F#290, G290, A290, B290, C291, D291, E291, F#291, G291, A291, B291, C292, D292, E292, F#292, G292, A292, B292, C293, D293, E293, F#293, G293, A293, B293, C294, D294, E294, F#294, G294, A294, B294, C295, D295, E295, F#295, G295, A295, B295, C296, D296, E296, F#296, G296, A296, B296, C297, D297, E297, F#297, G297, A297, B297, C298, D298, E298, F#298, G298, A298, B298, C299, D299, E299, F#299, G299, A299, B299, C300, D300, E300, F#300, G300, A300, B300, C301, D301, E301, F#301, G301, A301, B301, C302, D302, E302, F#302, G302, A302, B302, C303, D303, E303, F#303, G303, A303, B303, C304, D304, E304, F#304, G304, A304, B304, C305, D305, E305, F#305, G305, A305, B305, C306, D306, E306, F#306, G306, A306, B306, C307, D307, E307, F#307, G307, A307, B307, C308, D308, E308, F#308, G308, A308, B308, C309, D309, E309, F#309, G309, A309, B309, C310, D310, E310, F#310, G310, A310, B310, C311, D311, E311, F#311, G311, A311, B311, C312, D312, E312, F#312, G312, A312, B312, C313, D313, E313, F#313, G313, A313, B313, C314, D314, E314, F#314, G314, A314, B314, C315, D315, E315, F#315, G315, A315, B315, C316, D316, E316, F#316, G316, A316, B316, C317, D317, E317, F#317, G317, A317, B317, C318, D318, E318, F#318, G318, A318, B318, C319, D319, E319, F#319, G319, A319, B319, C320, D320, E320, F#320, G320, A320, B320, C321, D321, E321, F#321, G321, A321, B321, C322, D322, E322, F#322, G322, A322, B322, C323, D323, E323, F#323, G323, A323, B323, C324, D324, E324, F#324, G324, A324, B324, C325, D325, E325, F#325, G325, A325, B325, C326, D326, E326, F#326, G326, A326, B326, C327, D327, E327, F#327, G327, A327, B327, C328, D328, E328, F#328, G328, A328, B328, C329, D329, E329, F#329, G329, A329, B329, C330, D330, E330, F#330, G330, A330, B330, C331, D331, E331, F#331, G331, A331, B331, C332, D332, E332, F#332, G332, A332, B332, C333, D333, E333, F#333, G333, A333, B333, C334, D334, E334, F#334, G334, A334, B334, C335, D335, E335, F#335, G335, A335, B335, C336, D336, E336, F#336, G336, A336, B336, C337, D337, E337, F#337, G337, A337, B337, C338, D338, E338, F#338, G338, A338, B338, C339, D339, E339, F#339, G339, A339, B339, C340, D340, E340, F#340, G340, A340, B340, C341, D341, E341, F#341, G341, A341, B341, C342, D342, E342, F#342, G342, A342, B342, C343, D343, E343, F#343, G343, A343, B343, C344, D344, E344, F#344, G344, A344, B344, C345, D345, E345, F#345, G345, A345, B345, C346, D346, E346, F#346, G346, A346, B346, C347, D347, E347, F#347, G347, A347, B347, C348, D348, E348, F#348, G348, A348, B348, C349, D349, E349, F#349, G349, A349, B349, C350, D350, E350, F#350, G350, A350, B350, C351, D351, E351, F#351, G351, A351, B351, C352, D352, E352, F#352, G352, A352, B352, C353, D353, E353, F#353, G353, A353, B353, C354, D354, E354, F#354, G354, A354, B354, C355, D355, E355, F#355, G355, A355, B355, C356, D356, E356, F#35

22

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

26

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

mf

Detailed description: This is a musical score page for a MIDI arrangement. It features 11 staves. The top five staves (Midi57Trumpet, Midi58Trombone, and three Midi11MusicBox instances) are currently empty. The sixth staff (Midi11MusicBox) contains a melodic line starting on the first beat of the first measure, consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (Midi05RhodesPf) has a simple accompaniment with chords on the first, second, and third beats. The eighth staff (Midi35ElBassPick) has a bass line with eighth notes. The ninth and tenth staves (Midi51SynthStr1) have sustained chords. A dynamic marking of 'mf' is located at the bottom center of the page.

29

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

Detailed description of the musical score for measures 29-31:

- Midi57Trumpet:** Empty staff.
- Midi58Trombone:** Empty staff.
- Midi11MusicBox (first three):** Empty staves.
- Midi11MusicBox (fourth):** Contains a melodic line starting on measure 29, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, and ending with a triplet of eighth notes on measure 31.
- Midi11MusicBox (fifth):** Empty staff until measure 31, where it contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Midi05RhodesPf:** Contains chords in measures 29, 30, and 31.
- Midi35ElBassPick:** Contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes across all three measures.
- Midi51SynthStr1 (top):** Contains sustained chords in measures 29, 30, and 31.
- Midi51SynthStr1 (bottom):** Contains sustained notes in measures 29, 30, and 31.

32

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

The musical score consists of 11 tracks over 3 measures. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure contains rests for all tracks except the 6th, 7th, and 10th. The 6th track (Midi11MusicBox) plays a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 7th track (Midi11MusicBox) plays a sequence of sixteenth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 10th track (Midi35ElBassPick) plays a sequence of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C#4, B3, A3, G#3, F#3. The second measure contains rests for all tracks except the 6th, 7th, and 10th. The 6th track continues with eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 7th track continues with sixteenth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 10th track continues with eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C#4, B3, A3, G#3, F#3. The third measure contains rests for all tracks except the 6th, 7th, and 10th. The 6th track continues with eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 7th track continues with sixteenth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. The 10th track continues with eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C#4, B3, A3, G#3, F#3.

35

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

The musical score consists of 11 tracks arranged vertically. The first five tracks (Trumpet, Trombone, and three MusicBox tracks) are currently empty. The sixth track (MusicBox) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh track (MusicBox) contains a similar but more dense rhythmic pattern. The eighth track (RhodesPf) plays sustained chords. The ninth track (ElBassPick) plays a simple bass line starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The tenth track (SynthStr1) plays sustained chords. The eleventh track (SynthStr1) plays a simple bass line starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The MusicBox tracks have complex rhythmic patterns, while the RhodesPf and SynthStr1 tracks provide harmonic support with sustained chords and bass notes.

38

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

41)

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

fff

pp

p

The musical score is arranged in 11 staves. The first five staves (Trumpet, Trombone, and three Music Boxes) are mostly empty, with some notes appearing in the later measures. The sixth staff (Music Box) has a complex, fast-moving line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (Music Box) has a similar fast-moving line. The eighth staff (Rhodes) has a few chords. The ninth staff (Bass Pick) has a steady eighth-note pattern. The tenth staff (Synth Str1) has a sustained chord in the first measure and then a series of chords. The eleventh staff (Synth Str1) has a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings include *fff* on the Bass Pick staff, *pp* on the Synth Str1 staff, and *p* on the Synth Str1 staff.

50

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

mp

mp

57

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 57 through 60. The key signature is Bb. The staves are as follows:

- Midi57Trumpet**: Empty staff.
- Midi58Trombone**: Empty staff.
- Midi11MusicBox** (first): Plays a sequence of chords: G4-Bb4 (half), F4 (half), E4 (half), D4 (half).
- Midi11MusicBox** (second): Plays a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).
- Midi11MusicBox** (third): Plays a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).
- Midi11MusicBox** (fourth): Plays a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).
- Midi11MusicBox** (fifth): Plays a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).
- Midi11MusicBox** (sixth): Empty staff.
- Midi05RhodesPf**: Plays a sequence of chords: G4-Bb4 (half), F4 (half), E4 (half), D4 (half).
- Midi35ElBassPick**: Plays a sequence of notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter).
- Midi51SynthStr1** (first): Plays a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).
- Midi51SynthStr1** (second): Plays a sequence of notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter).

61

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

mf

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 61 through 64. The key signature is Bb. The Trumpet and Trombone staves are empty. The five Music Box staves (Midi11) play a complex, multi-layered rhythmic pattern. The Rhodes Piano (Midi05) plays sustained chords. The Electric Bass (Midi35) plays a walking line. The Synth Strings (Midi51) play sustained notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

65

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

6 8

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

The musical score is for a 6/8 piece in a key with three flats. It features the following instruments and parts:

- Midi57Trumpet:** Remains silent throughout the three measures.
- Midi58Trombone:** Plays a sustained, swelling note in the first measure, then continues with a similar texture in the second and third measures.
- Midi11MusicBox (5 staves):** Each staff plays a rhythmic, ascending and descending eighth-note pattern. The patterns are staggered across the staves to create a complex, interlocking texture.
- Midi05RhodesPf:** Plays a sustained chord in the first measure, then continues with a similar texture in the second and third measures.
- Midi35ElBassPick:** Plays a simple eighth-note bass line that follows the general contour of the Music Box patterns.
- Midi51SynthStr1 (2 staves):** Each staff plays a sustained, swelling note in the first measure, then continues with a similar texture in the second and third measures.

Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the Trombone and *f* (forte) for the Electric Bass and Synth Strings.

71

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

mp

7 4

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

ff

77

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

Detailed description of the musical score for measures 77-79:

- Midi57Trumpet:** Rests in all three measures.
- Midi58Trombone:** Sustained chord in measure 77, rests in 78 and 79.
- Midi11MusicBox (Staff 3):** Sixteenth-note pattern: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, B-21, A-21, G-21, F#-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, B-22, A-22, G-22, F#-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, B-23, A-23, G-23, F#-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, B-24, A-24, G-24, F#-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, B-25, A-25, G-25, F#-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, B-26, A-26, G-26, F#-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, B-27, A-27, G-27, F#-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, B-28, A-28, G-28, F#-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, B-29, A-29, G-29, F#-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, B-30, A-30, G-30, F#-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, B-31, A-31, G-31, F#-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, B-32, A-32, G-32, F#-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, B-33, A-33, G-33, F#-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, B-34, A-34, G-34, F#-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, B-35, A-35, G-35, F#-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, B-36, A-36, G-36, F#-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, B-37, A-37, G-37, F#-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, B-38, A-38, G-38, F#-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, B-39, A-39, G-39, F#-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, B-40, A-40, G-40, F#-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, B-41, A-41, G-41, F#-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, B-42, A-42, G-42, F#-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, B-43, A-43, G-43, F#-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, B-44, A-44, G-44, F#-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, B-45, A-45, G-45, F#-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, B-46, A-46, G-46, F#-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, B-47, A-47, G-47, F#-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, B-48, A-48, G-48, F#-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, B-49, A-49, G-49, F#-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, B-50, A-50, G-50, F#-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, B-51, A-51, G-51, F#-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, B-52, A-52, G-52, F#-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, B-53, A-53, G-53, F#-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, B-54, A-54, G-54, F#-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, B-55, A-55, G-55, F#-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, B-56, A-56, G-56, F#-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, B-57, A-57, G-57, F#-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, B-58, A-58, G-58, F#-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, B-59, A-59, G-59, F#-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, B-60, A-60, G-60, F#-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, B-61, A-61, G-61, F#-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, B-62, A-62, G-62, F#-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, B-63, A-63, G-63, F#-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, B-64, A-64, G-64, F#-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, B-65, A-65, G-65, F#-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, B-66, A-66, G-66, F#-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, B-67, A-67, 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D-211, C-211, B-212, A-212, G-212, F#-212, E-212, D-212, C-212, B-213, A-213, G-213, F#-213, E-213, D-213, C-213, B-214, A-214, G-214, F#-214, E-214, D-214, C-214, B-215, A-215, G-215, F#-215, E-215, D-215, C-215, B-216, A-216, G-216, F#-216, E-216, D-216, C-216, B-217, A-217, G-217, F#-217, E-217, D-217, C-217, B-218, A-218, G-218, F#-218, E-218, D-218, C-218, B-219, A-219, G-219, F#-219, E-219, D-219, C-219, B-220, A-220, G-220, F#-220, E-220, D-220, C-220, B-221, A-221, G-221, F#-221, E-221, D-221, C-221, B-222, A-222, G-222, F#-222, E-222, D-222, C-222, B-223, A-223, G-223, F#-223, E-223, D-223, C-223, B-224, A-224, G-224, F#-224, E-224, D-224, C-224, B-225, A-225, G-225, F#-225, E-225, D-225, C-225, B-226, A-226, G-226, F#-226, E-226, D-226, C-226, B-227, A-227, G-227, F#-227, E-227, D-227, C-227, B-228, A-228, G-228, F#-228, E-228, D-228, C-228, B-229, A-229, G-229, F#-229, E-229, D-229, C-229, B-230, A-230, G-230, F#-230, E-230, D-230, C-230, B-231, A-231, G-231, F#-231, E-231, D-231, C-231, B-232, A-232, G-232, F#-232, E-232, D-232, C-232, B-233, A-233, G-233, F#-233, E-233, D-233, C-233, B-234, A-234, G-234, F#-234, E-234, D-234, C-234, B-235, A-235, G-235, F#-235, E-235, D-235, C-235, B-236, A-236, G-236, F#-236, E-236, D-236, C-236, B-237, A-237, G-237, F#-237, E-237, D-237, C-237, B-238, A-238, G-238, F#-238, E-238, D-238, C-238, B-239, A-239, G-239, F#-239, E-239, D-239, C-239, B-240, A-240, G-240, F#-240, E-240, D-240, C-240, B-241, A-241, G-241, F#-241, E-241, D-241, C-241, B-242, A-242, G-242, F#-242, E-242, D-242, C-242, B-243, A-243, G-243, F#-243, E-243, D-243, C-243, B-244, A-244, G-244, F#-244, E-244, D-244, C-244, B-245, A-245, G-245, F#-245, E-245, D-245, C-245, B-246, A-246, G-246, F#-246, E-246, D-246, C-246, B-247, A-247, G-247, F#-247, E-247, D-247, C-247, B-248, A-248, G-248, F#-248, E-248, D-248, C-248, B-249, A-249, G-249, F#-249, E-249, D-249, C-249, B-250, A-250, G-250, F#-250, E-250, D-250, C-250, B-251, A-251, G-251, F#-251, E-251, D-251, C-251, B-252, A-252, G-252, F#-252, E-252, D-252, C-252, B-253, A-253, G-253, F#-253, E-253, D-253, C-253, B-254, A-254, G-254, F#-254, E-254, D-254, C-254, B-255, A-255, G-255, F#-255, E-255, D-255, C-255, B-256, A-256, G-256, F#-256, E-256, D-256, C-256, B-257, A-257, G-257, F#-257, E-257, D-257, C-257, B-258, A-258, G-258, F#-258, E-258, D-258, C-258, B-259, A-259, G-259, F#-259, E-259, D-259, C-259, B-260, A-260, G-260, F#-260, E-260, D-260, C-260, B-261, A-261, G-261, F#-261, E-261, D-261, C-261, B-262, A-262, G-262, F#-262, E-262, D-262, C-262, B-263, A-263, G-263, F#-263, E-263, D-263, C-263, B-264, A-264, G-264, F#-264, E-264, D-264, C-264, B-265, A-265, G-265, F#-265, E-265, D-265, C-265, B-266, A-266, G-266, F#-266, E-266, D-266, C-266, B-267, A-267, G-267, F#-267, E-267, D-267, C-267, B-268, A-268, G-268, F#-268, E-268, D-268, C-268, B-269, A-269, G-269, F#-269, E-269, D-269, C-269, B-270, A-270, G-270, F#-270, E-270, D-270, C-270, B-271, A-271, G-271, F#-271, E-271, D-271, C-271, B-272, A-272, G-272, F#-272, E-272, D-272, C-272, B-273, A-273, G-273, F#-273, E-273, D-273, C-273, B-274, A-274, G-274, F#-274, E-274, D-274, C-274, B-275, A-275, G-275, F#-275, E-275, D-275, C-275, B-276, A-276, G-276, F#-276, E-276, D-276, C-276, B-277, A-277, G-277, F#-277, E-277, D-277, C-277, B-278, A-278, G-278, F#-278, E-278, D-278, C-278, B-279, A-279, G-279, F#-279, E-279, D-279, C-279, B-280, A-280, G-280, F#-280, E-280, D-280, C-280, B-281, A-281, G-281, F#-281, E-281, D-281, C-281, B-282, A-282, G-282, F#-282, E-282, D-282, C-282, B-283, A-283, G-283, F#-283, E-283, D-283, C-283, B-284, A-284, G-284, F#-284, E-284, D-284, C-284, B-285, A-285, G-285, F#-285, E-285, D-285, C-285, B-286, A-286, G-286, F#-286, E-286, D-286, C-286, B-287, A-287, G-287, F#-287, E-287, D-287, C-287, B-288, A-288, G-288, F#-288, E-288, D-288, C-288, B-289, A-289, G-289, F#-289, E-289, D-289, C-289, B-290, A-290, G-290, F#-290, E-290, D-290, C-290, B-291, A-291, G-291, F#-291, E-291, D-291, C-291, B-292, A-292, G-292, F#-292, E-292, D-292, C-292, B-293, A-293, G-293, F#-293, E-293, D-293, C-293, B-294, A-294, G-294, F#-294, E-294, D-294, C-294, B-295, A-295, G-295, F#-295, E-295, D-295, C-295, B-

80

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

fff

Detailed description of the musical score for measures 80-82:

- Midi57Trumpet:** Rests in all three measures.
- Midi58Trombone:** Sustained notes in measures 80 and 81, followed by a rest in measure 82.
- Midi11MusicBox (5 staves):** All five Music Boxes play continuous sixteenth-note patterns throughout the three measures.
- Midi05RhodesPf:** Chords in measures 80 and 81, followed by a rest in measure 82.
- Midi35ElBassPick:** Quarter notes in measures 80 and 81, followed by a rest in measure 82.
- Midi51SynthStr1 (2 staves):** Sustained notes in measures 80 and 81, followed by a rest in measure 82.

83

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

The musical score consists of ten staves for MIDI instruments. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 83 is marked with a '3' over the staff number. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Midi57Trumpet:** Measures 84 and 85 with accented chords, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Midi58Trombone:** Measures 84 and 85 with accented chords, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Midi11MusicBox (5 instances):** All five Music Boxes play complex, fast-paced rhythmic patterns throughout measures 83, 84, and 85.
- Midi05RhodesPf:** Measures 84 and 85 with sustained chords.
- Midi35ElBassPick:** Measures 83, 84, and 85 with a walking bass line, marked with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in measure 84.
- Midi51SynthStr1 (2 instances):** Measures 84 and 85 with sustained notes, some marked with a fermata.

86

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

89

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

mp

92

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

95

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

98

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

$\text{♩} = 120$

101

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

$\text{♩} = 110$

$\text{♩} = 190$

80

60

$\text{♩} = 120$

mf

f

107

Midi57Trumpet

Midi58Trombone

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi11MusicBox

Midi05RhodesPf

Midi35ElBassPick

Midi51SynthStr1

Midi51SynthStr1

♩ = 90

♩ = 60

♩ = 90

♩ = 140

♩ = 120

♩ = 40

140

141

25 June 2014

Serban Nichifor: WALTZ FOR GENEVIEVE - To Genevieve Morton



Chord progression for "Waltz for Genevieve" in 3/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Row 1: A7sus, F7sus, F#7sus, D#7sus

Row 2: E7sus, C7sus, C#7sus, A7sus

Row 3: A#7sus, F#7sus, G7sus, E7sus

Row 4: F9sus, C#7sus, D7sus, F#^{7sus}, F7sus

Row 5: F#9sus, A9sus, F#9sus, A^{9sus}, C9sus

Row 6: F#9sus, D#9sus, D9sus, B^{9sus}, Bb9sus

2X

Serban Nichifor: WALTZ FOR GENEVIEVE - To Genevieve Morton

A7sus

F7sus

F#7sus

D#7sus

Melody

Tab

Guitar

Tab

Piano

Tab

Bass

Drums

E7sus

C7sus

C#7sus

A7sus

Tab

4 2 5 4 2 5

10 8 10

2 4 2 4 4 4

7 5 7

0 3 4 4 5 5

A#7sus

F#7sus

G7sus

E7sus

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: A#7sus, F#7sus, G7sus, and E7sus. Each measure contains three systems of notation: standard guitar notation (treble and bass clefs), a tablature line (Tab), and a fingering line (9a). The first system shows the initial chord and its fingering. The second system shows a sequence of notes and chords, with the tablature line indicating fingerings (e.g., 8, 6, 2, 4, 3, 5, 7). The third system shows a sequence of notes and chords, with the tablature line indicating fingerings (e.g., 6, 2, 3, 0). The fourth system shows a sequence of notes and chords, with the tablature line indicating fingerings (e.g., 6, 2, 3, 0). The score is written for guitar, with the treble clef staff for the right hand and the bass clef staff for the left hand. The tablature line is written below the bass clef staff. The fingering line (9a) is written below the tablature line.

F9sus

C#7sus

D7sus

F#^{7sus}

F7sus

The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a specific chord: F9sus, C#7sus, D7sus, and F#^{7sus} F7sus. Each system consists of a treble staff, a guitar tablature staff, and a bass staff. The first system features a single treble staff with a whole note chord. The second and third systems each have two treble staves, with the first staff containing a whole note chord and the second staff containing a melodic line. The fourth system has one treble staff with a whole note chord and one bass staff with a melodic line. The guitar tablature staff is present in all systems, providing fret numbers for the chords and melodic lines. The bass staff is present in all systems, providing a melodic line for the bass. The score is written in standard musical notation, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

F#9sus	A9sus	F#9sus	A ^{9sus}	C9sus
Tab 4 ²	0 ₂₀	4 ²	0 ₂₀	3 ₁ 0 ₃ 5
Tab 4 4	7 5 7	4 7	10 8 10	
2 2	5	2	8	
Tab 2	5	2 5	3	

F#9sus	D#9sus	D9sus	B ^{9sus}	Bb9sus
Tab 1 4 6 6	3 3 5	2 0 2	4 2 4	3 3 5

Tab 4 4 2 2	4 6 4 6 6 6	3 5 5 7 4	8 6 8

Tab 2	6	0	7	6 6

Serban Nichifor:A SAMBA FOR GENEVIEVE - To Genevieve Morton

Chords: Cm Cm Gb7 Bm F9 A13

Piano

Tab

Bass

Drums

The musical score is written for piano, bass, and drums. The piano part is in 4/4 time and features a melody with chords Cm, Cm, Gb7, Bm, F9, and A13. The bass part is in 4/4 time and features a walking bass line. The drums part is in 4/4 time and features a simple pattern. The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains the piano and bass parts. The second system contains the piano and bass parts. The third system contains the piano and bass parts.

Abm Abm6 Ab^{mMaj7} Abm9 Abm7 D13 Db9 G13

5a

Tab

6 6 4 4 4 4 3 6 6 5 5 4 6 5 5

5a

5a

Gbm **Gbm/Db** **GbmMaj7** **GbmMaj7/Db** **Gbm7** **Gbm7/Db** **B9** **F7**

Tab 4 4-4 2 4 2 4 2 2 3 3

Bbm Bbm/F E9 Eb9 Abm D9 G9 Db9 3X

Tab 6 6 1 0 2 2 6 6 5 3 4 4 3X

3X

Chords: Cm Cm Gb7 Bm Bm/F# F9 A13

Piano

Tab

Bass

Drums

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of three systems. The first system features a Piano part with a treble and bass staff. The chords Cm, Cm, Gb7, Bm, Bm/F#, F9, and A13 are indicated above the staff. The second system features a Bass part with a tablature line and a bass line. The tablature line shows fingerings: 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5. The third system features a Drums part with a drum line. The time signature is 4/4.

Abm Abm6 Ab^{mMaj7} Abm9 Abm7 D13 Db9 G13

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes corresponding to the chord names above. The bass staff contains a more complex arrangement of notes, including some beamed eighth notes and a '5a' marking.

The second system includes a guitar tab staff at the top, a treble staff, and a bass staff. The tab staff shows fret numbers (4, 5, 3) and a '5a' marking. The bass staff continues the melodic line from the first system.

The third system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a few notes and rests, with a '5a' marking. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout the system.

Gbm Gbm/Db Gb^{mMaj7} Gb^{mMaj7/Db} Gbm7 Gb^{m7/Db} B9 F7

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords and melodic fragments: Gbm, Gbm/Db, Gb^{mMaj7}, Gb^{mMaj7/Db}, Gbm7, Gb^{m7/Db}, B9, and F7. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with various chord voicings and melodic lines, including some rests.

The second system includes a guitar tab and a bass staff. The guitar tab is written on a single line with fret numbers: 2, 2, 4, 4, 2, 2, 4, 6, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 3, 5. The bass staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including some accidentals like flats and a sharp.

The third system consists of two staves. The treble staff is mostly empty, with a few horizontal lines indicating rests or a specific voicing. The bass staff contains a continuous melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including some accidentals like flats and a sharp.

Bbm Bbm/F E9 Eb9 Abm D9 G9 Db9 3X

Tab 6 6 1 0 0 6 5 6 5 3 4 3X

3X

Chord progression: Cm Cm Gb7 Bm Bm/F# F9 A13

4/4

Piano

Guitar

Tab

Bass

Drums

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The key signature has two flats (C minor). The chord progression is Cm, Cm, Gb7, Bm, Bm/F#, F9, and A13. The Piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Guitar part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Bass part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Drums part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The guitar tablature is provided for the first two measures.

Measure	Chord	Guitar Tab (Right Hand)	Guitar Tab (Left Hand)
1	Cm	4 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 3	3 3 3 3
2	Cm	4 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 3	3 3 3 3
3	Gb7	3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2	2 2 2 2
4	Bm	3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2	2 2 2 2
5	Bm/F#	3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2	2 2 2 2
6	F9	8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 7 6	1 5 1 5
7	A13	7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5	1 5 1 5

Abm Abm6 Ab^{mMaj7} Abm9 Abm7 D13 Db9 G13

[illegible][illegible]

Tab

5a

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a single note, G4, which is sustained throughout the piece. The bass staff contains a melody that starts on D3, moves to E3, and then to F#3. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. The piece is divided into four measures, each lasting 4 seconds. The first measure is labeled "5a" in the bass staff. The second measure is labeled "5b" in the bass staff. The third measure is labeled "5c" in the bass staff. The fourth measure is labeled "5d" in the bass staff.

Gbm Gbm/Db Gb^{mMaj7} Gb^{mMaj7/Db} Gbm7 Gb^{m7/Db} B9 F7

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 1-4 are shown. Measure 1 contains a Gbm chord. Measure 2 contains a Gbm/Db chord. Measure 3 contains a Gb^{mMaj7} chord. Measure 4 contains a Gb^{mMaj7/Db} chord. The notation includes various note values and accidentals.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 5-8 are shown. Measure 5 contains a Gbm7 chord. Measure 6 contains a Gb^{m7/Db} chord. Measure 7 contains a B9 chord. Measure 8 contains an F7 chord. The notation includes various note values and accidentals.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 9-12 are shown. Measure 9 contains a Gbm7 chord. Measure 10 contains a Gb^{m7/Db} chord. Measure 11 contains a B9 chord. Measure 12 contains an F7 chord. The notation includes various note values and accidentals.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measures 13-16 are shown. Measure 13 contains a Gbm7 chord. Measure 14 contains a Gb^{m7/Db} chord. Measure 15 contains a B9 chord. Measure 16 contains an F7 chord. The notation includes various note values and accidentals.

3X

Tab

6 1 0 0 6 6 4 4 5 3 4 4

3X

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part consists of four measures, each containing a whole rest, indicating a silent melody. The bass clef part consists of four measures of music. The first measure contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, and a quarter note A4. The third measure contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note F4, and a quarter note E4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, an eighth note C4, and a quarter note B3. The score is marked with a 3X repeat sign at the end.

Serban Nichifor:SwingDance for Genevieve-to Genevieve Morton

CMaj7

A7b9#11

Dm7

G9

Piano

Tab

Bass

Drums

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The top staff is for Piano, the second for Bass, the third for Tab, and the fourth for Drums. The Piano part features a melody in the right hand and chords in the left hand. The Bass part features a walking bass line. The Tab part shows fret numbers for the bass. The Drums part shows a steady eighth-note pattern.

Measure	Piano (Right Hand)	Piano (Left Hand)	Bass	Tab	Drums
1	C4, E4, G4, A4	C4, E4, G4, A4	C3, E3, G3, A3	3, 3, 6	C4, E4, G4, A4
2	C4, E4, G4, A4	C4, E4, G4, A4	C3, E3, G3, A3	5, 7, 6	C4, E4, G4, A4
3	C4, E4, G4, A4	C4, E4, G4, A4	C3, E3, G3, A3	5, 7	C4, E4, G4, A4
4	C4, E4, G4, A4	C4, E4, G4, A4	C3, E3, G3, A3	5, 5, 3	C4, E4, G4, A4

C6
C7
FMaj7
Bb7

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Swing Dance for Genevieve" by Serban Nichifor. The score is for guitar, bass, and piano. The guitar part is written in standard notation with four measures. The first measure is a whole chord C6. The second measure is a whole chord C7. The third measure is a whole chord FMaj7. The fourth measure is a whole chord Bb7. The bass part is written in standard notation with four measures. The first measure is a whole chord C6. The second measure is a whole chord C7. The third measure is a whole chord FMaj7. The fourth measure is a whole chord Bb7. The piano part is written in standard notation with four measures. The first measure is a whole chord C6. The second measure is a whole chord C7. The third measure is a whole chord FMaj7. The fourth measure is a whole chord Bb7. The piano part also includes a "Tab" section with fingerings: 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 1, 6, 8, 4.

C/G Am7 Dm7 Gm7b5

Tab 5 5 3 5 7 5 5 7 5 6 4 7

CMaj7

CMaj7/B

BbMaj7

G9sus

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 (CMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 2 (CMaj7/B) has a half note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 3 (BbMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 4 (G9sus) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble.

Second system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 (CMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 2 (CMaj7/B) has a half note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 3 (BbMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 4 (G9sus) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble.

Third system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 (CMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 2 (CMaj7/B) has a half note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 3 (BbMaj7) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble. Measure 4 (G9sus) has a whole note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble.

	CMaj7	A7b9#11	Dm7	G9
Tab 8 3 6 5 7 5 7 5 3 5				

C6
C7
FMaj7
Bb7

The musical score is organized into three systems, each spanning four measures. The first system features a piano accompaniment with a treble staff (melody) and a bass staff (harmony). The second system includes a guitar tab with fret numbers (3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 1, 6, 8, 9) and a bass line. The third system shows a treble staff with whole rests and a bass line with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

C/G
Am7
Dm7
G9sus

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with four measures. The first system features a treble staff and a bass staff. The second system features a 'Tab' staff with fret numbers and a bass staff. The third system features a treble staff and a bass staff.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Treble staff has a C/G chord (C4, G4, C5, E5). Bass staff has a whole rest.
- Measure 2: Treble staff has an Am7 chord (A3, C4, E4, G4). Bass staff has a half note A2, quarter note G2, and quarter note F2.
- Measure 3: Treble staff has a Dm7 chord (D3, F3, A3, C4). Bass staff has a whole rest.
- Measure 4: Treble staff has a G9sus chord (G3, B3, D4, F4, A4, C5). Bass staff has a whole note G2.

System 2:

- Measure 1: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note F2, and quarter note E2.
- Measure 2: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note D2, quarter note C2, and quarter note B1.
- Measure 3: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note A1, quarter note G1, and quarter note F1.
- Measure 4: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note E1, quarter note D1, and quarter note C1.

System 3:

- Measure 1: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note F2, and quarter note E2.
- Measure 2: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note D2, quarter note C2, and quarter note B1.
- Measure 3: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note A1, quarter note G1, and quarter note F1.
- Measure 4: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has a half note E1, quarter note D1, and quarter note C1.

C6
CMaj7
C7
C7b5b9

The image shows a musical score for a swing dance piece. It consists of three staves: guitar, bass, and piano. The guitar part is written in treble clef and has four measures. The first measure is C6, the second is CMaj7, the third is C7, and the fourth is C7b5b9. The bass part is written in bass clef and has four measures. The first measure has a bass line with fingerings 8 and 10. The second measure has a bass line with fingerings 3 and 5. The third measure has a bass line with fingerings 3 and 5. The fourth measure has a bass line with fingerings 8 and 9. The piano part is written in bass clef and has four measures. The first measure has a bass line with a whole note. The second measure has a bass line with a whole note. The third measure has a bass line with a whole note. The fourth measure has a bass line with a whole note.

F Fm6 C/G C7

33a

Tab 8 8 3 3 4 5 5 3 8 10 10 10 8

33a

33a

F Bb9 C/G Am7 D9 G9 5X

Tab 8 10 7 7 6 8 5 9 5 4 0 0 5 4 5 3 7 5X

5X

AIRWAVES
Electroacoustic Music
In Memory of my very dear wife,
the distinguished composer
Liana Alexandra

Largo e Lontano Serban Nichifor
October 13, 2014

FX6 (goblins)

$\text{♩} = 60$ *pp*

FX6 (goblins)

11 *mf*

FX6 (goblins)

18 $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$ *ppp*

AIRWAVES
Electroacoustic Music
In Memory of my very dear wife,
the distinguished composer
Liana Alexandra

Serban Nichifor
October 13, 2014

Largo e Lontano

FX6 (goblins)

$\text{♩} = 60$

pp

9

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$

16

FX6 (goblins)

The musical score is written for a digital synthesizer named 'FX6 (goblins)'. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-8) is marked 'Largo e Lontano' with a tempo of 60 bpm and a piano (pp) dynamic. The second system (measures 9-15) shows a tempo change to 50 bpm and then 30 bpm. The third system (measure 16) is a single measure with a fermata. The score is for a digital synthesizer named 'FX6 (goblins)'.

ARIZONA SONG: TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH

Allegro

D⁹

B^b9

G[#]9

A^b

C⁷

B⁷

F⁷

E⁷

B^b7

Melody [25 Nylon String Guitar] 3a

Strings [26 Acoustic Guitar] 3a

Tab 0 0 2 5 5 0 4 5 0 2 3 3 2 1 0 3

Guitar [27 Jazz Electric Guitar] 3a

Tab 0 2 5 9 5 5 4 4 0 3 4 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 3

Piano [Acoustic Piano] 3a

Drums [Standard Drum Kit] 3a

Tab 5 7 8 4 5 4 6 4 5 4 3 2 2 1 0 6

Bass [33 Acoustic String Bass] 3a

A^b
 D^7
 A
 $A^{\flat}MA^{\flat}7$
 A^7

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four measures. Each measure is associated with a specific chord: A^b , D^7 , A , and $A^{\flat}MA^{\flat}7$. The score includes a melody line, a 5a line, and a tab line. The melody line features various musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The 5a line and tab line provide additional harmonic and fingering information. The tab line includes fret numbers and a '5a' label. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

Handwritten guitar notation for the song "Arizona Song: To My Best Friends Sue, Sallie and Rich". The notation includes a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a guitar tablature staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is divided into four measures, each with a specific chord indicated above the staff: D7, F9, A6, F#9, F#9, and C9.

The first two measures feature a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a corresponding bass line in the bass clef. The tablature for these measures includes various fret numbers and techniques such as bends and slides. The third measure features a more complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a corresponding bass line in the bass clef. The tablature for this measure includes various fret numbers and techniques such as bends and slides. The fourth measure features a more complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a corresponding bass line in the bass clef. The tablature for this measure includes various fret numbers and techniques such as bends and slides.

B^9 E^7 F^7 E^7 B^b7 A A^b F^7 F^9 F^9_{sus}

Tab 2 1 2 3 0 0 0 2 1 3 1 1

Tab 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 0 3 3 2 0 2 3 4 1 8 0 3

Tab 2 4 5 6 2 3 2 6 5 4 5 4 1 5 1 1 6

Bb $Eb7$ Bb $BbMAJ7$ $Bb7$

Tab 1 1 4 6 4 1 3 1 3 3 3
 1 6 6 1 1 1 1

Tab 1 1 1 1 6 6 6 6 1 3 1 1 4 6 10 6
 6 1 1

Tab 5 8 5 8 6 5 8 5 8 6 5 6 5 8 5 8
 6 6 6

Bb Bbb Bbb $F7$ Fb $FMAJ7$ $F7$ $F7/G$ $F7/A$

The musical score is organized into systems. The first system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a guitar staff with chords, and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces a bass staff, providing a full three-part texture. The final system shows a continuation of the bass line and guitar accompaniment.

ARIZONA SONG: TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH - Page 8

C⁹ F⁷ G^{b7} F⁷ B⁷ B^b B^{b6} F^{#7} F^{#9} F^{#9}SUS

33a

33a

Tab

33a

Tab

33a

Tab

33a

Tab

B B^b B B^b E⁷ E^b E⁷ E^b B BMA⁷ B⁷ G⁹ F^{#9} F⁹

37a

37a

Tab

37a

Tab

37a

Tab

37a

E E_m E_m/F# E_m/G C⁹ B B⁷ B⁷/C#B_m/D B/D#

The musical score is written for guitar. It consists of a melody line in the treble clef and an accompaniment line in the bass clef. The guitar tablature is provided below the melody line, showing fret numbers and chord diagrams. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is titled 'ARIZONA SONG: TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH'.

E⁷ E_M⁷ E_M⁶ G⁹ B^b/F[#] B^b/F[#] B^b/G G^{#9} G⁹ G^{#9} D⁹

Tab 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 3 2 4 2 4 3 2 4 5

Tab 7 9 12 16 12 0 0 0 3 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 3 4 5

Tab 2 6 4 6 4 0 3 0 3 4 6 2 3 4 3 4 5

C#9 F#7 F7 F#7 F#9 B E7 B Bb/F# G7 G#7

Tab 4 3 4 3 2 1 2 2 2 4 0 2 2 3 4 5 0

Tab 4 7 9 13 9 2 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 2 7 10 0 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 5 0

Tab 4 3 6 3 6 2 1 2 2 2 6 2 6 2 2 3 4 5

A D7 A AMA7 A7

53a 53a 53a 53a

Tab Tab Tab Tab

53a 53a 53a 53a

A A^b A² E E^b E E^{MAJ7} E⁷

The musical score is written for guitar and bass. It consists of four systems of music. The first system includes a guitar melody, guitar chords, and guitar tablature. The second system includes a guitar melody, guitar chords, and guitar tablature. The third system includes a guitar melody, guitar chords, and guitar tablature. The fourth system includes a guitar melody, guitar chords, and guitar tablature. The score is for the song 'Arizona Song: To My Best Friends Sue, Sallie and Rich'.

D7

F7

$$A^6/E$$

F#9

The image displays a musical score for guitar, organized into four measures. The score consists of three main parts: a melody line (top), a guitar-specific line with tablature (middle), and a bass line (bottom).

- Melody Line:** The top staff features a melody in treble clef. It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of quarter notes. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some accidentals (sharps and flats) indicating specific pitches.
- Guitar Line:** The middle staff is a guitar-specific line, including a standard musical staff and a corresponding tablature line below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-5 to represent fret positions. It includes various techniques such as triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes), bends (indicated by a curved line), and slurs. The line is divided into four measures, each containing a different sequence of notes and techniques.
- Bass Line:** The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. It provides a harmonic foundation for the melody and guitar line. It features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some accidentals. The bass line is also divided into four measures, each corresponding to the measures of the other parts.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The guitar line is written in a style that is common for guitar-specific notation, using a combination of standard musical notation and tablature.

B^9 E^7 A D^7 A A^7

Tab 2 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 5 3 5 0 2 2 0 2

Tab 2 4 7 11 7 7 10 12 16 12 0 3 8 2 3 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2

Tab 2 4 5 6 2 5 3 2 0 4 5 4 5 4 5 4

68a

D7

F7

$$A^6/E$$

F#9

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely in 4/4 time and one sharp (F#) key. It consists of a treble staff, a bass staff, and a guitar tablature line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers and string numbers. The piece is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The tablature line provides specific fret and string information for each note. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The piece is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The tablature line provides specific fret and string information for each note. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

ARIZONA SONG:TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH - Page 19

Am A

77a

77a

Tab 0 2 0

77a

Tab 0 2 0

77a

77a

Tab 4 5

77a

ARIZONA SONG: TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH

Allegro

1a 25 Nylon String Guitar 3a

5a 33a

Chords: A⁷, D⁹, B^b9, G[#]9, A⁶, C⁷, B⁷, F⁷, E⁷, B^b7, A⁶, D⁷, A, A⁷MA⁷, A⁷, A, A⁶, A², E, E⁶, E, E⁷MA⁷, E⁷, E⁷/F[#], E⁷/G[#], D⁷, F⁹, A⁶, F[#]9, F[#]9, C⁹, B⁹, E⁷, F⁷, E⁷, B^b7, A, A⁶, F⁷, F⁹, F⁹SUS, B^b, E^b7, B^b, B^bMA⁷, B^b7, B^b, B^b6, B^b2, F⁷, F⁶, F⁷MA⁷, F⁷, F⁷/G, F⁷/A, E^b7, G^b9, B^b6/F, G⁹, G⁷/D, G^b7/D^b, C⁹, F⁷, G^b7, F⁷, B⁷, B^b, B^b6, F[#]7, F[#]9, F[#]9SUS

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into systems, each with a staff of music and corresponding guitar chords written above. The chords are: B, B², B, B², E⁷, E⁶, E⁷, E⁶, B, BMA⁷, B⁷, G⁹, F#⁹, F⁹, E, E^m, E^m/F#, E^m/G, C⁹, B, B⁷, B⁷/C#, B^m/D, B/D#, E⁷, E^{m7}, E^{m6}, G⁹, B^b/F#, B^b/F#, B^b/G, G#⁹, G⁹, G#⁹, D⁹, C#⁹, F#⁷, F⁷, F#⁷, F#⁹, B, E⁷, B, B²/F#, G⁷, G#⁷, A, D⁷, A, AMA⁷, A⁷, A, A⁶, A², E, E⁶, E, EMA⁷, E⁷, D⁷, F⁷, A⁶/E, F#⁹, B⁹, E⁷, A, D⁷, A, A⁷, D⁷, F⁷, A⁶/E, F#⁹, B⁹, E⁷, A, D⁷, A, A⁷.

37a

53a

68a

76b



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz for Flute and Orchestra - from "Tom & Huck" ballet -

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

$\text{♩} = 70$

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mp

10

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

This musical score is for a flute solo and a string ensemble. The flute part, starting at measure 10, features a melodic line with a long slur spanning measures 10 through 17. The string ensemble consists of Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte) for the flute and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the strings.

18

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

25

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

The musical score is for a 7-piece ensemble. The Flute Solo part begins at measure 25 with a melodic line. The Vibr part also begins at measure 25 with a melodic line. The V1, V2, VI, Vc, and Cb parts provide harmonic support. The Cb part has a long slur across measures 25-26.

32

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

39

Flute Solo

Vibr

f in rilievo

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 39 to 44. Measure 39 is marked with a '39' and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute Solo part begins with a melodic line: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B-flat4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E-flat4 (quarter), D4 (half). Measures 40-44 continue the Flute Solo melody. The Vibr part enters in measure 40 with a forte dynamic (*f*) and the instruction 'in rilievo'. Its melody starts on G3 (half), followed by A3 (quarter), B-flat3 (quarter), A3-G3 (beamed eighth notes), F3 (quarter), E-flat3 (quarter), D3 (half). The string parts (V1, V2, VI, Vc, Cb) provide harmonic support. V1 and V2 play chords in measures 39-40, then move to single notes in measure 40. VI, Vc, and Cb play moving lines throughout the measures.

46

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

This musical score page contains measures 46 through 52. The Flute Solo part begins in measure 46 with a melodic line and continues through measure 52. The Vibr part provides harmonic support with various melodic and chordal textures. The V1, V2, and VI parts are woodwind instruments, with V1 and V2 playing sustained chords and VI playing a melodic line. The Vc (Violoncello) and Cb (Contrabasso) parts provide a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and a moving bass line. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

53

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

ff

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

This musical score page contains measures 60 through 67. The Flute Solo part (treble clef) features a melodic line with various intervals and a long slur spanning measures 60 to 67. The Vibr (Vibraphone) part (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The V1, V2, VI, Vc, and Cb parts (all in bass clef) provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and chords. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

68

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

74

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

This musical score page contains measures 74 through 81. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Flute Solo part (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and ties, starting on a whole note in measure 74 and continuing with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Vibr (Vibraphone) part (treble clef) is mostly silent, with a short, accented eighth-note figure in measure 81. The V1 (Violin I) part (treble clef) plays a series of chords, mostly sustained. The V2 (Violin II) part (treble clef) plays a melodic line with slurs and ties, starting on a whole note in measure 74. The VI (Viola) part (alto clef) plays a series of chords, mostly sustained. The Vc (Violoncello) part (bass clef) plays a series of chords, mostly sustained. The Cb (Contrabass) part (bass clef) plays a series of chords, mostly sustained. The score is written for a full orchestra with a solo flute.

82

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

This musical score page contains measures 82 through 88. The instruments are Flute Solo, Vibr, V1, V2, VI, Vc, and Cb. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Flute Solo part features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 82-88. The Vibr part follows a similar melodic pattern. The V1, V2, and VI parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The Vc and Cb parts provide a bass foundation with sustained chords and a simple melodic line.

89

Flute Solo

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

fff

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Flute Solo staff (top) begins in measure 89 with a melodic line that is slurred through measure 90 and then continues with a series of eighth notes slurred through measure 95. The Vibr staff (second) has a melodic line starting in measure 90 with a forte (fff) dynamic, consisting of eighth notes. The V1 staff (third) has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur over measures 91-92. The V2 staff (fourth) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The VI staff (fifth) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Vc staff (sixth) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Cb staff (bottom) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

96

Flute Solo

poco a poco rallentando

$J = 70$ $J = 65$

Vibr

V1

V2

VI

Vc

Cb

The musical score is written for measures 96 to 101. The Flute Solo part begins at measure 96 with a tempo of 70. The tempo slows to 65 by measure 101, indicated by the text 'poco a poco rallentando'. The vibrato section follows, with a tempo of 65. The score includes parts for V1, V2, VI, Vc, and Cb, all of which are mostly silent or have minimal accompaniment.

15

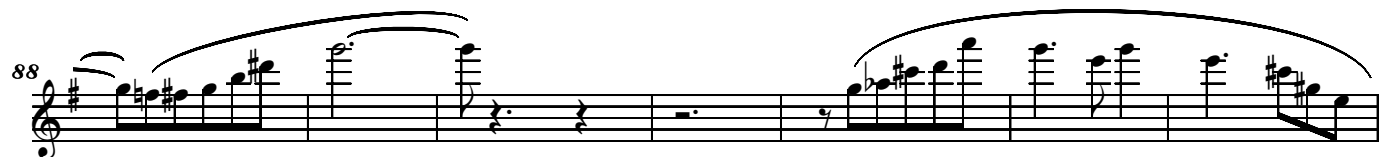
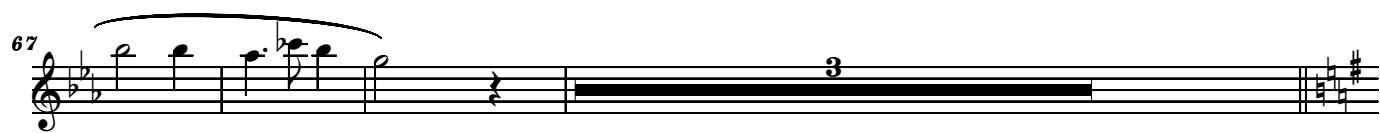
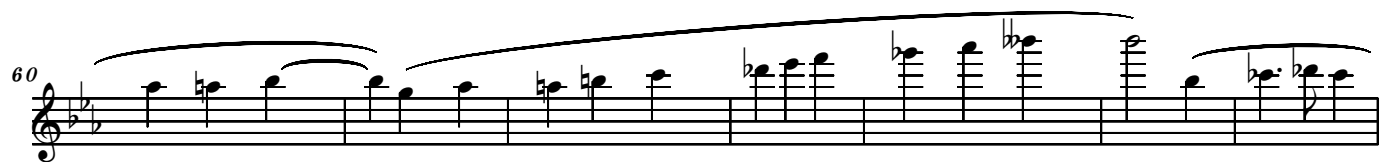
To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

**Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Flute Solo**

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espresso

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score includes measures 1 through 53, with various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*, *ff*).



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Vibraphone

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

♩ = 70

9

10

8

18

7

25

mf

32

ff

5

39

2

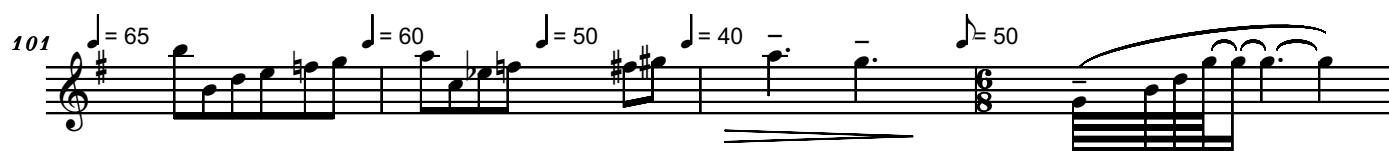
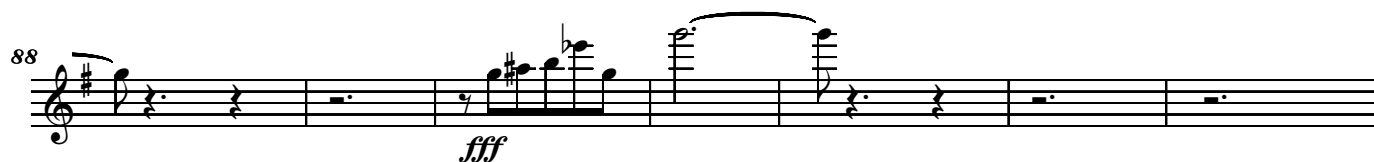
f in rilievo

46

53

ff

The musical score is written for a single-staff instrument, the vibraphone, in 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Molto Espressivo' and a quarter note equal to 70 beats. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 9, 10, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, and 53 indicated at the start of their respective lines. Measures 9 through 31 are marked with a thick black bar, indicating a sustained or held note. From measure 32, the score contains active musical notation. Measure 32 starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Measure 39 contains a *f* (forte) dynamic and the instruction 'in rilievo'. Measure 53 contains a *ff* dynamic. The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) between measures 32 and 39. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, with some notes beamed together in eighth and sixteenth notes.



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Violini I

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

$\text{♩} = 70$ div.

The musical score is written for Violini I in 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 70$ and a dynamic of *mp*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, and 53 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics like *mf* and *ff* are used throughout. The piece concludes with a final *f* dynamic marking.

mp

10

mf

18

25

32

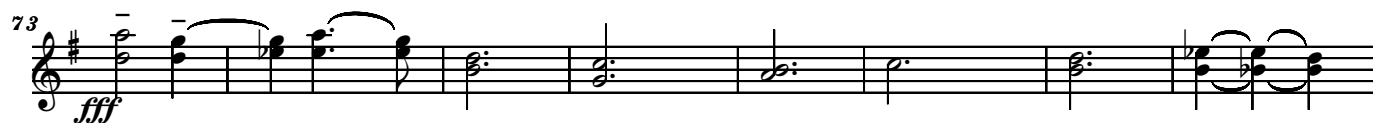
ff

39

46

53

f



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Violini II

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

$\text{♩} = 70$ div.

10

18

25

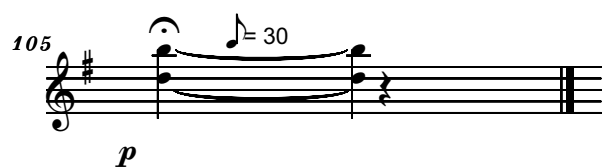
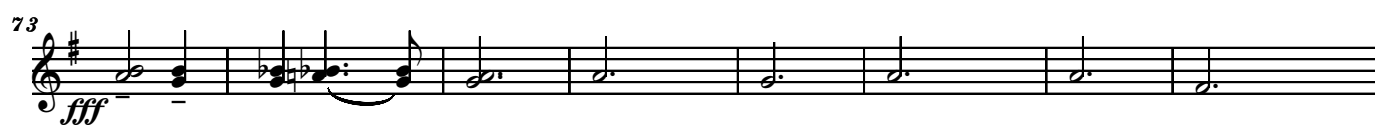
32

39

46

53

mp *mf* *ff*



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Viole

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

$\text{♩} = 70$

mf *mp*

10 *div.* *mf*

18

25

32 *ff*

39

46

53

60

67

73

fff

81

88

95

$\text{♩} = 70$

101

$\text{♩} = 65$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 50$

p

105

p

To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Celli

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

$\text{♩} = 70$ div.

The musical score is written for a cello in 3/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a tempo marking of quarter note = 70, divided. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, and 53 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The dynamics vary throughout, including *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 53.

10

18

25

32

39

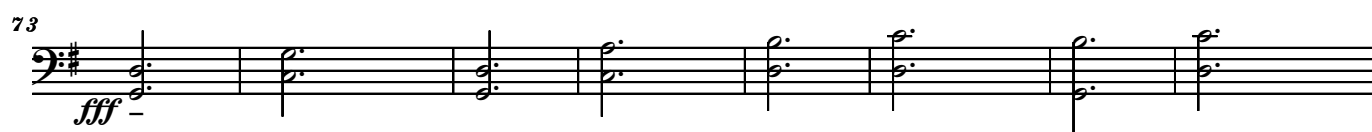
46

53

mp

mf

ff



To my very dear wife Liana Alexandra

Becky's Waltz
for Flute and Orchestra
- from "Tom & Huck" ballet -
Bassi

Serban NICHIFOR
06-III-2010, rev 15-II-2014

Molto Espressivo

$\text{♩} = 70$



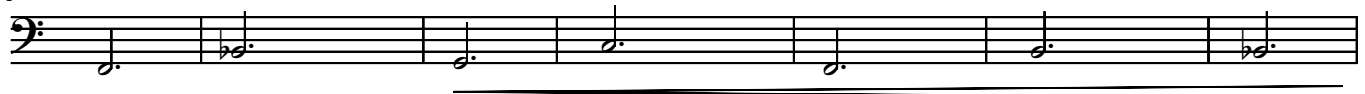
10



18



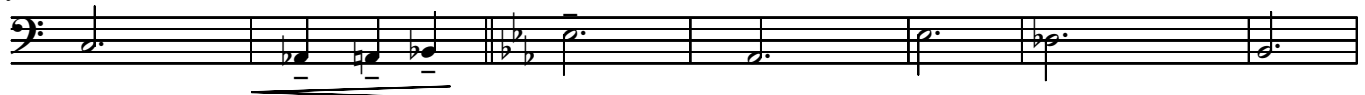
25



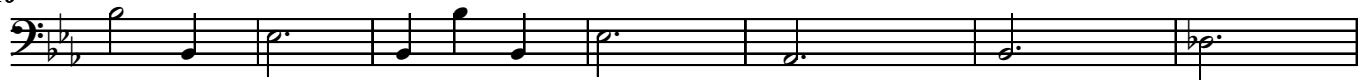
32



39



46



53



60



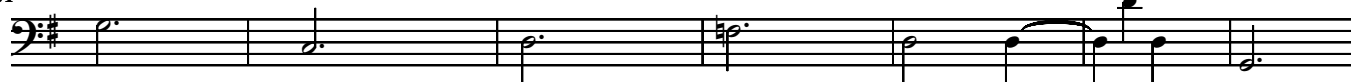
67



73



81



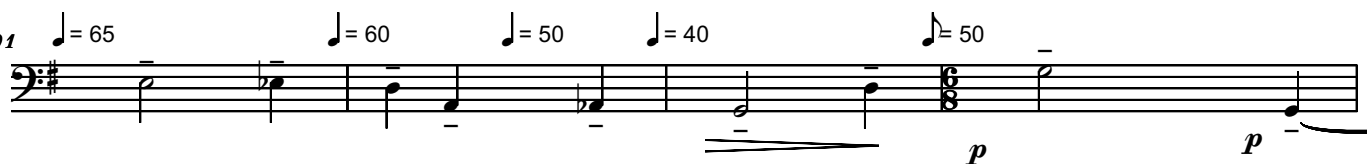
88



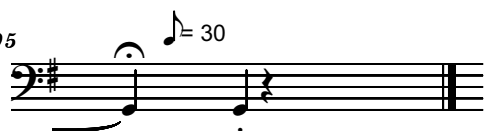
95



101



105



To Maestro Ivano Ascari with admiration

**Blues In Memory of Jaco Pastorius
for Trumpet in C and Organ,
on the A-C#7(#5)-D7-F/G motif
from "Three Views Of A Secret"**

Serban Nichifor

Quasi Cadenza, Molto Rubato

The musical score is written for Trumpet in C and Organ. It is in 3/4 time and consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes tempo markings such as 'mf', 'acc.', 'lento', and 'rall.' with corresponding tempo changes from 60 to 40. The second system includes markings like 'p.a p. acc.' and 'veloce' with tempo changes from 60 to 100. The music features various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

13 $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 120$

Measures 13-15. Measure 13 tempo: $\text{♩} = 110$. Measures 14-15 tempo: $\text{♩} = 120$. The music is in 4/4 time. The right hand has a complex melodic line with many accidentals, while the left hand has a simple bass line.

16 $\text{♩} = 130$ $\text{♩} = 140$

f sempre acc.

Measures 16-19. Measure 16 tempo: $\text{♩} = 130$. Measures 17-19 tempo: $\text{♩} = 140$. The music is in 4/4 time. The right hand has a complex melodic line with many accidentals, while the left hand has a simple bass line. The dynamic is marked *f* and *sempre acc.*.

20 $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$

ff p. a p. rall. *mf*

Measures 20-24. Measure 20 tempo: $\text{♩} = 110$. Measures 21-22 tempo: $\text{♩} = 70$. Measures 23-24 tempo: $\text{♩} = 60$. The music is in 4/4 time. The right hand has a complex melodic line with many accidentals, while the left hand has a simple bass line. The dynamics are marked *ff*, *p. a p. rall.*, and *mf*.

26 $\text{♩} = 60$ Tempo di Blues

x1 - giusto;
x2 - ossia improvvisando

mf *f* ben marcato

29

33

37 *f* grido

41 *mf*

44 *in rilievo*

47

2

ff

51

ff

Subito
Organo Pleno

ff

ff

January 2, 2014
rev. August 15, 2016

**To Maestro Ivano Ascari with admiration
Blues In Memory of Jaco Pastorius
for Trumpet and Organ
TRUMPET IN B-FLAT**

Serban Nichifor

Quasi Cadenza, Molto Rubato

The musical score is written for Trumpet in B-flat and consists of seven staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various tempo and dynamic markings, as well as articulation and phrasing instructions.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$. The music begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked $\text{♩} = 80$. The phrase ends with a *acc.* (accent) marking and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60$.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 40$ and a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. It includes a triplet of eighth notes and a phrase ending with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60$.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 80$ and a quintuplet of eighth notes. It continues with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 90$ and a triplet of eighth notes, then a tempo of $\text{♩} = 100$ and another triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 110$ and a triplet of eighth notes. It continues with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 120$ and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 130$ and a triplet of eighth notes. It continues with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 130$ and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 140$ and a triplet of eighth notes. It continues with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 110$ and a triplet of eighth notes, then a tempo of $\text{♩} = 70$ and a triplet of eighth notes, and finally a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60$. The phrase ends with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *p. a p. rall.* (piano a piano, rallentando) marking.
- Staff 7:** Starts with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a *mf* dynamic. It continues with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 50$ and a triplet of eighth notes. The phrase ends with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60$ and the marking *Tempo di Blues*.

x1 - giusto;
x2 - ossia improvvisando

27

30

33

36

39

42

44

49

f

f grido

mf

ff

40

**To Maestro Ivano Ascari with admiration
Blues In Memory of Jaco Pastorius
for Trumpet and Organ
TRUMPET IN C**

Serban Nichifor

Quasi Cadenza, Molto Rubato

$\text{♩} = 60$
 mf
 acc.
 $\text{♩} = 80$
 $\text{♩} = 60$
 6
 $\text{♩} = 40$ rall.
 $\text{♩} = 60$
 $\text{♩} = 80$
 11
 $\text{♩} = 90$
 $\text{♩} = 100$
 $\text{♩} = 110$
 14
 $\text{♩} = 120$
 17
 f
 $\text{♩} = 130$
 $\text{♩} = 140$
 20
 ff
 p. a p. rall.
 $\text{♩} = 110$
 $\text{♩} = 70$
 $\text{♩} = 60$
 $\text{♩} = 60$
 $\text{♩} = 50$
 mf
 26
 $\text{♩} = 60$ Tempo di Blues
 x1 - giusto;
 x2 - ossia improvvisando
 f

29

32

35

38

41

44

49

mf

f grido

ff

1

2

3

5

7

6

40

2

BLUES IN MEMORY OF JACO PASTORIUS

for Flute and Tape,
on the A-C#7(#5)-D7-F/G motif
from "Three Views Of A Secret"

Serban Nichifor

Quasi Cadenza, Molto Rubato

Flute (Fl) and Tape score for "Blues in Memory of Jaco Pastorius". The score is divided into two systems, each with a Flute (Fl) staff and a Tape staff.

System 1:

- Flute (Fl):** The staff begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The music features a series of eighth notes with triplets, followed by a section marked *acc.* (accelerando) and *lento* (rubbato). The tempo markings $\text{♩} = 80$, $\text{♩} = 60$, and $\text{♩} = 40$ (rall.) are indicated. The staff ends with a *mf* dynamic marking.
- Tape:** The staff is empty, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4.

System 2:

- Flute (Fl):** The staff begins with a measure rest marked with the number 8. The tempo markings $\text{♩} = 60$, $\text{♩} = 80$, $\text{♩} = 90$, and $\text{♩} = 100$ are indicated. The music features a series of eighth notes with triplets, followed by a section marked *p.a p. acc.* (pianissimo a pianissimo accelerando) and *veloce* (fast). The staff ends with a *mf* dynamic marking.
- Tape:** The staff is empty, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4.

13 $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 120$

Fl

Tape

16 $\text{♩} = 130$ $\text{♩} = 140$

Fl

Tape

f

sempre acc.

20 $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$

Fl

Tape

ff p. a p. rall. *mf*

26 $\text{♩} = 60$ Tempo di Blues

x1 - giusto;
x2 - ossia improvvisando

Fl

Tape

29

Fl

Tape

33

Fl

Tape

37

FI

f grido

Tape

41

FI

mf

Tape

44

FI

ff

f

Tape

January 2, 2014

BLUES IN MEMORY OF JACO PASTORIUS

for Flute and Tape,
on the A-C#7(#5)-D7-F/G motif
from "Three Views Of A Secret"

FLUTE PART

Serban Nichifor

Quasi Cadenza, Molto Rubato

Measure 1: $\text{J} = 60$, mf

Measure 6: $\text{J} = 80$, $acc.$

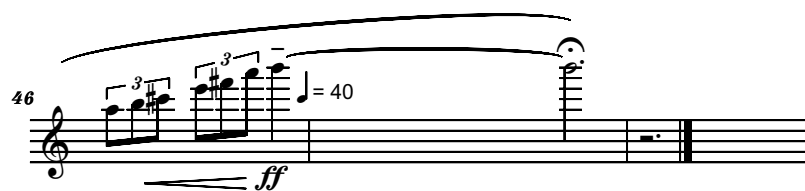
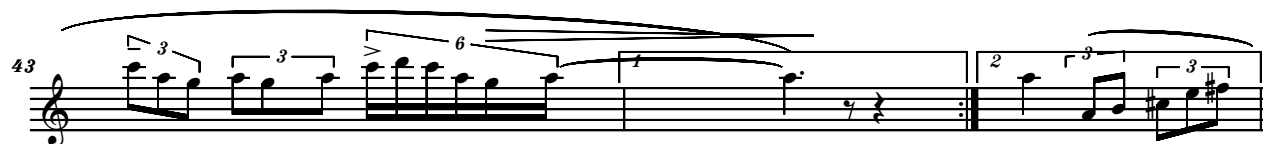
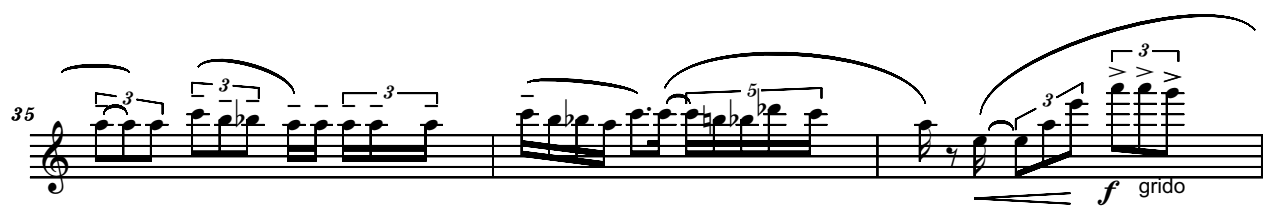
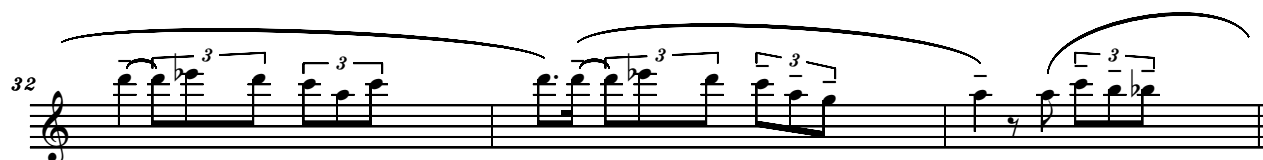
Measure 11: $\text{J} = 90$, $\text{J} = 100$, $\text{J} = 110$

Measure 14: $\text{J} = 120$

Measure 17: f , $\text{J} = 130$, $\text{J} = 140$

Measure 20: ff , $p. a p. rall.$, $\text{J} = 110$, $\text{J} = 70$, $\text{J} = 60$, $\text{J} = 60$, mf , $\text{J} = 50$

Measure 26: $\text{J} = 60$, $TAPE IN$, $Tempo di Blues$, $x1 - \text{giusto}$, $x2 - \text{ossia improvisando}$, f



Serban NICHIFOR
National University of Music Bucharest

**COMPUTER MUSIC SYNTHESIS -
VARIATIONS
ON THE CHAT SONIFICATIONS OF
PROF. STEFAN TRAUSAN-MATU
AND VLADIMIR DIACONESCU**

**International Selection - Serban NICHIFOR: *CHAT SONIFICATION ON A THEME BY STEFAN TRAUSAN-MATU* ,
VoxNovus 60×60 Surround Sound Works in New York: The 60x60 Surround Sound Mix is a unique collaboration with Harvestworks and Vox Novus to create a 5.1 surround sound mix which will be premiered at Harvestworks multichannel TEAMLab listening room on Friday, May 16, 2014 at 7:00pm, Harvestworks Team Lab, 596 Broadway #602, New York City, 10012
(<http://www.voxnovus.com/NM421/issue/14-03-21.htm#announcements>)**

**I.) Alexandru CALINESCU, Stefan TRAUSAN-MATU:
“A SYSTEM FOR SONIFICATION OF CHAT CONVERSATIONS”,
Annals of the Academy of Romanian Scientists, Series of Science
and Technology of Information, 2014**

**Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers,
University Politehnica of Bucharest**

Institute of Artificial Intelligence of Romanian Academy

A SYSTEM FOR SONIFICATION OF CHAT CONVERSATIONS

Alexandru CĂLINESCU¹, Ștefan TRAUȘAN-MATU²

Rezumat. Această lucrare prezintă sistemul MusicXML Creator care generează o reprezentare sonoră (o 'sonificare') a unei conversații chat plecând de la modelul polifonic introdus de al doilea autor. Compoziția muzicală rezultată scoate în evidență cum participanții interacționează și cum sunt alternate subiectele de discuție. Scopul principal al lucrării este să prezinte cum sistemul software implementat materializează modelul și metoda de analiză polifonice ale conversațiilor chat în învățarea colaborativă sprijinită de calculator.

Abstract. This paper presents the MusicXML Creator software system that generates an audible representation (a 'sonification') of a chat conversation starting from the polyphonic model introduced by the second author. The obtained musical composition highlights how participants interact and how discussion topics are alternated. The main purpose of the paper is to present how the implemented software system materializes the polyphonic model and analysis method of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning chat conversations.

Keywords: Sonification, Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning, polyphony, natural language processing, music composition, polyhponic model, discourse analysis

1. Introduction

This paper presents the development of a software system that generates an audible representation (a 'sonification') of a chat conversation starting from the polyphonic model. The musical composition obtained highlights how participants interact and how discussion topics are alternated.

The main purpose of the paper is to present how the implemented software system materializes the polyphonic model and analysis method of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) instant messenger (chat) conversations [1, 2]. The polyphonic model considers that the analyse of the degree of contribution and collaboration in CSCL chats can be done starting from an analogy with

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polyphonic music, in which several threads (voices) enter in inter-animation processes along both the longitudinal (melodic) and the transversal (harmonic) dimensions. This process is driven by dissonances and consonances among voices that assure both coherence and novelty [1, 2, 3].

The polyphonic model is a novel discourse theory in text analysis. Starting from the theories of the Russian philosopher Mikhail Bakhtin [4], this model was created in order to offer a new perspective on understanding how knowledge is built in small groups, to enable the analyze of the interactions among people participating in a conversation and, in general, on how social processes are seen [5].

Probably the best example of polyphonic music is the fugue, as Johann Sebastian Bach mastered it. In fugues several voices follow diverse counterpoint procedures among one or multiple subjects [6]. Our polyphonic theory of knowledge construction in small groups [1, 2, 3, 5] is that successful CSCL conversations follow similar rules to counterpoint in polyphonic music. By sonification we aimed to prove the truth of our theory and the first results, obtained with the MusicXML Creator computer program, orchestrated by Professor Șerban Nichifor from the National University of Music in Bucharest confirmed our assumptions (listen for example to <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YfuKFdG7ymQ>).

The MusicXML Creator computer program was developed for generating a musical composition from a chat conversation. The resulting sonification illustrates how participants interact, how topics of conversation supersede one another, and whether those involved in the discussion contradict or agree on a specific matter. In other words, the sonification emphasizes inter-animation specific to collaborative knowledge construction.

In the next section we will present the algorithms for sonification. The MusicXML Creator computer program is presented in the third section of the paper. The fourth section contains

2. The sonification algorithms

In order to sonify chat conversations, that means, to generate a polyphonic musical piece starting from a chat conversation, several problems should be solved: how to allocate notes to the elements of chats, how voices are allocated to instruments, what is the duration of each note and of rests, and how polyphony is achieved.

For note allocation, we considered two possibilities:

- each participant is a musical note
 - selected keywords from the conversation are musical notes.
-

The musical instruments that will play the generated song are selected at user's preference. The association of voices to instruments is also left at user's choice. Consequently, chat sonification will result in a musical composition with one (on which several voices are played) or with more musical instruments (each instrument being associated to a voice). For each case above mentioned we developed a separate algorithm, the motivation being that for a musical composition with several instruments there must be a different staff filled in simultaneously for each instrument, which makes it difficult to synchronize.

In both cases of note allocation, the duration of a note is determined based on the length of the utterance. In our MusicXML system, the minimum duration of a note is the hundred twenty-eighth note. We chose as minimum duration semiquavers and considered other values as almost imperceptible to the ear.

2.1 The algorithm for the case with one instrument

For computing the duration of a note, we initially considered the interval [minimum length, maximum length] of an utterance, which we divided into 32 equal parts. If the length of the utterance belongs to the first interval, it will be associated with a semiquaver. If it doesn't belong to this range, there will be a new division into 16 equal parts. If it belongs to the first new interval obtained, it will be associated with a quaver. Repeating this step, we reduce the degree of division from 16 to 8, then 4 etc. By reducing the number of divisions, dividing by a factor of 2, the duration of the note is multiplied by the same factor.

We consider this initial form of the algorithm not entirely satisfactory for us because if a person has the habit of talking more, she will be associated with notes with longer duration. For this reason, we have taken the average length of an utterance, and we have taken into account two initial intervals: [minimum length, average length] and [average length, maximum length]. Considering that we wanted the duration of a note to be one of semiquavers, quavers, quarters, minims and semibreves, we chose as average value of them the quarter, which is associated with an interval adjacent to the average length utterance.

We have further changed the way we calculated the length of an utterance after we had noticed the use of emoticons and repeated dots. Therefore, for a more precise calculation of the length of lines (words that are actually used), we considered only the number of alphanumeric characters.

The duration of musical rests is determined by the length of the time elapsed between two utterances. To determine this, we began with a similar "logarithmic" approach to the one used to determine the length of the notes.

There are moments during a conversation in which participants expect a new person to join the chat. These waiting periods strongly influence the values of all the rests that are going to be added to the song. Thus, we changed the initial approach in order to take into account the average response time and standard deviation (σ) of the response time between utterances. However, there were situations where these intervals overlapped due to the high standard deviation. Given that the frequency of notes with long durations was low, we decided to stop using standard deviation and put emphasis on their average.

The next step is to group the sequence of notes and rests into beats. The beat chosen to create the song is 4/4 (equivalent to a semibreve), commonly used in musical compositions.

When the duration of a note is too long compared to the remainder of the beat, it is divided into notes of shorter length, some remaining in the current beat, others being associated with the next beat. In this situation, we don't get the initially desired effect, to hear a single note of a given duration, but a series of notes identical to the original note having the sum of durations equal to the initial note's duration. When playing music, the notes are sung slightly discontinuous, giving the impression that there were several short utterances instead of a longer one. As a solution, we used a musical tie to continuously sing these notes. An alternative is a "legato", which has the same effect as linking music only used for binding different notes.

2.2 The algorithm for multiple instruments

Determining the duration of a note in the case of several instruments is done exactly as in the algorithm for a single instrument. Figure 1 shows a fragment of the musical composition obtained by applying the initial implementation of the algorithm, without overlapping instruments.



Fig. 1. Initial musical composition fragment

In the standard chat conversations there are not at least two utterances that overlap in terms of the time they were written at. This type of composition is not polyphonic because it does not contain melodies occurring at the same time, it does not have neither chords. The resulting composition sounds monotone and discontinuous.

To obtain a contrapuntal composition we must synchronize differently overlapping notes belonging to different instruments. When a person makes a reply to an utterance belonging to the same person, the rest between notes is smaller. In this case it is necessary to calculate the following new values : minimum time, maximum time and average time for the response time between utterances belonging to different participants.

Thus, we overlap more notes belonging to different instruments, if the response times between utterances belonging to different participants are less than the average response time between the utterances of different people. If not, musical instruments are synchronized by adding rests to the current maximum total duration of musical elements for an instrument. Whether or not the notes are overlapped, the instruments are then synchronized. Before adding new notes, we need to decide whether to add some rests due to a big response time between the current utterances.

If we want to track in our sonification how certain keywords are used and not to follow participants and if the utterance contains several keywords then associated notes are directly overlapped. Using this method of synchronization between musical instruments, we obtained the fragment shown in Figure 2.



Fig. 2. Musical composition fragment with overlapping instruments

This type of composition is not polyphonic because it does not contain melodies occurring at the same time. The resulting composition sounds monotone and discontinuous. To obtain a contrapuntal composition we must further synchronize differently overlapping notes belonging to different instruments.

When a person makes a reply to an utterance belonging to the same person, the rest between notes is smaller. In this case it is necessary to calculate the following new values : minimum time, maximum time and average time for the response time between utterances belonging to different participants.

If the response times between utterances belonging to different participants are less than the average response time between utterances made by different people we overlap more notes belonging to different instruments. If not, musical instruments are synchronized by adding rests to the current maximum total duration of musical elements for an instrument. Whether or not the notes are overlapped, the instruments are then synchronized. Before adding new notes, we need to decide whether to add some rests due to a big response time between the current utterances.

3. The MusicXml Creator System

This section introduces the MusicXml Creator system, its structure, the graphical interface presentation, describing the format of the input files and output mode of association between chat elements and musical elements specific to Music XML format.

The diagram in Figure 3 shows the architecture of the system. It receives an XML file as input (see Figure 4 for an excerpt of such a file). As mentioned in the previous section, the user has the possibility to choose between two combinations: each participant is a musical note or selected keywords are musical note, and musical instruments that will play that song.

The main module takes the input file and parses it using an XML Parser. After this, the natural language text in each utterance of the conversation is processed using a set of modules provided by the Stanford CoreNLP package. Resulting data is stored in the Chat Model (<http://www-nlp.stanford.edu/software/>).

Data is further taken from the main module and, depending on the selection made in the graphical interface, the appropriate algorithm is called, which sets the duration of the selected notes, their sequence and adds rests where necessary. Finally, notes are grouped into beats and sent back to the main module. This transmits all data received to the writing module, which generates a Music XML file with the appropriate structure, representing the output file (see Section 3.2).

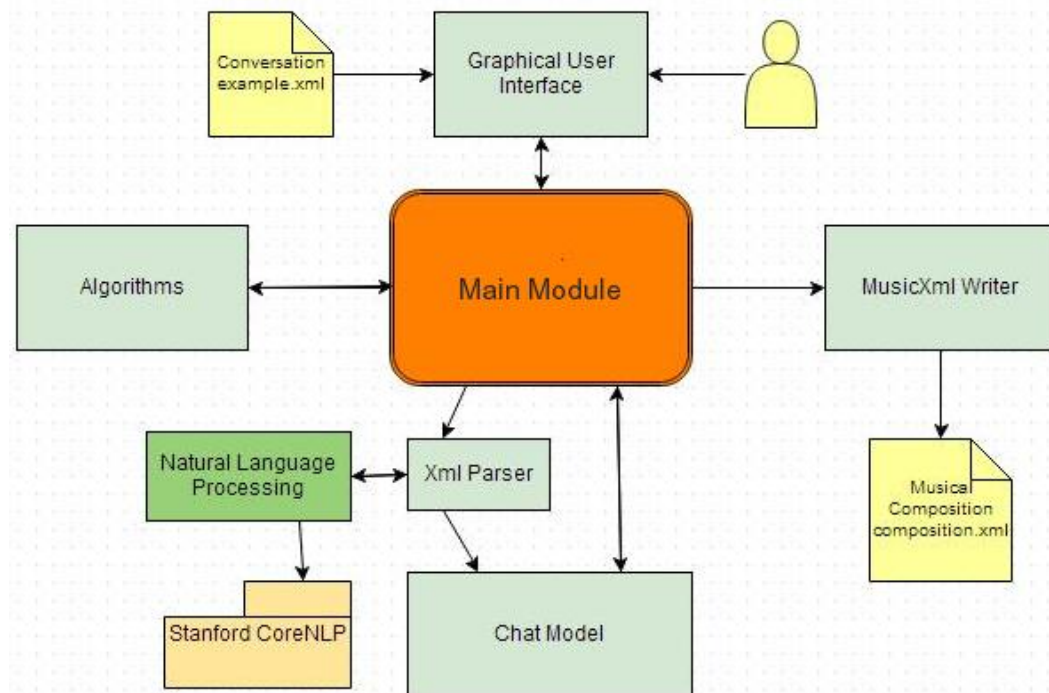


Fig. 3. MusicXml Creator architecture

The application input file containing the conversation that is intended to be parsed is an XML file with the structure shown in Figure 4. The participants in the conversation are defined in the beginning of the file. Each individual is characterized by a name (nickname) that is used throughout the conversation.

An utterance is characterized by:

- The participant who emitted it;
- Unique ID (genid);
- The moment when it was emitted (time);
- The utterance's ID to which reference is made in the text (ref);
- The content of the utterance.

A new person is introduced to the conversation through a line containing the text "joins the room". And when it leaves the conversation, the line will contain the text "leaves the room". If an utterance is not a reply to a previous utterance in the conversation, the "ref" field will be equal to 0.

```
<Dialog team="2" file="echipa2.xml">
  <Participants>
    <Person nickname="Liviu"/>
    <Person nickname="Alex"/>
  </Participants>
  <Topics/>
  <Body>
    <Turn nickname="Liviu">
      <Utterance genid="1" time="03:05:23" ref="0">joins the room</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Alex">
      <Utterance genid="2" time="03:22:56" ref="5">joins the room</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Liviu">
      <Utterance genid="3" time="03:09:05" ref="0">Hey Alex let's make a xml chat example</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Alex">
      <Utterance genid="4" time="03:57:10" ref="3">ok</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Liviu">
      <Utterance genid="5" time="03:57:29" ref="0">Finished</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Alex">
      <Utterance genid="6" time="03:57:54" ref="0">leaves the room</Utterance>
    </Turn>
    <Turn nickname="Liviu">
      <Utterance genid="7" time="03:57:54" ref="0">leaves the room</Utterance>
    </Turn>
  </Body>
</Dialog>
```

Fig. 4. Example of an XML input file

3.1 The graphical interface presentation

In the graphical interface, the visual elements are placed in such a way that the user can quickly figure out how to work with it (see Figure 5).

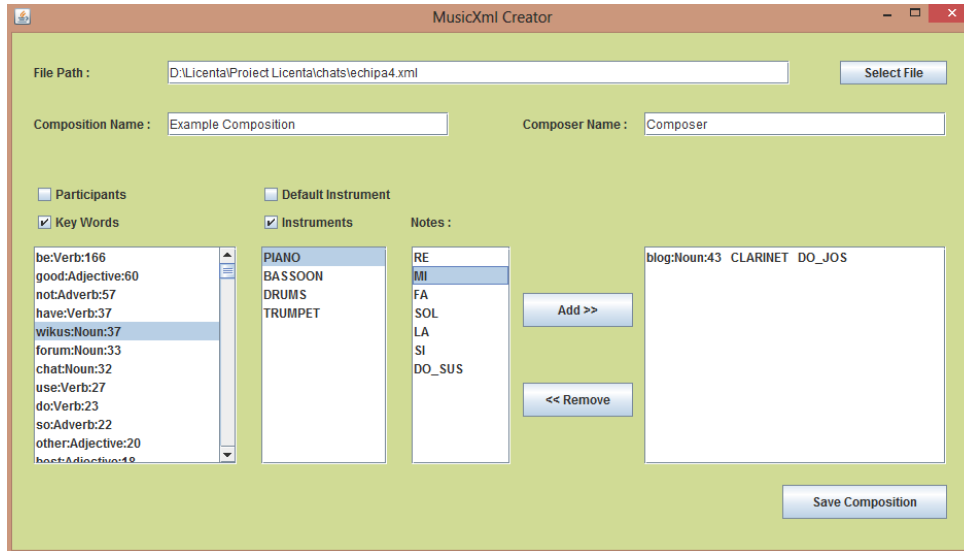


Fig. 5. Graphical User Interface for MusicXml Creator

Once the input file is selected, the list of keywords or the list of participants to be populated are displayed, depending on the user's choice.

To change the display list corresponding to the first column, uncheck the selected option or select another option (selection of participants or keywords). The second column represents the choice of instruments to be used in playing the resulting song. If "Default Tool" is chosen then all associations will point to piano. The third column lists the musical notes available that can associate a keyword or a participant.

3.3 The MusicXML file obtained

The structure of the MusicXML file created deals with two aspects:

- the visual aspect, which includes the way musical elements, staves, composer's name and the composition's title are arranged (Figure 6);
- the sound aspect, represented by the encoding of musical elements (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

```

<identification>
  <encoding>
    <software>MusicXml Creator</software>
    <supports attribute="new-system" element="print" type="yes" value="yes"/>
    <supports attribute="new-page" element="print" type="yes" value="yes"/>
  </encoding>
</identification>
<defaults>
  <scaling>
    <millimeters>7.2319</millimeters>
    <tenths>40</tenths>
  </scaling>
  <page-layout>
    <page-height>1545</page-height>
    <page-width>1194</page-width>
  </page-layout>
</defaults>
<credit page="1">
  <credit-words default-x="600" default-y="1490" font-size="24" justify="center" valign="top">Multi-instrument Composition</credit-words>
</credit>
<credit page="1">
  <credit-words default-x="1125" default-y="1410" font-size="12" justify="right" valign="top">Calinescu Alexandru</credit-words>
</credit>

```

Fig. 6. Fragment of created MusicXML file – visual aspect

It can be observed that we used the node "identification" to highlight features of the software that helped create the file. The next node is used to set the parameters related to the size of the page, thus facilitating the eventual printing of the musical composition, and, finally, the nodes "credit" used to set a name and author of the composition.

Music XML file structure related to the sound is based on two main nodes:

1) "Part-list", which includes a listing of all the instruments and their association with corresponding parts. An instrument is represented by a node "score-part" having the structure shown in Figure 7.

```

<score-part id="P1">
  <part-name print-object="yes">Piano</part-name>
  <score-instrument id="P1-I1">
    <instrument-name>None</instrument-name>
  </score-instrument>
  <midi-instrument id="P1-I1">
    <midi-channel>1</midi-channel>
    <midi-program>1</midi-program>
    <volume>80</volume>
    <pan>0</pan>
  </midi-instrument>
</score-part>

```

Fig. 7. Fragment of created MusicXML file – defining musical instruments

It can be seen that each instrument is characterized by a part id (id = "P1"), a midi instrument id seen as an independent musical device for the MIDI protocol used for song playback, an unique channel playback (midi-channel), an inner coding id instrument and traits related to the sound produced by the instrument.

2) "Part", which contains the score associated with an instrument. This includes a list of nodes "measure" as a beat which in turn, contains a list of nodes "notes" that represent a note or a musical rest. The structure of a "note" node is shown in Fig. 3.8.

```
<note>
  <rest measure="yes"/>
  <duration>64</duration>
  <voice>1</voice>
</note>
<note>
  <pitch>
    <step>C</step>
    <octave>5</octave>
  </pitch>
  <duration>8</duration>
  <voice>1</voice>
  <type>16th</type>
  <stem>down</stem>
</note>
```

Fig. 8. Fragment of created MusicXML file – defining musical elements

The first "note" node represents a musical rest with the second one representing a musical note. A common feature of the two notes is their duration (the notes differ because of the concept of octave). Other features are: the position of the element in the octave, duration in units, type and how the way to draw the note. A unit is associated with a hundred twenty-eighth note.

4. Testing and evaluation

In order to test the application, we used music arrangements that include notes of counterpoint compositions. These are characterized by original notes and cadences given in Table 4.1.

Mode	Initial Mode	Frequent Cadence
Dorian	Re, La	Re, La, Fa
Phrygian	Mi, La, Si	Mi, La, Sol
Lydian	Fa, Do	Fa, Do
Mixolydian	Sol, Re	Sol, Re, Do
Aeolian	La, Mi	La, Re, Do
Ionian	Do, Sol	Do, Sol, La

Table 1. Musical Modes

The choice of the music arrangements has been made in order for the resulting composition to sound as harmonic as possible. To illustrate rhythmic response of two participants in a conversation we used notes from the Lydian mode (Figure 9)

Lydian-participant

Calinescu Alex

Piano

6

12

Fig. 9. Musical composition fragment – selected participant, Lydian mode

The yellow highlighting indicates a sequence of utterances belonging to the participant who has been associated with the note “Fa”. The brown highlighting contains a series of utterances belonging to the participant who has been associated with the note “Do”. The green highlighting indicates the alternation of utterances of participants, suggesting a communication of "request-response".

To generate a sonification that allows analyzing the interactions of keywords in the conversation, in the example shown in Figure 10, we chose a musical arrangement of notes used in the Phrygian mode. We can see a frequent usage of keywords in several fragments, which usually imply that the topic of discussion is prompted by the word. We associated the note “Mi” with the keyword "chat", topic highlighted by the green box and the note “La” with the keyword "forum".



Fig. 10. Musical composition fragment – keywords selection, Phrygian mode

In order to observe the usage of certain words in a conversation (in a negative or positive context), in the example in Figure 11, we associate the adverb "not" with the note "Do", the verb "agree" with the note "Sol" and the adjective "good" with the note "La". The green box highlights when there is a dispute between participants.



Fig.11. Musical composition fragment – highlighting positive and negative context

The above examples were made choosing "Default Instrument", seeking harmony of sounds made by the chosen music arrangements and the repetitive fragments in order to determine the existence of patterns in the way participants interact or in the way they alternate topics.

With the musical composition played by many instruments we want to analyze how they overlap in order to understand which topics are discussed at a certain point in time or how the participants are involved. The overlap of instruments is represented by a red line in the example shown in Figure 12.

Arpeggio-keywords

Trumpet

Piano

Bassoon

Clarinet

Calinescu Alex

Fig. 12. Musical composition fragment – overlapping instruments

In the following example we have highlighted a fragment where a participant is not sufficiently engaged in the conversation, preferring to follow what others discuss. This participant is associated with the trumpet instrument, and his period of inactivity is evidenced by the series of rests in the green box (Figure 13).

Aeolian-participants

Bassoon

Piano

Clarinet

Trumpet

Calinescu Alex

Fig.13. Musical composition fragment – insufficient participant engagement

The fragment in Figure 14 shows the use of the words "good" and "yes" to which we associate the corresponding high-pitch notes, respectively top "Do" and "Si" and the use of the words "not" and "problem" to which we associate the bass notes, respectively bottom "Do" and "Re".



Fig. 14. Musical composition fragment – highlighting positive context

We can observe there is a staff area where the frequency of the word "good" is high. This fragment is played by an instrument which emphasizes the rhythm of participants when it comes to agreeing with the words of another colleague. In this case, the instrument that plays the note "Si" also has a low accompaniment from instruments assigned to stave one, three and four.

In terms of sound, in these situations it is advisable to associate positive words with instruments such as the clarinet and bassoon (which have a higher playback frequency range) and for those with negative aspect instruments such as drum or trumpet.

In all tests performed, we chose words that have a high frequency of usage. If we had used words with a low frequency of occurrence, we would not have obtained a musical composition representative for our study.

For a correct understanding of the rhythm of the conversation, it is advised to select all the participants. Musical compositions with several instruments have the advantage of the possibility of eliminating a participant or a word, by disabling an instrument.

Starting from the results generated by the system, an orchestration was performed by Professor Șerban Nichifor from the National University of Music in Bucharest and the resulted musical pieces were beyond our expectations, for example, the 3 Dances musical piece, which integrated three chat sonifications and can be listened at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YfuKFdG7ymQ>.

5. Conclusions and future developments

The association between an utterance of a conversation and a musical note is difficult to implement; choosing the note depends on the message that is sent and the tone used, aspects that are difficult to extract from a chat conversation.

This application achieves its purpose based on the results obtained after a series of tests on chat conversations. Although the songs created are not masterpieces of art developed by composers and musicians, we believe that, for a person who does not have advanced musical knowledge, they actually seem to reflect the messages that are intended to be transmitted by those involved in the conversation.

In conclusion, an audio representation of a chat conversation is a complex process influenced by many factors that must be taken into account in order to get the most accurate rendering of ideas and moods of the participants. However, this does not prevent us to believe in a future "artistic maturity" of the computer, which will transform ordinary chat conversations into veritable symphonies of information.

Acknowledgements

We would like to kindly thank to Professor Șerban Nichifor from the National University of Music in Bucharest for his enthusiasm, encouragements, comments and corrections on previous versions of the paper, and for the extremely precious work on orchestrating and disseminating our sonifications. Special thanks should be directed to Dr. Hardy F. Schloer for his encouragements in approaching sonification, which were determinant for the present work.

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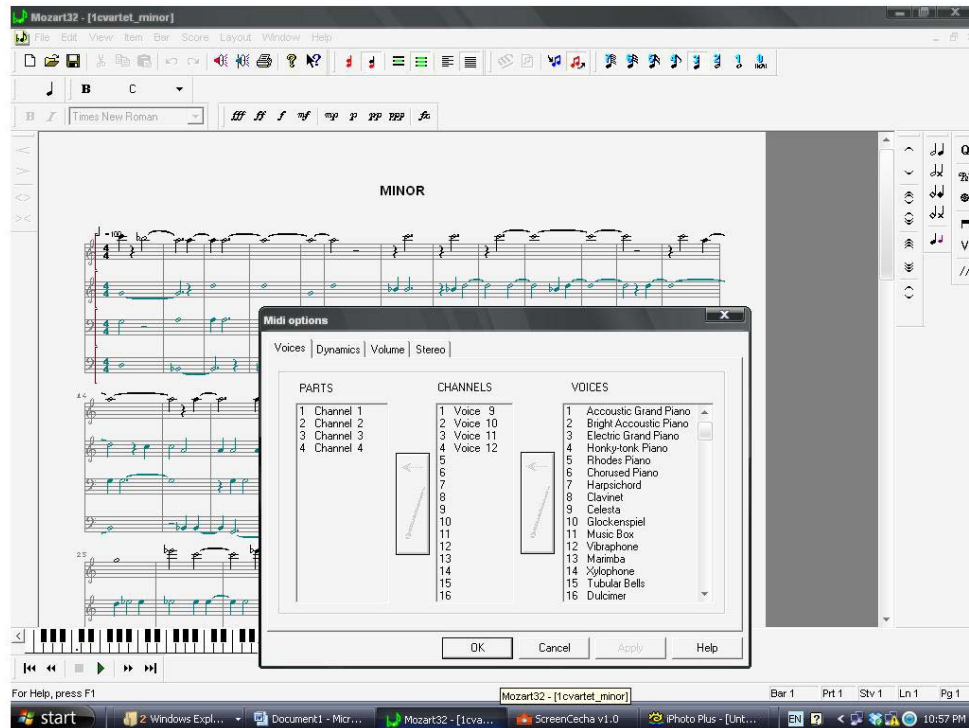


II. Serban NICHIFOR: THE MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT

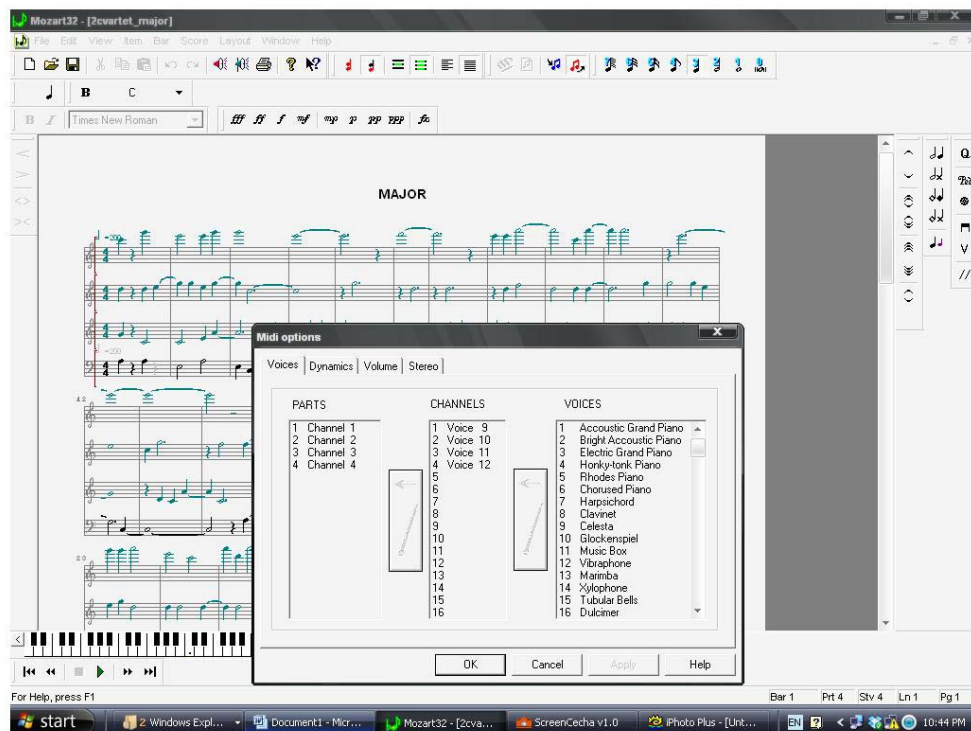
a.) MIDI ARRANGEMENT with

MOZART The Music Processor software (www.mozart.co.uk)

- 1.) MINOR



- 2.) MAJOR



- 3.) DORIAN

The screenshot shows the Mozart32 software interface with a score titled "Mozart32 - [3cwartet_dorian]". The score displays a Dorian scale exercise across four staves. A "Midi options" dialog box is open, showing the "Voices" tab. The dialog box contains three columns: PARTS, CHANNELS, and VOICES. The PARTS column lists 1 Channel 1, 2 Channel 2, 3 Channel 3, and 4 Channel 4. The CHANNELS column lists 1 Voice 9, 2 Voice 10, 3 Voice 11, and 4 Voice 12. The VOICES column lists 1 Acoustic Grand Piano, 2 Bright Acoustic Piano, 3 Electric Grand Piano, 4 Honky-tonk Piano, 5 Rhodes Piano, 6 Chorused Piano, 7 Harpsichord, 8 Clavinet, 9 Celesta, 10 Glockenspiel, 11 Music Box, 12 Vibraphone, 13 Marimba, 14 Xylophone, 15 Tubular Bells, and 16 Dulcimer. The dialog box has buttons for OK, Cancel, Apply, and Help.

- 4.) PENTATONIC

The screenshot shows the Mozart32 software interface with a score titled "Mozart32 - [4cwartet_pentatonic_minor]". The score displays a Pentatonic Minor scale exercise across four staves. A "Midi options" dialog box is open, showing the "Voices" tab. The dialog box contains three columns: PARTS, CHANNELS, and VOICES. The PARTS column lists 1 Channel 3, 2 Channel 3, 3 Channel 3, and 4 Channel 3. The CHANNELS column lists 1 Voice 9, 2 Voice 10, 3 Voice 11, and 4 Voice 12. The VOICES column lists 1 Acoustic Grand Piano, 2 Bright Acoustic Piano, 3 Electric Grand Piano, 4 Honky-tonk Piano, 5 Rhodes Piano, 6 Chorused Piano, 7 Harpsichord, 8 Clavinet, 9 Celesta, 10 Glockenspiel, 11 Music Box, 12 Vibraphone, 13 Marimba, 14 Xylophone, 15 Tubular Bells, and 16 Dulcimer. The dialog box has buttons for OK, Cancel, Apply, and Help.

S 1 - MINOR

1. 1m

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

12

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

22

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

33

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

43

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

53

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vlrf

S 2 - MAJOR

43

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

11

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

22

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

39

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

12

Cel
Glock
MarBox
Vib

13

Cel
Glock
MarBox
Vib

14

Cel
Glock
MarBox
Vib

15

Cel
Glock
MarBox
Vib

16

Cel
Glock
MarBox
Vib

DORIAN

Handwritten musical score for the Dorian mode, measures 1-20. The score is written on ten staves, with measures 1-10 on the first five staves and measures 11-20 on the next five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for the Dorian mode, measures 21-40. The score is written on ten staves, with measures 21-30 on the first five staves and measures 31-40 on the next five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

PENTATONIC MINOR

Measures 144-153 of the Pentatonic Minor scale. The score is written for a piano and features a complex, multi-layered texture with many overlapping notes and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 154-203 of the Pentatonic Minor scale. The score continues the complex, multi-layered texture from the previous section, with many overlapping notes and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

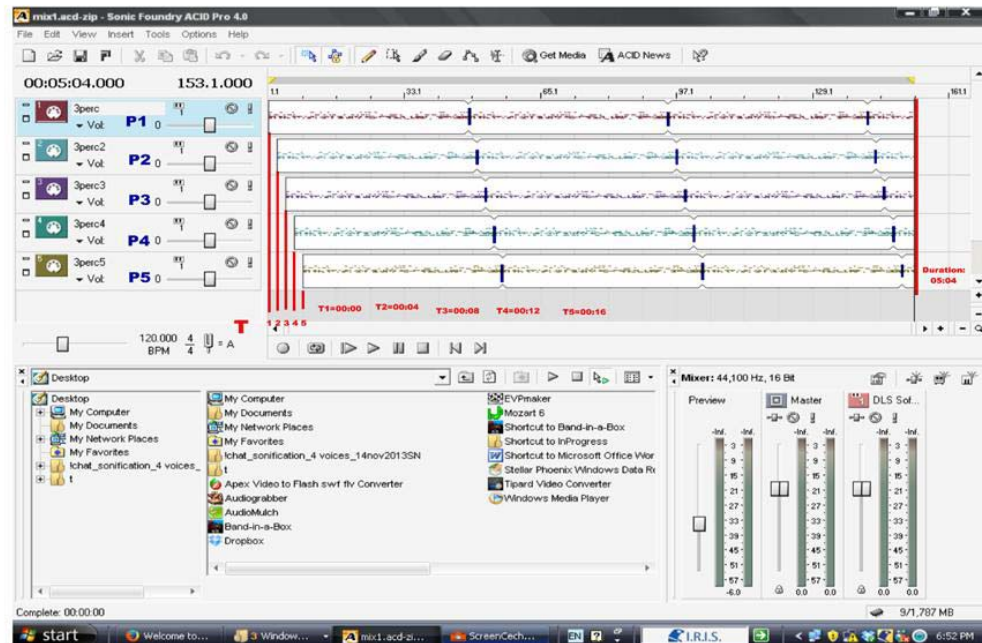
Measures 129-132 of the musical score. The vocal line (Soprano) begins in measure 129 with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4 in measure 130, and then a half note B4 in measure 131. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

Measures 133-136 of the musical score. The vocal line (Soprano) continues with a half note C5 in measure 133, followed by a half note D5 in measure 134, and then a half note E5 in measure 135. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

b.) Serban NICHIFOR: MIXING with *ACID Xpress Free software*
<http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/acidsoftware>)

1.)

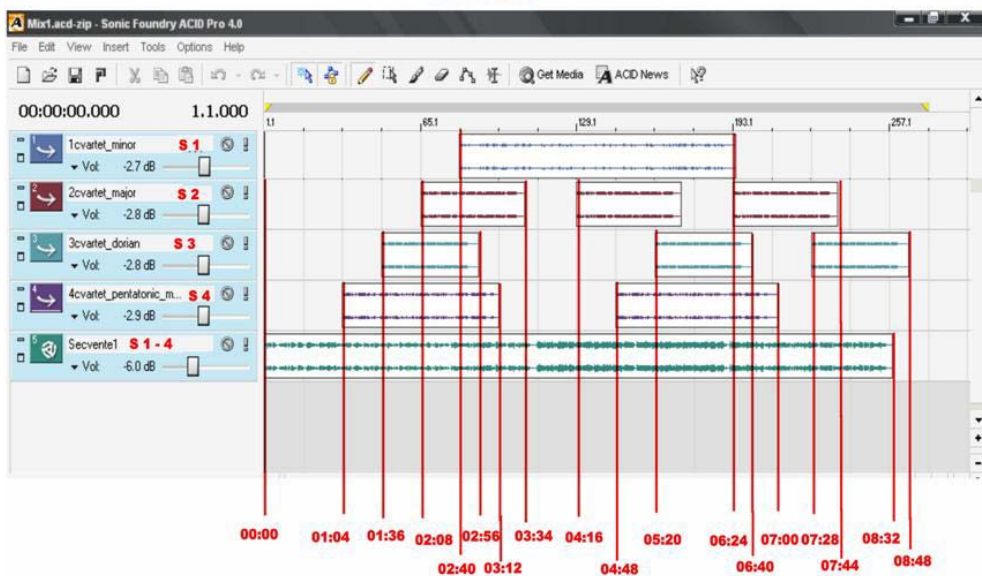
Ex. 1



2.)

Ex. 2

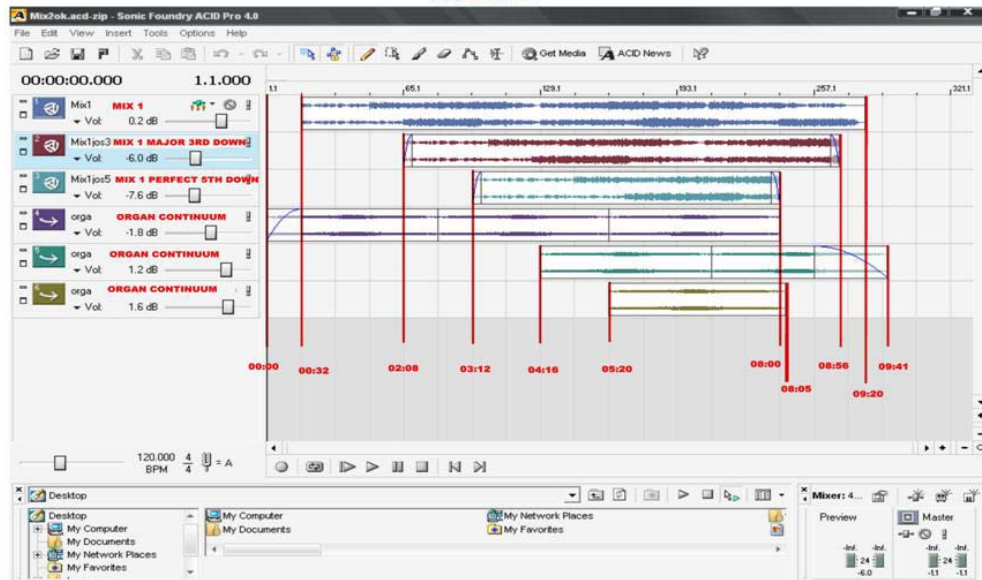
MIX 1



3.)

Ex. 3

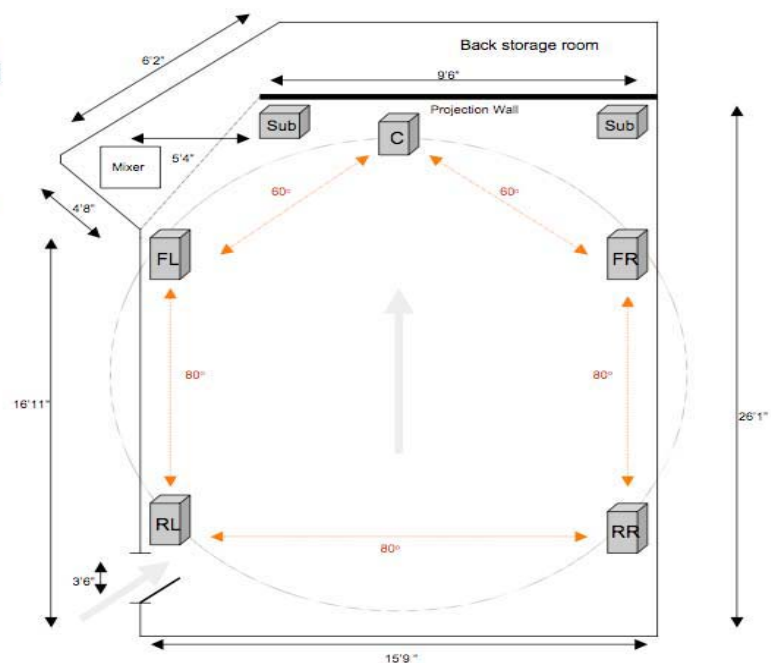
MIX 2



b.) SURROUND

HARVESTWORKS 5.1 Surround Sound And Video Screening Room

Note:
The two sub speakers are on one channel
The projector is mounted on the ceiling



I

3 DANCES

1

$\text{♩} = 60$

fff

fff

fff

fff

mp

mp

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is empty. The second staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few rests. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff contains a complex bass line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed in groups, and some rests.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is empty. The second staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few rests. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff contains a complex bass line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed in groups, and some rests.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom staff is for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure shows the vocal parts with various rests and notes, while the piano part plays a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The second measure continues the vocal lines and the piano accompaniment.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom staff is for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure shows the vocal parts with various rests and notes, while the piano part plays a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The second measure continues the vocal lines and the piano accompaniment.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a whole rest. The second staff is a single treble clef staff with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The third staff is a grand staff with a whole rest. The fourth staff is a single treble clef staff with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a complex, dense texture of chords and arpeggios, primarily in the bass register.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The second staff is a single treble clef staff with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The third staff is a grand staff with a whole rest. The fourth staff is a single treble clef staff with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a complex, dense texture of chords and arpeggios, primarily in the bass register.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff is empty. The second staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The third staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The fourth staff is empty. The fifth staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff is a bass line with a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The second staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The third staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The fourth staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The fifth staff has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff is a bass line with a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two staves (Soprano and Alto), and the second system contains the last two staves (Tenor and Bass). The piano accompaniment is written in the bottom staff, featuring a steady eighth-note bass line and a melody in the right hand. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two staves (Soprano and Alto) and the piano accompaniment. The second system contains the next two staves (Tenor and Bass) and the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with many beamed eighth notes, creating a rhythmic accompaniment. The vocal parts are written in a simple, melodic style, with the Soprano and Alto parts often having long notes or rests, while the Tenor and Bass parts have more active lines.

First system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a double bar line, followed by a quarter rest, an eighth rest, a dotted quarter note (F4), and a half note (G4) tied to the next measure. The second measure contains a half note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a quarter note (A4), and a quarter rest. The second staff is empty. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a quarter note (F4), an eighth rest, a quarter rest, and a half rest. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a quarter note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a quarter rest, and a half rest. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. It contains a complex accompaniment of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of five staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter rest, an eighth rest, a quarter note (A4), and a half note (B4) tied to the next measure. The second measure contains a half note (A4), a quarter note (B4), and a quarter rest. The second staff is empty. The third staff continues the accompaniment from the first system, starting with a quarter rest, an eighth note (F4), a quarter note (G4), and a quarter rest. The fourth staff continues the accompaniment from the first system, starting with a quarter note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a quarter rest, and a half rest. The fifth staff continues the complex accompaniment in the grand staff.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a melodic line in the top staff.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music continues with a complex rhythmic pattern and a melodic line in the top staff.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a single note on a whole rest. The second staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. The third staff has a whole rest. The fourth staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a whole rest. The second staff has a whole rest. The third staff has a whole rest. The fourth staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes.

System 1 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a whole rest followed by a half note G4. The second staff has a whole rest followed by a half note A4. The third staff has a whole rest followed by a half note B4. The fourth staff has a whole rest followed by a half note C5. The fifth staff has a whole rest followed by a half note D5. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2 of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a half note G4 followed by a whole rest. The second staff has a half note A4 followed by a whole rest. The third staff has a half note B4 followed by a whole rest. The fourth staff has a half note C5 followed by a whole rest. The fifth staff has a half note D5 followed by a whole rest. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

11

2

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a piece marked '2' with a tempo of 80. It is in 4/4 time and consists of three systems of four staves each. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a 'fff' dynamic marking. The second and third systems continue the piece with various musical notations including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the third system.

♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 30

mix1.acd.zip - Sonic Foundry ACID Pro 4.0

File Edit View Insert Tools Options Help

00:05:04.000 153.1.000

3perc1 P1 0
3perc2 P2 0
3perc3 P3 0
3perc4 P4 0
3perc5 P5 0

120.000 BPM 4/4 = A

T1=00:00 T2=00:04 T3=00:08 T4=00:12 T5=00:16

Duration: 05:04

Desktop

My Computer
My Documents
My Network Places
My Favorites
lchat_sonification_4 voices_...
t

My Computer
My Documents
My Network Places
My Favorites
lchat_sonification_4 voices_14nov2013SN
t
Apex Video to Flash swf flv Converter
AudioGrabber
AudioMulch
Band-in-a-Box
Dropbox

EVmaker
Mozart 6
Shortcut to Band-in-a-Box
Shortcut to InProgress
Shortcut to Microsoft Office Wor
Stellar Phoenix Windows Data R
Tipard Video Converter
Windows Media Player

Mixer: 44,100 Hz, 16 Bit

Preview Master DLS Sof...

Complete: 00:00:00

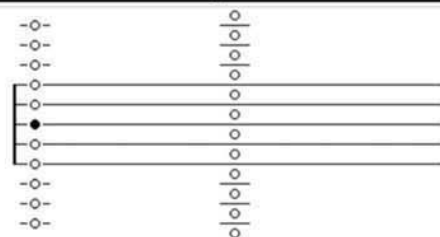
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Percussion instruments of indefinite pitch

Instrument	MIDI	MIDI +	MIDI -
"Snare drum 1"	Acoustic Snare	Rim shot	
"Snare drum 2"	Electric Snare	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (high)"	High Tom	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (high-mid)"	Hi-Mid Tom	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (low-mid)"	Low-Mid Tom	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (low)"	Low Tom	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (high floor)"	High Floor Tom	Rim shot	
"Tom-tom (low floor)"	Low Floor Tom	Rim shot	
"Bass drum 1"	Bass Drum 1		
"Bass drum 2"	Acoustic Bass Drum		
"Timbale (high)"	High Timbale	Rim shot	
"Timbale (low)"	Low Timbale	Rim shot	
"Bongo (high)"	Hi Bongo		
"Bongo (low)"	Low Bongo		
"Conga (high)"	Open Hi Conga	Mute Hi Conga	
"Conga (low)"	Low Conga	Mute Hi Conga	
"Cuica"	Open Cuica	Mute Cuica	
"Sudro (open)"	Open Sudro		
"Sudro (mute)"	Mute Sudro		
"Hi-hat cymbal"	Open Hi Hat	Closed Hi Hat	Pedal Hi Hat
"Crash cymbal 1"	Crash Cymbal 1		
"Crash cymbal 2"	Crash Cymbal 2		
"Splash cymbal"	Splash Cymbal		
"Ride cymbal 1"	Ride Cymbal 1		
"Ride cymbal 2"	Ride Cymbal 2		
"Chinese cymbal"	Chinese Cymbal		
"Triangle"	Open Triangle	Mute Triangle	
"Tambourine"	Tambourine		
"Ride bell"	Ride Bell		
"Small bell"	Small Bell		
"Cow bell"	Cow Bell		
"Sleigh bells"	Sleigh Bells		
"Bell tree"	Bell Tree		
"Agogo (high)"	High Agogo		
"Agogo (low)"	Low Agogo		

"Wood block (high)"	Hi Wood Block
"Wood block (low)"	Low Wood Block
"Claves"	Claves
"Castanets"	Castanets
"Maracas"	Maracas
"Cabasa"	Cabasa
"Sticks"	Sticks
"Guiro (short)"	Short Guiro
"Guiro (long)"	Long Guiro
"Shaker"	Shaker
"Hand Clap"	Hand Clap
"Guiro (long)"	Long Guiro
"Shaker"	Shaker
"Hand Clap"	Hand Clap
"Click 1"	Click 1
"Click 2"	Click 2
"Slap"	Slap
"Vibraslap"	Vibraslap
"High Q"	High Q
"Record scratch 1"	Record Scratch 1
"Record scratch 2"	Record Scratch 2
"Whistle (short)"	Short Whistle
"Whistle (long)"	Long Whistle

Percussion instrument assignments to stave



P

This musical score is for a piano (P) in 4/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a *fff* dynamic marking. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The second staff also begins with a *fff* dynamic marking. The third and fourth staves continue the musical development, with the fourth staff ending with a final cadence. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with clefs, key signatures, and time signatures clearly indicated.

The image displays a musical score for a four-part setting, organized into four systems, each containing four staves. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first system shows a complex interplay of notes and rests across the four staves. The second system continues this pattern with more intricate melodic lines. The third system features a more rhythmic and melodic development. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

P1



A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of four staves. The top staff is the vocal melody, written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second and third staves are for guitar accompaniment, also in treble clef. The bottom staff is for bass accompaniment, written in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The melody is simple and catchy, with a chorus that repeats. The guitar and bass parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment, with the guitar often playing chords and the bass providing a steady bass line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of four staves. The first staff is the vocal melody, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a piano accompaniment, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The third staff is a piano accompaniment, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of four staves. The first staff is the vocal melody, starting with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is the piano accompaniment, starting with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is the piano accompaniment, starting with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is the piano accompaniment, starting with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

P2



The first system of musical notation consists of four measures. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The second system of musical notation consists of four measures. The top staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bottom staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The third system of musical notation consists of four measures. The top staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two measures. The top staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

P3



The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a half rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The third staff is also in bass clef and features a continuous stream of sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a few scattered notes, including a half note G2 and a quarter note A2.

The second system of musical notation also consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, with notes like G4, A4, and B4. The second staff continues the rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff continues the sixteenth-note stream. The fourth staff continues the lower register notes, including a half note G2 and a quarter note A2.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melody with notes like G4, A4, and B4. The second staff continues the rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff continues the sixteenth-note stream. The fourth staff continues the lower register notes, including a half note G2 and a quarter note A2.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melody with notes like G4, A4, and B4. The second staff continues the rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff continues the sixteenth-note stream. The fourth staff continues the lower register notes, including a half note G2 and a quarter note A2.



P4





P5

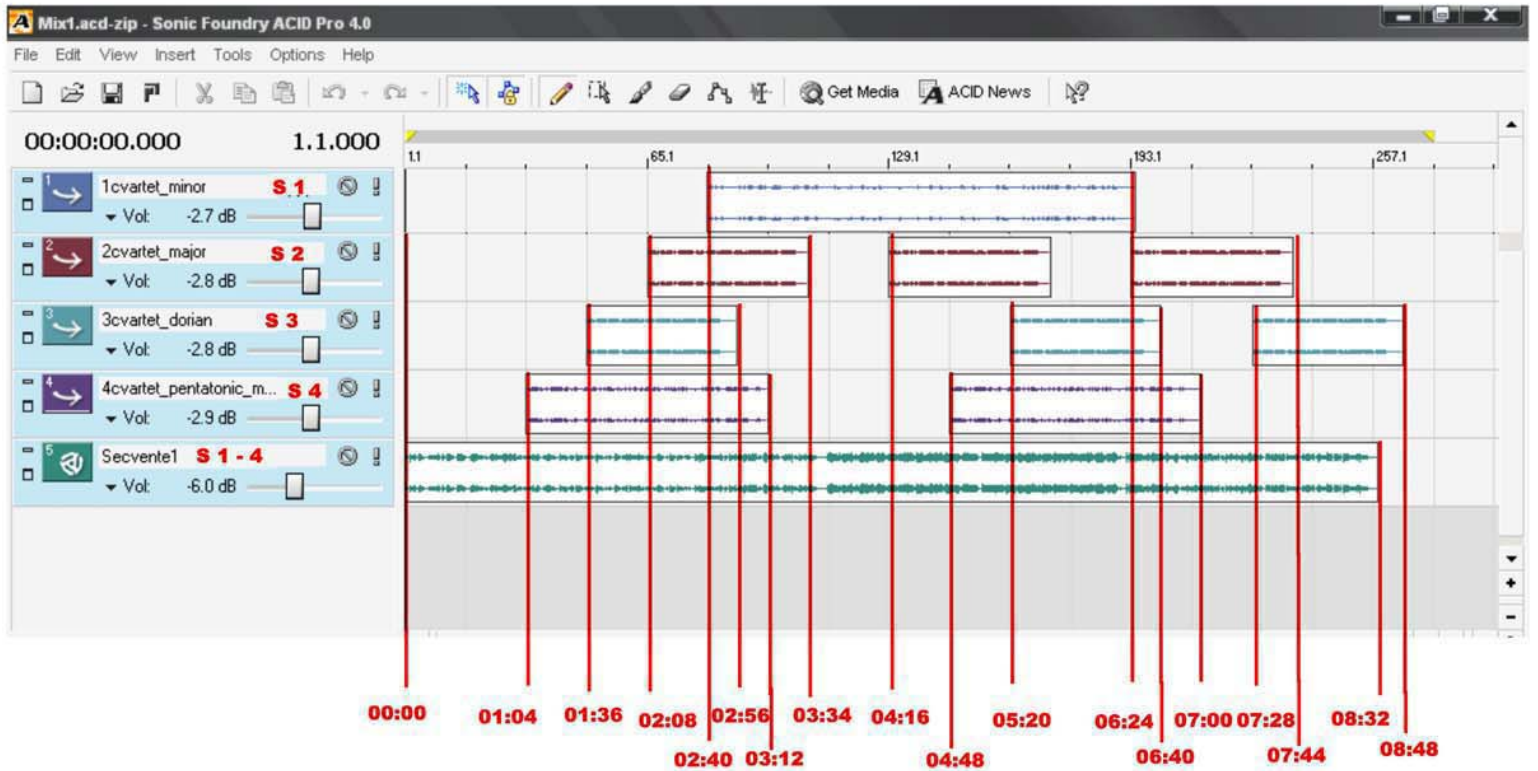
The musical score for P5 is written in a key of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of four systems, each containing four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The music features a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, with some measures containing rests. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development, with some measures featuring longer note values like half and whole notes. The third system shows a continuation of the rhythmic patterns, with some measures featuring eighth-note runs. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence, featuring a whole note chord in the final measure.

This musical score is written for four staves in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values and melodic lines. The first staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second and third staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff contains a more active bass line with frequent eighth notes. The score is divided into four systems, each containing four staves. The final system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

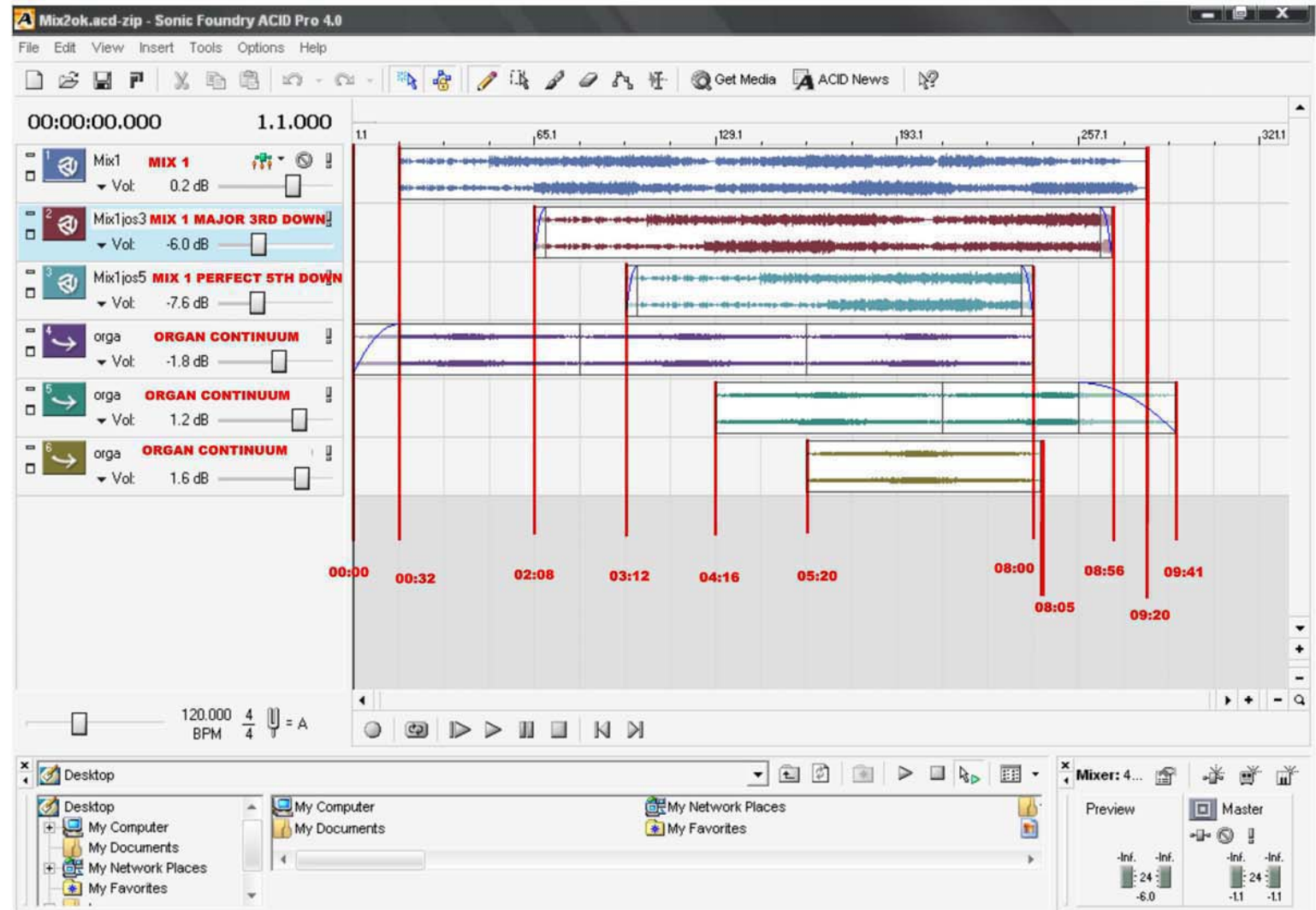
II

CORRESPONDENCES

MIX 1



MIX 2



S 1 - MINOR

$\text{♩} = 100$

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

13

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

23

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

33

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 33 through 43. The Cello (Cel) part is in the treble clef, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part is also in the treble clef, playing a steady eighth-note pattern. The Music Box (MusBox) part is in the bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part is in the bass clef, playing a continuous eighth-note pattern.

44

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 44 through 54. The Cello (Cel) part continues its melodic line. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part maintains its eighth-note pattern. The Music Box (MusBox) part provides harmonic support. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part continues its eighth-note pattern.

56

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 56 through 66. The Cello (Cel) part features a melodic line. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The Music Box (MusBox) part provides harmonic support. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part continues its eighth-note pattern.

67

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

78

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

89

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

S 2 - MAJOR

$\text{♩} = 200$

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

11

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

22

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

32

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 32 through 41. The Cello (Cel) part features a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part has a series of eighth notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part provides a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

42

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 42 through 51. The Cello (Cel) part continues with a melodic line of beamed sixteenth notes. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part plays eighth notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part maintains its eighth-note pattern. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part continues with a bass line of eighth notes and rests.

53

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 53 through 62. The Cello (Cel) part features a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part plays eighth notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part continues with its eighth-note pattern. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part provides a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

63

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

S 3 - DORIAN

♩ = 220

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

8

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

16

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

24

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 24 through 31. The Cello (Cel) part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part has a similar melodic pattern, sometimes with rests. The Music Box (MusBox) part provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, often with a sustained bass line.

32

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 32 through 38. The Cello (Cel) part continues its melodic development with various rests and note values. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part maintains its melodic role with some changes in articulation. The Music Box (MusBox) part continues its eighth-note accompaniment. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with some sixteenth notes.

39

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 39 through 45. The Cello (Cel) part features a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth notes. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part continues its melodic pattern. The Music Box (MusBox) part has some rests interspersed with its eighth-note accompaniment. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

46

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 46 through 53. The Cello (Cel) part features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part has a more rhythmic pattern with eighth and quarter notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part provides a harmonic foundation with a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

54

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 54 through 60. The Cello (Cel) part continues its intricate melodic development. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part introduces some longer note values, including half notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part maintains its eighth-note texture. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

61

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

This system contains measures 61 through 67. The Cello (Cel) part shows further melodic complexity. The Glockenspiel (Glock) part features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The Music Box (MusBox) part continues with its eighth-note accompaniment. The Vibraphone (Vibf) part provides a consistent harmonic base with eighth notes.

68

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

75

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

06 - PENTATONIC MINOR

$\text{♩} = 144$

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

15

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

30

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

46

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

60

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

75

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

91

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

105

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

120

Cel

Glock

MusBox

Vibf

133

Cel

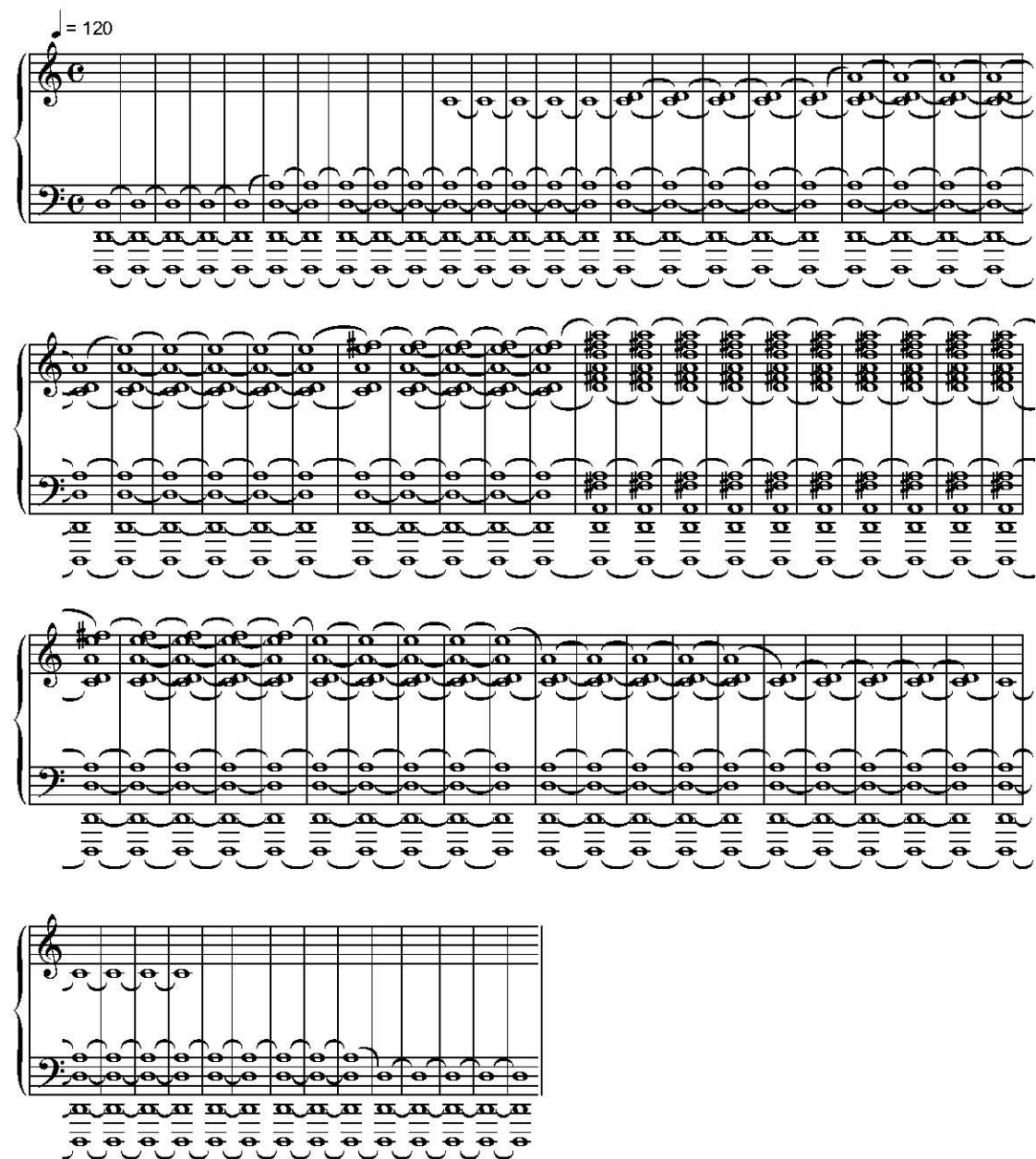
Glock

MusBox

Vibf

ORGAN CONTINUUM

$\text{♩} = 120$



The musical score is divided into four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower staff with two rows of notes. The first system begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The second system features a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the third measure. The third system continues the piece with similar notation. The fourth system is shorter, ending with a final cadence. The lower staff in each system contains two rows of notes, likely representing different organ stops or registrations.

III

BOIL'EM CABBAGE DOWN

III. Variations On Boil 'em Cabbage Down for Chat Sonification and Piano

Allegro Vivo

The musical score is divided into three systems, each containing four staves. The first system (measures 1-2) features ChatSonification1 with a *ff* dynamic, ChatSonification2 with a *mf* dynamic, ChatSonification3 with a *f* dynamic, and the Piano part with a *ff* dynamic in the left hand and a *fff* dynamic in the right hand. The second system (measures 3-5) includes measure numbers 3, 4, and 5 above the staves. The third system (measures 6-7) includes measure numbers 6 and 7 above the staves. The score uses a 4/4 time signature and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

8 9 10

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

11 12 13

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

14 15

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

24 25

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

26 27 28 29

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

30 31

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

52

53

fff

f

ff

fff

fff

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

54

ChatSonification1

ChatSonification2

ChatSonification3

Piano

15 November 2013

Dedicated to viola virtuoso Cornelia PETROIU

**CONCEPTOFONIA (a souvenir)
for Viola (or Cello) and Piano**

Serban NICHIFOR

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato

Musical score for "The Swan" by Maurice Strakosky, featuring Viola and Piano (Pf.) parts. The score is divided into four systems. The first system starts with a tempo of quarter note = 70. The second system starts at measure 11. The third system starts at measure 21. The fourth system starts at measure 31 and includes tempo changes to quarter note = 60, 50, and 40, ending with a "rall." marking. The Viola part includes various ornaments and trills. The Piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line.

April 13, 2014

Dedicated to viola virtuoso Cornelia PETROIU

CONCEPTOFONIA (a souvenir)

for Viola (or Cello) and Piano

Serban NICHIFOR

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato

Viola Part

$\text{♩} = 70$

mf

6

11

16

21

26

33

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 40$

rall.

April 13, 2014

Dedicated to viola virtuoso Cornelia PETROIU

CONCEPTOFONIA (a souvenir)

for Viola (or Cello) and Piano

Serban NICHIFOR

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato

Cello Part

$\text{♩} = 70$

mf

6

11

16

21

26

33

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 40$

rall.

April 13, 2014

Deciso **CSARDAS** **Serban Nichifor**
for Violin and Strings

Vn Solo $\text{♩} = 70$ **Lassu**

Vn **VI** **Vlc Cb**

ff **mf** **f**

6

The musical score is for a piece titled "CSARDAS" by Serban Nichifor, in the "Deciso" tempo. It is arranged for Violin and Strings. The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of five staves: Violin Solo (Vn Solo), Violin (Vn), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vlc Cb). The second system consists of four staves: Violin Solo (Vn Solo), Violin (Vn), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vlc Cb). The Vn Solo part begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 70 and a "Lassu" marking. The Vn, VI, and Vlc Cb parts begin with a fortissimo (ff) marking. The Vn part has a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The VI part has a fortissimo (ff) marking. The Vlc Cb part has a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 11 through 15. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and ties, including a triplet in measure 12. The Vn part plays chords with accents. The VI part plays a moving line with slurs. The Vlc Cb part plays a moving line with slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

16

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 16 through 18. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and ties, including triplets in measures 16 and 18. The Vn part plays chords with accents. The VI part plays a moving line with slurs. The Vlc Cb part plays a moving line with slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

19

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

7

3

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

f

mf

25

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

mf

27

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

5

28

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

ff

7

5

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

3

32

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 64$

$\text{♩} = 54$

$\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

fff

mp

fff

fff

mp

fff

35

Vn Solo *f*

Vn *mf*

VI *mf*

Vlc Cb *f*

Measures 35-37. Vn Solo (Violin Solo) plays a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked *f*. Vn (Violin) and VI (Viola) play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, marked *mf*. Vlc Cb (Violoncello/Contrabasso) plays a bass line with accents, marked *f*.

38

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

Measures 38-39. Vn Solo continues the melodic line. Vn and VI continue the rhythmic accompaniment. Vlc Cb continues the bass line with accents.

40

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

43, $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

mp *f* *mf*

46

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

This system contains measures 46, 47, and 48. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Vn and VI parts play chords. The Vlc Cb part has a bass line with accents.

49

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

This system contains measures 49, 50, and 51. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Vn and VI parts play chords. The Vlc Cb part has a bass line with accents.

52, $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

mp *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

55

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

mf *f* *mf* *f*

58

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.

Sub. Lento
e Rubato

61

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

65, $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

Vn Solo

rall.

fff

7 7 7

Vn

VI

Vlc Cb

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff, labeled 'Vn Solo', begins with a tempo of 70 bpm and a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. It features a series of sixteenth-note runs that gradually decrease in tempo to 60 bpm, then 50 bpm, and finally 40 bpm. The second staff, 'Vn', and the third staff, 'VI', both play sustained notes in the first measure, with some movement in the second and fourth measures. The bottom staff, 'Vlc Cb', also plays sustained notes with some movement in the second and fourth measures. The 'Vn Solo' part includes dynamic markings of *fff* (fortississimo) and is marked with '7' above the notes in the second, third, and fourth measures.

5-IX-2014

CSARDAS
for Violin and Strings
Violin Solo

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$ Lassu

f

6

11

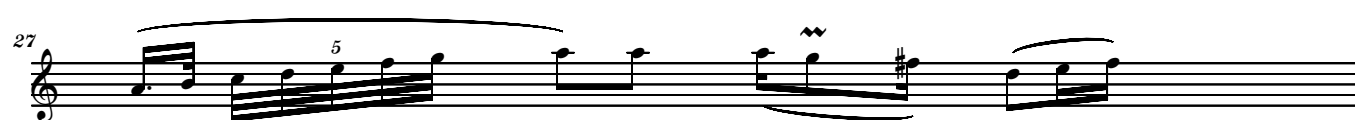
16

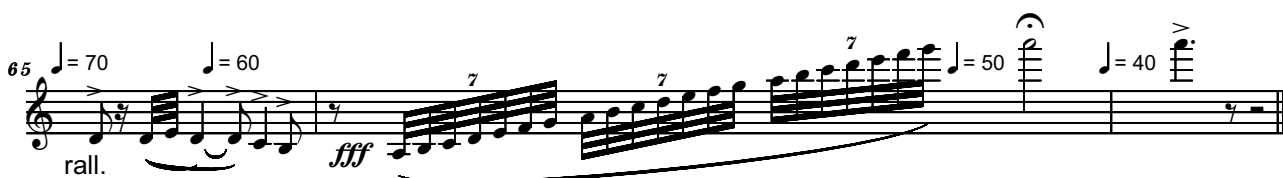
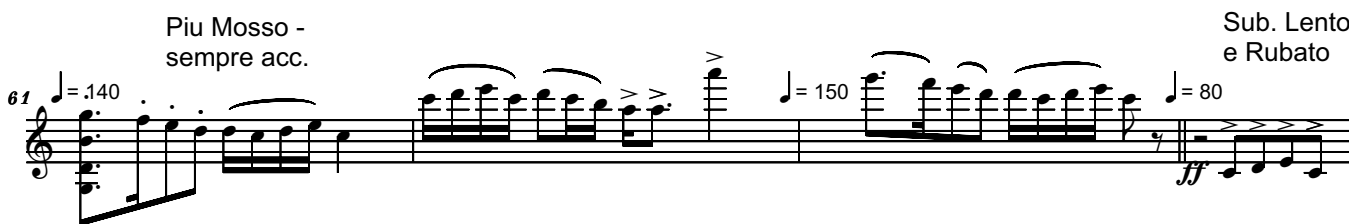
19

22

24

25





CSARDAS
for Violin and Strings
Violins (I-II)

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

70

9

19

26

31

35

40

45

50

64 54 110

120

130

ff *mf* *fff* *mp* *f* *mf*



CSARDAS

for Violin and Strings

Viola

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff

mf

11

22

f

mf

28

32

♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110

fff *mp* *fff* *mf*

36

42

♩ = 120

mp *f* *mf*

47

52

♩ = 130

mp *f* *mf*



CSARDAS
for Violin and Strings
Cello (& Basso)

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

11

22 *ff*

32 ♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110 *fff* *mp* *fff* *f*

36 ♩ = 120 *mp* *f*

44 *f*

52 ♩ = 130 *mp* *f*

61 ♩ = 140 ♩ = 150 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60

66 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5-IX-2014

Csárdás for 2 Bassoons and Piano

Lassu - Deciso

- To Bassoon Virtuoso Maestro Godri Orban -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is for a piece titled "Csárdás" for 2 Bassoons (Bs1, Bs2) and Piano (Pf). The tempo is marked "Lassu - Deciso" and the time signature is 4/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for Bs1, Bs2, and Pf. The first system (measures 1-5) features a piano introduction with a forte (f) bassoon entry in measure 2 and a fortissimo (ff) piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 6-11) continues the piano accompaniment with various dynamics (mf, f) and includes a triplet in measure 8. The third system (measures 12-16) shows the bassoons taking more active roles, with a forte (f) bassoon entry in measure 15. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, often marked with accents (>).

Measures 1-5:

- Bs1: Rests in measures 1-2, then enters in measure 2 with a forte (f) dynamic, playing a triplet and subsequent notes.
- Bs2: Rests throughout measures 1-5.
- Pf: Fortissimo (ff) piano accompaniment in measures 1-2, then mezzo-forte (mf) in measures 3-5.

Measures 6-11:

- Bs1: Continues the melodic line with various dynamics (mf, f) and includes a triplet in measure 8.
- Bs2: Rests throughout measures 6-11.
- Pf: Continues the piano accompaniment with various dynamics (mf, f) and includes a triplet in measure 8.

Measures 12-16:

- Bs1: Continues the melodic line with various dynamics (mf, f) and includes a triplet in measure 15.
- Bs2: Rests in measures 12-14, then enters in measure 15 with a forte (f) dynamic, playing a triplet and subsequent notes.
- Pf: Continues the piano accompaniment with various dynamics (mf, f) and includes a triplet in measure 15.

17

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

Measures 17-19: Bs1 is silent. Bs2 plays a melodic line with triplets and a 7th note. Pf provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

20

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

Measures 20-23: Bs1 is silent. Bs2 continues the melodic line. Pf continues the accompaniment.

24

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

Measures 24-25: Bs1 and Bs2 have a final melodic phrase. Pf has a final accompaniment phrase.

26

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

5

28

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

7

5

30

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

3

32 $\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

rall.

fff *mp* *fff*

//

35

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

f *mf* *f*

38

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

f

40

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

f

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

46

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

49

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

52

Piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 130$

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

mp *f*

55

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

58

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

Piu Mosso
sempre acc.

Sub. Lento e Rubato

61

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

$\text{♩} = 140$

$\text{♩} = 150$

$\text{♩} = 80$

Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.

ff

Sub. Lento e Rubato

65

Bs1

Bs2

Pf

$\text{♩} = 70$

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 120$

15

Deciso

rall.

ff

6

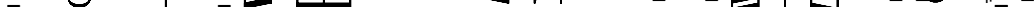
5-IX-2014, arr.25-X-2014

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

f

6 

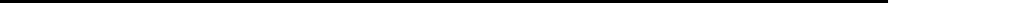
12 

17



A musical staff with a bass clef. A whole note chord is written on the staff, consisting of a thick black horizontal bar spanning the width of the staff. Above the bar, there is a '3' indicating a triplet.

20



A musical staff with a bass clef. A whole note chord is written on the staff, consisting of the notes G2, B1, and D2. The chord is marked with a '4' above it, indicating a fourth interval.

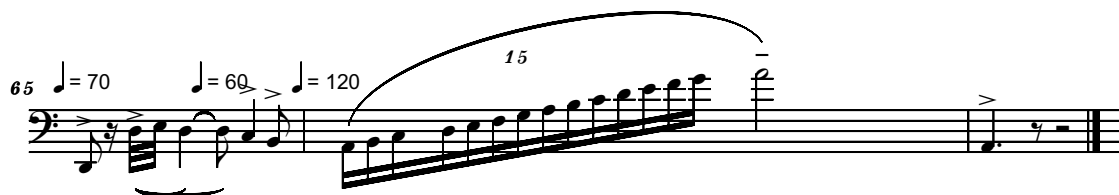
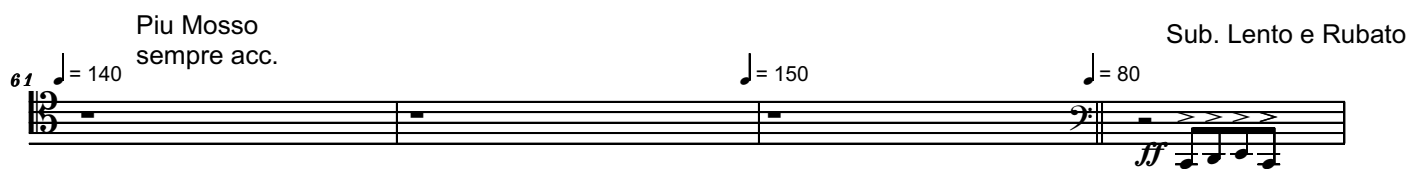
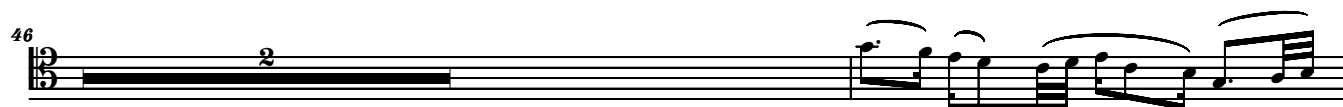
24

28

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The first measure is marked with a '28' and a 'w' above it. The melody consists of several measures, including a 7-measure rest, a 5-measure rest, and a 3-measure rest. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

Friss - Allegro Moderato

35



Csárdás
for 2 Bassoons and Piano
- To Bassoon Virtuoso Maestro Godri Orban -
Bassoon 2 Part

Lassu - Deciso

Serban Nichifor

 $\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score for Bassoon 2 Part is written in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of 35 measures. The tempo is marked 'Lassu - Deciso' with a quarter note equal to 70 beats. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, triplets, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Measures 1-5: Rest, marked with a '5' above the staff.

Measures 6-11: Rest, marked with a '6' above the staff.

Measures 12-16: Rest, marked with a '4' above the staff. Measure 16 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

Measures 17-23: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and a seventh note.

Measures 24-25: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet and a seventh note.

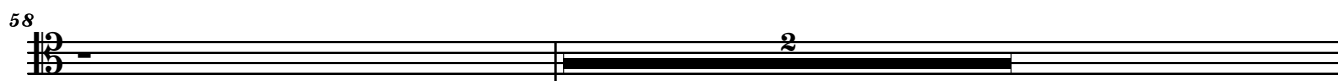
Measures 26-27: Rest, marked with a '2' above the staff.

Measures 28-29: Rest, marked with a '2' above the staff.

Measures 30-31: Rest, marked with a '2' above the staff.

Measures 32-34: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet and a seventh note. The tempo changes to $\text{♩} = 64$, $\text{♩} = 54$, and $\text{♩} = 110$. The measure is marked 'rall.' and ends with a double bar line.

Measures 35-39: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet and a seventh note. The measure is marked 'f' and ends with a double bar line.



Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.



Csárdás for Oboe and Piano

Lassu - Deciso

- To Oboe Virtuoso Maestro Florin Ionoaia -

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Oboe (Ob) and Piano (Pf) in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Lassu - Deciso' with a metronome marking of 70. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for both instruments. Measure numbers 1, 6, 12, and 17 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with accents. The oboe part has melodic lines with various ornaments, including triplets and slurs. Dynamics such as *ff*, *mf*, and *f* are used throughout. The score ends with a final measure in the fourth system.

Ob 20

Pf

Ob 24

Pf

f

Ob 26

Pf

Ob 28

Pf

30

Ob

Pf

32

Ob

Pf

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

rall.

fff *mp* *fff*

35

Ob

Pf

f *mf* *f*

38

Ob

Pf

40

Ob

Pf

43 $\text{♩} = 120$

Ob

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

46

Ob

Pf

49

Ob

Pf

52 $\text{♩} = 130$

Ob

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

55

Ob

Pf

58

Ob

Pf

61 $\text{♩} = 140$ *Piu Mosso - sempre acc.* $\text{♩} = 150$ *Sub. Lento e Rubato* $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff*

Ob

Pf

65 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 120$

Ob

rall.

Deciso

Pf

ff

5-IX-2014, arr.25-X-2014

The musical score is for Oboe (Ob) and Piano (Pf). The Oboe part begins with a tempo of 70 bpm, indicated by a quarter note. It then slows down to 60 bpm, marked with a 'rall.' (rallentando) instruction. The tempo then increases to 120 bpm, marked with a 'Deciso' (deciso) instruction. The Piano part provides accompaniment, starting with a forte (ff) dynamic. The score is dated 5-IX-2014 and arranged on 25-X-2014.

Csárdás for Oboe and Piano

Lassu - Deciso

- To Oboe Virtuoso Maestro Florin Ionoaia -

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

f

6

12

f

17

20

24

f

26

28

30

32

♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110 Friss - Allegro Moderato

35

f



Csárdás
for Violin and Piano
- dedicated to Ladislau Csendes -

Lassu - Deciso

Serban Nichifor

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Vn starts with a rest, then enters with a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) marked *f*. Pf plays a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes, marked *ff* in the right hand and *ff* in the left hand.

System 2 (Measures 6-11): Vn continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, D5) marked *f*. Pf continues the accompaniment, marked *mf* in the right hand and *f* in the left hand.

System 3 (Measures 12-16): Vn continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes (E5, F5, G5) marked *f*. Pf continues the accompaniment, marked *mf* in the right hand and *f* in the left hand.

System 4 (Measures 17-21): Vn continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes (A5, B5, C6) marked *f*. Pf continues the accompaniment, marked *mf* in the right hand and *f* in the left hand.

20

Vn

Pf

24

Vn

Pf

26

Vn

Pf

28

Vn

Pf

30

Vn

Pf

32

Vn

Pf

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

rall.

fff *mp* *fff*

35

Vn

Pf

f *mf*

38

Vn

Pf

40

Vn

Pf

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Vn

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

46

Vn

Pf

49

Vn

Pf

52 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

Vn

Pf

mp *f* *mf*

55

Vn

Pf

58

Vn

Pf

61 $\text{♩} = 140$ Piu Mosso - sempre acc. $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 80$ Sub. Lento e Rubato

Vn

Pf

ff

65 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 50$

Vn

rall.

fff

7

7

7

Pf

ff

ff

67

Vn

Pf

5-IX-2

5-IX-2014, arr.25-X-2014

Csárdás
for Violin and Piano
- dedicated to Ladislau Csendes -
Violin Part

Deciso**Serban Nichifor**

$\text{♩} = 70$ Lassu

f

7

13

17

20

24

26

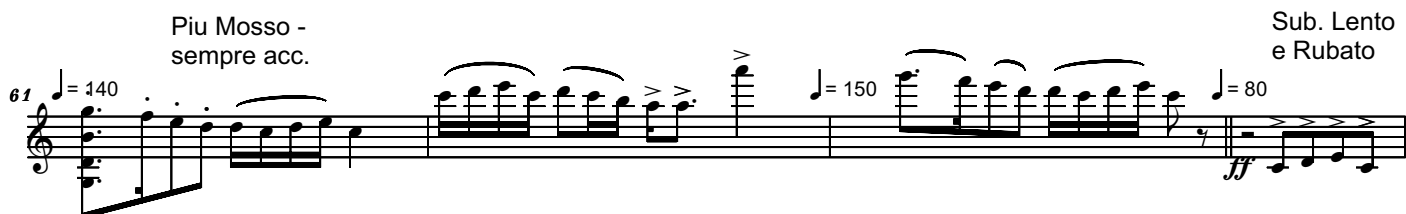
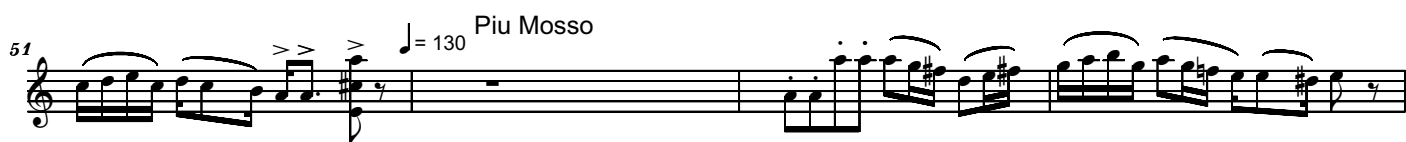
28

30

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$
rall.

33 $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

f



To Viola Virtuoso Cornelia Petroiu,
with admiration
CV
for Viola Solo

Allegro

Serban NICHIFOR

Pizz.
♩ = 120

Arco *v*

p *mp*

mf *p*

Arco *v* *f*

Pizz. *mp*

Arco *v* *p* *sul Re* *p*

The musical score is written for Viola Solo in 3/4 time, with a tempo of Allegro (♩ = 120). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a Pizzicato (Pizz.) instruction and a tempo marking of ♩ = 120. The music starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The second staff continues with eighth notes E5, F#5, G5, and A5, followed by a half note B5. The third staff features a half note C6, followed by eighth notes D6, E6, and F#6, then a half note G6. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes A6, B6, and C7, followed by a half note D7. The fifth staff features a half note E7, followed by eighth notes F#7, G7, and A7, then a half note B7. The sixth staff continues with eighth notes C8, D8, and E8, followed by a half note F#8. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). It also includes performance instructions: Pizz. (Pizzicato), Arco *v* (Arco, with a bow), and *sul Re* (sul Re). The score ends with a double bar line.

October 14, 2014

13

13 14 15

f

16

16 17 18

mp *p*

19

19 20 21

f

22

22 23 24

ff *mf*

25

25 26 27

f *ff* *mf*

28

mf *f* *mf*

31

mf *f* *mf*

34

sul Do/Sol sul Re sulRe/La

mf

37

sul Do/Sol *f* *f* Presto ♩ = 200

mf *f* *f*

41

f *f*

44

f *ff*

47

ff *ff*

50

ff Sempre Precipitando

53

ff *ff* ♩ = 210

55

ff ♩ = 220

57 230

$\text{♩} = 180$ $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$ //

60 $\text{♩} = 160$ $\text{♩} = 100$ Ben Sostenuto

fff

Bucharest, 25-II-2014

Ben Sostenuto

Devil's Dream for 4 Cellos

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is for a section titled "Ben Sostenuto" from the piece "Devil's Dream for 4 Cellos" by Serban Nichifor. It is written for four cellos. The score begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a dynamic of f . The first staff has a gl. (glissando) marking. The second staff has a gl. marking. The third staff has a gl. marking and a secco marking. The fourth staff has a gl. marking and a secco marking. The score then transitions to a new tempo of $\text{♩} = 180$ and a dynamic of ff . The tempo is marked "Sub. Allegro Molto". The score continues with various dynamics including mp and p . The score ends with a f dynamic and a secco marking. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

5

sempre Staccato

8

p

ff mp

p

p

11

p

f

p

f

mp

p

p

14

Measures 14-16. The score is in 4/4 time. The top two staves are in bass clef, and the bottom two are in treble clef. The music includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mp* (mezzo-piano), as well as accents (>) and slurs. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

17

Measures 17-19. The score continues from the previous system, maintaining the same instrumentation and key signature. It features similar dynamics and musical notation, including accents and slurs. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

20

ff *mf*

mp

mp

mp

sempre Staccato

24

f *ff* *mf*

mp

f *mp*

mp

mp

27

Measures 27-29 of a musical score in D major (two sharps). The score is written for four staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign on the final note of measure 27. The second staff (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and accents. The third staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a simple bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 28 and 29. There are also accents and slurs throughout the passage.

30

Measures 30-32 of the musical score. The first staff (bass clef) has a steady eighth-note accompaniment marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The second staff (bass clef) continues this accompaniment. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 30. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line marked *mp*. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. The passage includes various musical notations such as accents, slurs, and beamed notes.

33

f *mp* *mp*

f *mp* *f* *mf*

36

f *f* *f* *f*

Presto

$40 \text{ } \underline{\text{J}} = 200$

Musical score for measures 40-42. The score is written for four staves in 4/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).
 - Staff 1 (Treble clef): Measures 40-41 are rests. Measure 42 contains a series of eighth-note chords, marked *f*.
 - Staff 2 (Treble clef): Measures 40-41 are rests. Measure 42 contains a series of eighth-note chords, marked *f*.
 - Staff 3 (Bass clef): Measures 40-41 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*. Measure 42 contains eighth-note chords, marked *mf*.
 - Staff 4 (Bass clef): Measures 40-41 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*. Measure 42 contains eighth-note chords, marked *mf*.

Musical score for measures 43-45. The score is written for four staves in 4/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).
 - Staff 1 (Treble clef): Measures 43-45 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*.
 - Staff 2 (Treble clef): Measures 43-45 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*.
 - Staff 3 (Bass clef): Measures 43-45 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*.
 - Staff 4 (Bass clef): Measures 43-45 contain eighth-note chords, marked *ff*.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The score is written for four staves. The first two staves are in bass clef, and the last two are in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff has a *mf* dynamic marking. The second staff also has a *mf* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *f* dynamic marking and a *V* (Vibrato) marking. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs.

49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The score is written for four staves. The first two staves are in bass clef, and the last two are in treble clef. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb, Eb) at measure 49. The first staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and slurs. The text "Sempre Precipitando" is written above the second staff in measure 49. The text "ff" is written above the second staff in measure 50.

52

ff

ff

ff

54

$\text{♩} = 210$

f

f

ff

ff

56

$\text{♩} = 220$

$\text{♩} = 230$

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a four-staff format. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The score is divided into two measures, each with a tempo marking: $\text{♩} = 220$ for the first measure and $\text{♩} = 230$ for the second. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first measure features a vocal melody with a trill and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment, with a trill and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in a four-staff format, with the first two staves for the vocal parts and the last two for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first measure features a vocal melody with a trill and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment, with a trill and a piano accompaniment.

[illegible]

Devil's Dream for 4 Cellos

Ben Sosteputo

Cello 1

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 60$ gl. $\text{♩} = 180$ Sub.Allegro Molto ff mp f p f p f mp f mp f

The score for Cello 1 consists of 36 measures. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 60 bpm, and there is a glissando marking. At measure 5, the tempo changes to 180 bpm, marked 'Sub.Allegro Molto'. The dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *p* (piano). The score includes various articulations such as accents, slurs, and breath marks. The piece concludes with a final key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at the end of measure 36.

Presto

40 $\text{♩} = 200$

43

46 *mf* *ff*

49 *ff* *ff* Sempre Precipitando

52 *ff*

54 $\text{♩} = 210$ *f*

56 $\text{♩} = 220$ $\text{♩} = 230$

58 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 160$ $\text{♩} = 100$ Ben Sostenuto *ff* *fff* *fff*

rall.

The musical score is written for a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a tempo marking of 'Presto' and a metronome indication of 40 quarter notes equal to 200 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 54, 56, and 58 marked at the start of their respective lines. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, eighth-note patterns, and dotted rhythms. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo) are used throughout. Performance instructions include 'Sempre Precipitando' (always accelerating) and 'Ben Sostenuto' (well sustained). The score concludes with a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking and a final *fff* dynamic.

Devil's Dream for 4 Cellos

Ben Sosteputo

Cello 2

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 60$ gl. $\text{♩} = 180$

Musical score for Cello 2, measures 1 through 36. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (f, p, mp, ff). The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps at measure 20.

40 $\text{♩} = 200$ Presto

43

46 *mf* *ff*

49 *ff* *ff*

52 *ff*

54 $\text{♩} = 210$ *f*

56 $\text{♩} = 220$ $\text{♩} = 230$

58 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 160$ $\text{♩} = 100$ *rall.* *fff* *fff* *fff*

Presto

40 ♩ = 200

40 *ff* *mf*

43

46 *f* *ff*

49 *ff* *f*

52

54 *ff* *ff*

56 *ff* *ff*

58 *rall.* *ff* *ff*

63

Presto

40 ♩ = 200



43



46



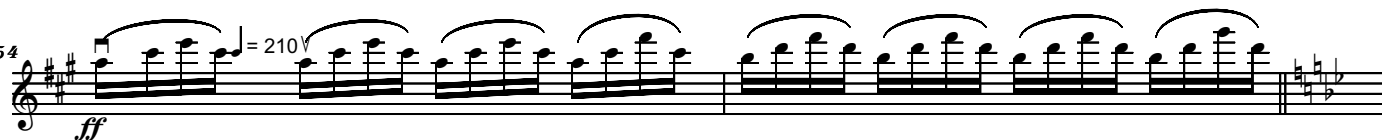
49



52



54



56



58



63

DOMNUL SFANT CAND S-A NASCUT
pentru Bariton, Harpa si Pian

Serban Nichifor

Moderato

The musical score is written for Baritone (Br), Harp (Arpa), and Piano (Pno) in 3/4 time. The tempo is Moderato, with a metronome marking of 100. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

First System:

- Br:** The Baritone part begins with a whole rest for the first two measures, followed by a melodic line starting in the third measure.
- Arpa:** The Harp part features a continuous arpeggiated accompaniment. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Pno:** The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and a steady eighth-note bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*.

Second System:

- Br:** The Baritone part continues its melodic line, with lyrics "Dom - nul Sfant cand" appearing in the final measures.
- Arpa:** The Harp part continues its arpeggiated accompaniment, with the right hand playing a more active melodic line.
- Pno:** The Piano part continues its harmonic support, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line.

Br

S'a nas - cut Zi - u - rel de zi Mai - ca

Arpa

Pno

Br

Sfan ta a sa zi cea Zi u rel de zi

Arpa

Pno

Br

La - u dati Nas - te - rea mea Zi - u - rel de zi

Arpa

Pno

Br

C'am nas - cut pe Me - si - a Zi - u - rel de

Arpa

Pno

Poco piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 105$

Br

zi Po - go - - ra - ta Dom - nul Sfant Hai le

Arpa

Pno

Br

ru - mi Doam - ne hai Dom - nul Sfant pe'a - cest pa mant

Arpa

Pno

Sempre Piu Mosso
♩ = 110

Br

Hai le ru - - mi Doam-ne hai El co - boa ra a - ra - re -

Arpa

Pno

Br

- ori Hai le ru mi Doam ne hai Nu pe la

Arpa

Pno

♩ = 115

Br

sar - ba - tori Hai le ru mi Doam - ne hai Sus in

Arpa

Pno

Br

var - ful mun - te lui Le - rui Doam - ne Domn din cer

Arpa

Pno

Br

Pe la cru cea bra - du - lui Le - rui Doam - ne Le - rui ler!

Arpa

Pno

mf $\text{♩} = 140$

Vivo $\text{♩} = 180$

Br

Arpa

Pno

mf

mp

mp

Br

Arpa

Pno

mf

mp

mf

The first system of the musical score spans measures 1 to 10. The Br part is a single bass line. The Arpa part consists of two staves with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Pno part consists of two staves with a complex texture of chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, and *mf*.

Br

Arpa

Pno

f

The second system of the musical score spans measures 11 to 20. The Br part is a single bass line. The Arpa part consists of two staves with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Pno part consists of two staves with a complex texture of chords and moving lines, including triplets. Dynamics include *f*.

Br

Arpa

Pno

mp

p

mp

p

mp

p

Br

Arpa

Pno

Br

Arpa

Pno

p

p

mf

mf

Br

Arpa

Pno

p

p

mf

mf

Br

Arpa

Pno

mf

mf

mf

Br

Arpa

Pno

mf

♩ = 170 ♩ = 160 ♩ = 150 Deciso

Br poco a poco rall.

Arpa

Pno

♩ = 140 ♩ = 130 ♩ = 120 ♩ = 110 ♩ = 100 *mf* Tempo I

Br poco a poco rall.

Po - go - ra ta Dom - nul Sfant

Arpa

Pno *mf*

Br

Haile - ru - mi Doam ne hai Dom - nul Sfant pe'a - cest pa - mant Haile ru mi Doamne

Arpa

Pno

f

Br

hai El co - boa - ra a - ra - re - ori Zi - u - rel de zi

Arpa

p

Pno

Br

Nu - mai pe la sar - ba - tori Zi - u - - rel de zi

Arpa

mp *mf*

Molto allargando

Pno

p *mp*

Rubato

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 90$

Lontano

Br

Arpa

mp *mp*

Pno

p

Immaterialo

♩ = 70 ♩ = 60

Br

sempre calando

Arpa

Pno

♩ = 50

Br

Arpa

p

Pno

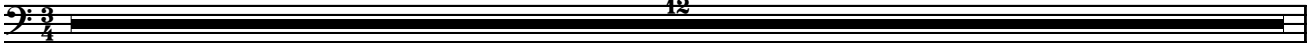
May 1991

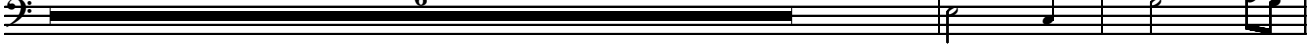
DOMNUL SFANT CAND S-A NASCUT
pentru Bariton, Harpa si Pian

Serban Nichifor

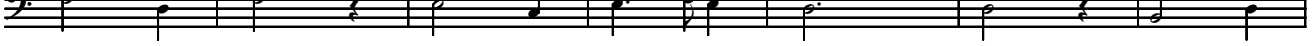
Moderato

$\text{♩} = 100$

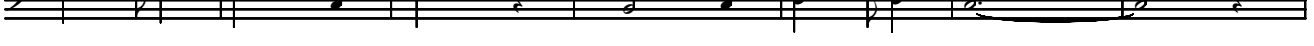
Br 

Br 

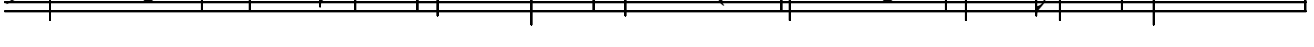
Dom - nul Sfânt cand

Br 

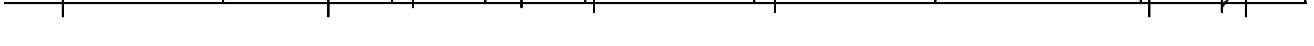
S'a nas - cut Zi - u - rel de zi Mai - ca

Br 

Sfan - ta a sa zi cea Zi u rel de zi

Br 

La - u dati Nas - te - rea mea Zi - u - rel de zi

Br 

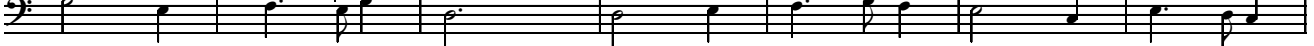
C'am nas - cut pe Me - si - a Zi - u - rel de

Poco piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 105$

Br 

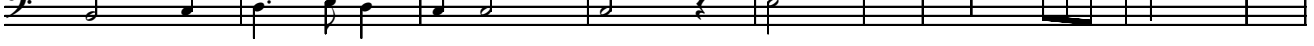
zi Po - go - - ra - ta Dom - nul Sfânt Hai le

Br 

ru - mi Doam - ne hai Dom - nul Sfânt pe'a - cest pa mant

Sempre Piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 110$

Br 

Hai le ru - - mi Doam - ne hai El co - boa ra a - ra - re -



- ori Hai le ru mi Doam ne hai Nu pe la

Sempre Piu Mosso
♩ = 115



sar - ba - tori Hai le ru mi Doam - ne hai Sus in

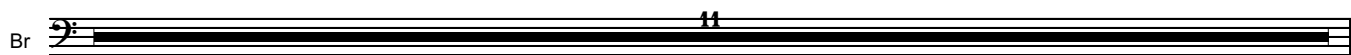
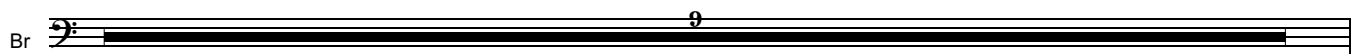
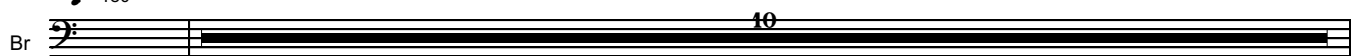


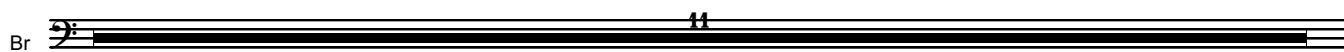
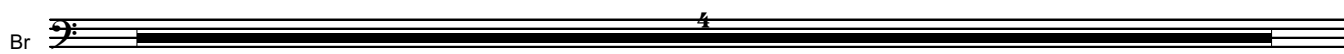
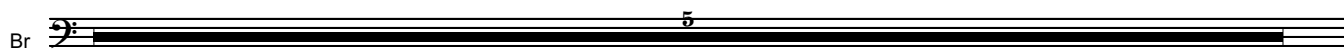
var - ful mun - te lui Le - rui Doam - ne Domn din cer



Pe la cru cea bra - du - lui Le - rui Doam - ne Le - rui ler!

Vivo
♩ = 180

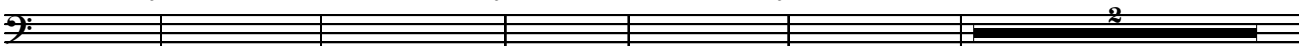




Br

$\text{♩} = 170$ $\text{♩} = 160$ $\text{♩} = 150$ Deciso

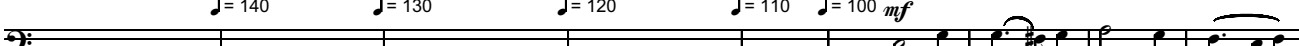
poco a poco rall.



Br

$\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 130$ $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 110$ $\text{♩} = 100$ *mf* Tempo I

poco a poco rall.



Po - go - ra ta Dom - nul Sfant

Br



Haile - ru - mi Doam ne hai Dom - nul Sfant pe'a - cest pa - mant Haile ru mi Doamne

Br

f

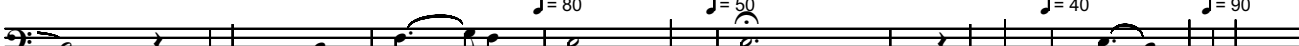


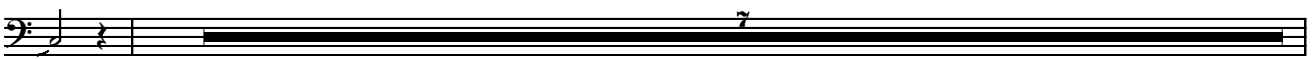
hai El co - boa - ra a - ra - re - ori Zi - u - rel de zi

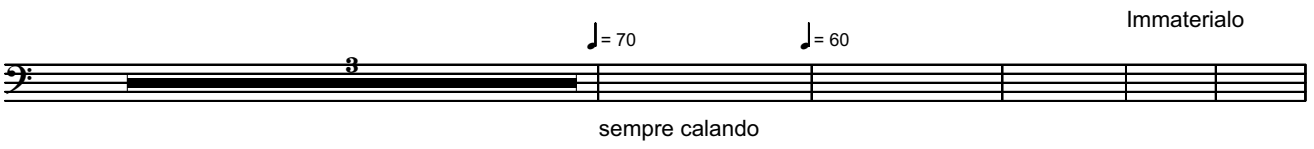
Br

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 50$ Rubato $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 90$ Lontano

Nu - mai pe la sar - ba - tori Zi - u - - rel de zi *mp*



Br  7

Br  8 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ Immaterialo
sempre calando

Br  $\text{♩} = 50$ 6

DOMNUL SFANT CAND S-A NASCUT
pentru Bariton, Harpa si Pian

Serban Nichifor

Moderato

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 100$

p

Arpa

Arpa

Arpa

Arpa

Arpa

First system of musical notation for Arpa. The right hand features a melodic line starting on a high note and moving up. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 105$

Second system of musical notation for Arpa. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 105$ is present.

Arpa

Third system of musical notation for Arpa. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 110$

Fourth system of musical notation for Arpa. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 110$ is present.

Arpa

Fifth system of musical notation for Arpa. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 115$

Arpa

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 140$

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 180$

mf

Arpa

Arpa

This block shows an empty musical staff for the Arpa instrument, consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef.

Arpa

This block contains the first system of music for the Arpa. It features a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The dynamics *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano) are indicated.

Arpa

This block contains the second system of music for the Arpa. It continues the chordal texture from the first system, with some chords held across measures. The dynamics *mp* and *p* are indicated.

Arpa

This block contains the third system of music for the Arpa. It introduces triplet patterns in both the right and left hands. The dynamic *p* (piano) is indicated.

Arpa

This block contains the fourth system of music for the Arpa. It continues the triplet patterns from the previous system. The dynamic *p* (piano) is indicated.

Arpa

First system of musical notation for Arpa. The treble staff features triplet eighth notes and chords, while the bass staff has triplet eighth notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Arpa

Second system of musical notation for Arpa. Both treble and bass staves contain continuous eighth-note patterns.

Arpa

Third system of musical notation for Arpa. The treble staff includes a triplet and a slur. Tempo markings $J = 170$, $J = 160$, and $J = 150$ are indicated above the staff.

Arpa

Fourth system of musical notation for Arpa. The treble staff features a crescendo hairpin. Tempo markings $J = 140$, $J = 130$, $J = 120$, $J = 110$, and $J = 100$ are indicated above the staff.

Arpa

Fifth system of musical notation for Arpa, consisting of empty treble and bass staves.

Arpa

p

Arpa

mp *mf*

Molto allargando

$\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 90$

Arpa

mp *mp*

Arpa

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$

Arpa

p

SERBAN NICHIFOR

ET CUM SPIRITU TUO

(Computer Music)

2013

- *1.) Hora Lunga*
- *2.) Et Cum Spiritu Tuo (I)*
- *3.) Souvenir – to Liana*
- *4.) Et Cum Spiritu Tuo (II)*

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Allegretto

Hora Lunga

Serban NICHIFOR
Friday, September 05, 2003, 7:33:06 PM

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

$\text{♩} = 107$

The musical score is written for a 4/4 time signature in G major. The tempo is marked Allegretto with a metronome indication of 107. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is for Music Box, followed by seven staves for Rhodes Piano, and the final staff is for Church Organ. The Music Box and Rhodes Piano parts contain various musical notations including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The Church Organ part is currently empty.

10

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a 10-measure piece. The first staff, Music Box, has rests in measures 1 through 6, followed by a whole note chord in measure 7. The second staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The third staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The fourth staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The fifth staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The sixth staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The seventh staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The eighth staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The ninth staff, Rhodes Piano, has a whole note chord in measure 1, a whole note chord in measure 2, a whole note chord in measure 3, a whole note chord in measure 4, a whole note chord in measure 5, a whole note chord in measure 6, and a whole note chord in measure 7. The tenth staff, Church Organ, has rests throughout.

17

Music Box *mp*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Church Organ *mp*

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is in the treble clef and features a melodic line with triplets and a dynamic of *mp*. The Rhodes Piano section consists of ten staves, each with a single note and a dynamic of *mf*. The Church Organ part is in the bass clef and features a single note with a dynamic of *mp*. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

19

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The score is divided into two measures. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

21

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with a few notes in the second measure.

23

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 23. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, each with a few notes in the first measure and then remaining silent. The Church Organ part is a single staff at the bottom, also with a few notes in the first measure and then remaining silent. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

25

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, starting at measure 25 and featuring a complex melody with triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes. The Church Organ part is also silent.

27

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 27. The score is written for three main instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of 11 staves, most of which are silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is a single staff at the bottom, also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

29

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 29. The score is written for three main instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, most of which are silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is a single staff at the bottom, also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The score is written in a single system with two measures.

31

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, featuring a melodic line with several triplet figures. The Rhodes Piano parts provide harmonic support, with some parts playing sustained chords and others playing short melodic phrases. The Church Organ part has a low, sustained bass line. The score is divided into two measures, with a double bar line in the middle. The Music Box part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Rhodes Piano parts also have treble clefs and the same key signature. The Church Organ part has a bass clef and the same key signature. The Music Box part has a tempo marking of 31. The Rhodes Piano parts have a tempo marking of 31. The Church Organ part has a tempo marking of 31.

33

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a few scattered notes in the second measure.

35

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The score is divided into two measures, with a double bar line in the middle. The Music Box part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts start with a treble and bass clef respectively, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Music Box part has a tempo marking of 35. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts have a tempo marking of 35. The Music Box part has a tempo marking of 35. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts have a tempo marking of 35.

37

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, starting at measure 37 and featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

39

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 39. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a few scattered notes in the second measure.

41

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 41 consists of the following parts:

- Music Box:** A single melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. It features a complex sequence of notes, including many triplets, across the first two measures.
- Rhodes Piano:** Ten staves, each containing a single note. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, and B5.
- Church Organ:** A single staff at the bottom with a few notes, including a low C2 and a G2.

43

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 43. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, most of which are silent, with a few notes appearing in the second measure. The Church Organ part is at the bottom and is also mostly silent, with a few notes in the second measure. The score is written in a single system with two measures.

45

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, each with a different texture or chord. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, providing a bass line. The score is divided into two measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the second measure.

47

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

49

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score page, numbered 49, features a Music Box part at the top and ten Rhodes Piano parts below it, followed by a Church Organ part at the bottom. The Music Box staff contains a complex melodic line with numerous triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with a few notes appearing in the second measure. The Church Organ part at the bottom has a few notes in the first measure. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with the Music Box staff at the top and the Church Organ staff at the bottom.

51

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for page 20. The score is written for a Music Box, 10 Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a series of triplets and a measure number of 51. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

5.3

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "5.3". The score is arranged in a grand staff format with multiple staves. The top staff is labeled "Music Box" and contains a complex melodic line with many triplets. The staves below it are labeled "Rhodes Piano" (multiple instances) and "Church Organ". The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

55

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets and a final triplet chord. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

57

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, starting at measure 57 and continuing with a complex melody of triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

59

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 59. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

61

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

62

6.3

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "6.3". The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, each with a single note in the second measure. The Church Organ part is mostly silent, with a few notes in the second measure. The score is divided into two measures, with the first measure starting at measure 6.3.

6.5

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

67

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, each with a few initial notes. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, with a few initial notes. The score is divided into two measures.

69

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for page 29, measures 69 and 70. The score is written for a Music Box, ten Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most complex, featuring a melodic line with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ parts are simpler, with single notes or chords at the beginning of measure 69. The Music Box part continues with a similar melodic pattern in measure 70.

71

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 71. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, most of which are silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

73

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

75

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for page 32. The score is written for a Music Box, ten Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, featuring a complex melodic line with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The Church Organ part is at the bottom and has a few notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures, with a vertical line separating them. The first measure is numbered 75. The Music Box part continues through measure 80. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The Church Organ part has a few notes in the first measure.

77

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 33, measures 77-78, is arranged in a multi-staff format. The Music Box part (top staff) contains complex triplet patterns in both measures. The Church Organ part (bottom staff) features sustained notes, indicated by a brace and a fermata. There are ten Rhodes Piano staves in the middle, most of which contain rests or single notes in measure 78. The score is written in treble clef for the Music Box and Church Organ, and bass clef for the Rhodes Piano parts.

79

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 79. The score is written for three main instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melodic line with numerous triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The Rhodes Piano part consists of multiple staves, each playing sustained chords or single notes that provide harmonic support. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, also playing sustained chords. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The Music Box part ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign, indicating a repeat of the preceding material.

83

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score page, numbered 83, contains ten staves. The staves are labeled as follows from top to bottom: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box staff is mostly empty. The Rhodes Piano staves contain various musical notations, including chords, single notes, and triplets. The Church Organ staff is also empty. The notation is in a single system across the page.

92

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score page, numbered 92, contains eleven staves. The first staff is labeled 'Music Box' and contains a single whole rest. The remaining ten staves are labeled 'Rhodes Piano' and 'Church Organ'. The Rhodes Piano staves (2-10) contain various musical notations: the second staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the third staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the fifth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the sixth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the seventh staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the eighth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; the ninth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note; and the tenth staff has a triplet of eighth notes followed by a whole note. The Church Organ staff (11) contains a single whole rest.

ET CUM SPIRITU TUO

Maestoso

I

Serban Nichifor

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

5.3

f

mf

p

mf

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

f

mf

p

f

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

55 56

mf

pp

p

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

59 60 61 62

p

mp *p* *pp*

9 Celesta

7 Harpsichord

5 Rhodes Piano

97 FX 1 (rain)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

92 Pad 4 (choir)

88 Lead 8 (brass+lead)

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

The musical score for measures 63-76 features several instruments. The Celesta, Harpsichord, and Rhodes Piano staves are empty. The FX 1 (rain) staff contains a series of vertical lines representing rain sounds. The three Pad 4 (choir) staves contain a series of horizontal lines representing a choir pad. The Lead 8 (brass+lead) staff contains a series of musical notes with dynamics p and pp.

Bucharest, 11 November 2013

Molto Espressivo

SOUVENIR To Liana

Serban Nichifor
(SABAM, ASCAP)

$\text{♩} = 90$

S

8 alta

mp lontano

Rno

p

9

S

8 alta

Rno

16 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$

S

8 *alta*

Loco

A

ritardando

Rno

20 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 126$ $\text{♩} = 132$ $\text{♩} = 138$

S

Sub. Piu Miosso, sempre precipitando poco a poco

mp

Rno

27 $\text{♩} = 144$ $\text{♩} = 150$

S

acc.

Rno

34 $\text{♩} = 160$ $\text{♩} = 170$ $\text{♩} = 180$

S

Rno

p

40

S

Rno

45

S

Rno

50 $\text{♩} = 190$ *f*

S

1.) A
2.) La, la, la

Rno

f *mf*

56

S

Rno

64

S

1 *ff* *f*
2 $\text{♩} = 200$ $\text{♩} = 210$ $\text{♩} = 220$ $\text{♩} = 230$
A
f
precipitando

Rno

ff *f*

ET CUM SPIRITU TUO

II

Serban Nichifor

Allegretto

♩ = 107

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

10

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

17

Music Box *mp*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Rhodes Piano *mf*

Church Organ *mp*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 17 and 18. The Music Box part (top staff) begins at measure 17 with a melodic line consisting of eighth notes and triplet eighth notes, marked *mp*. The Rhodes Piano section consists of ten staves, each with a sustained chord or chordal movement, marked *mf*. The Church Organ part (bottom staff) has a sustained bass line, marked *mp*. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. Measure 17 contains the first part of the Music Box melody and the Rhodes Piano chords. Measure 18 continues the Music Box melody and the Rhodes Piano chords.

19

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ provide a sparse accompaniment, with some initial notes and a final chord.

21

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with a few notes in the second measure.

23

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a melodic line with triplets and a key signature change from one flat to one sharp. The Rhodes Pianos provide accompaniment with sustained notes, and the Church Organ plays a low, sustained bass line. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

25

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 25 consists of 12 staves. The top staff is for the Music Box, which plays a complex melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The next 10 staves are for Rhodes Pianos, each with a single note in the first measure and a rest for the remainder of the measure. The bottom staff is for the Church Organ, which also has a single note in the first measure and a rest for the remainder of the measure. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

27

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 27. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, most of which are silent, with a few notes in the second measure. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

29

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 29. The score is arranged in a grand staff with multiple staves. The top staff is for the Music Box, which plays a complex, fast melody consisting of many triplet eighth notes. Below it are ten staves for the Rhodes Piano, which are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first few staves. At the bottom is a staff for the Church Organ, which also has some initial notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

31

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "31". The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, most of which are empty, with a few notes appearing in the middle staves. The Church Organ part is at the bottom and is mostly empty, with a few notes at the beginning of the piece. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line. The first measure contains the Music Box part and the beginning of the Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts. The second measure continues the Music Box part and shows more Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts.

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score is for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of two measures of music, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The Rhodes Piano parts are also in treble clef and consist of two measures of music, each containing a single eighth note. The Church Organ part is in bass clef and consists of two measures of music, each containing a single eighth note. The score is arranged in a system with 12 staves, with the Music Box at the top, followed by 10 Rhodes Pianos, and the Church Organ at the bottom.

35

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, starting at measure 35 and featuring a complex melodic line with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

37

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ provide harmonic support, with the Rhodes Pianos playing sustained chords and the Church Organ playing a simple bass line. The score is divided into two measures, with the Music Box part continuing into the second measure.

39

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score is arranged in a system with 12 staves. The top staff is for the Music Box, starting at measure 39. It contains a complex melodic line with many triplets and some accidentals. The next ten staves are for Rhodes Piano, each with a single treble clef. These parts contain sparse accompaniment, mostly consisting of single notes or short phrases. The bottom staff is for the Church Organ, with a single bass clef and some low-register notes. The page number 39 is written in the top left corner of the Music Box staff. The page number 14 is centered at the bottom of the page.

41

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 41 consists of the following parts:

- Music Box:** The top staff, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a complex melodic line with many triplets (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and various intervals.
- Rhodes Piano:** There are ten staves, each with a treble clef. Each staff contains a single note, mostly in the first measure, with some staves having a second note in the second measure.
- Church Organ:** The bottom staff, marked with a bass clef. It contains a few notes in the first measure, with a longer note in the second measure.

43

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a 4/3 time signature and a tempo marking of 43. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings (3) indicating groups of three notes. The Rhodes Piano part consists of multiple staves, each with a treble clef. The first measure of the Rhodes Piano part shows some initial notes, but the rest of the score is mostly silent. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It also shows some initial notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

45

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 17, measures 45-46, is presented. The Music Box part (top staff) contains two measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The Church Organ part (bottom staff) contains two measures of music, each featuring a sustained note. There are 10 empty Rhodes Piano staves in the middle of the score.

47

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 47. The score is written for three main instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most complex, featuring a melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, each with a few notes and rests. The Church Organ part is at the bottom and has a few notes and rests. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

49

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for page 49. The score is written for a Music Box, ten Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most prominent, featuring a complex melodic line with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly rests, with some initial notes. The Church Organ part is also mostly rests, with some initial notes. The page is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

5 1

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

5 3

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a final chord.

55

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, with a melody that includes many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ provide a harmonic background, with some Rhodes Pianos playing sustained notes and others playing chords. The Church Organ part is mostly silent, with a few notes at the beginning and end of the piece.

57

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 57. The score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, each with a few initial notes and then remaining silent. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, with a few initial notes and a final chord. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

59

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

6 1

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Pianos and Church Organ provide harmonic support, with the Rhodes Pianos playing sustained notes and the Church Organ playing a few notes at the beginning and end of the piece.

6 3

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes and a few scattered notes throughout the score. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes and a few scattered notes throughout the score.

65

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

67

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score for page 67 consists of eleven staves. The top staff, labeled 'Music Box', contains a complex melodic line with numerous triplets. The next ten staves, each labeled 'Rhodes Piano', contain a single note. The bottom staff, labeled 'Church Organ', is empty. The page number '67' is located in the top left corner.

69

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Piano parts are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the lower parts. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes in the lower part. The score is divided into two measures, with a double bar line in the middle. The Music Box part continues in the second measure. The Rhodes Piano and Church Organ parts are mostly silent in the second measure.

71

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece starting at measure 71. The score is divided into three main sections: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, featuring a complex melody with many triplets. The Rhodes Piano part consists of ten staves, each with a few initial notes and then remaining silent. The Church Organ part is at the bottom, with a few initial notes and a final chord. The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, and various musical symbols like notes, rests, and triplets.

7 3

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The image shows a musical score for a piece featuring a Music Box, multiple Rhodes Pianos, and a Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most active, playing a complex melody with numerous triplets. The Rhodes Pianos are mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The Church Organ part is also mostly silent, with some initial notes in the first measure. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

75

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

77

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

79

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

The musical score is written for three instruments: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box part is the most complex, featuring a series of triplets and a melodic line that moves across the staff. The Rhodes Piano part consists of several staves, each with a different texture, including chords and single notes. The Church Organ part is the simplest, providing a steady harmonic foundation with a few chords and a single note.

83

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score page, numbered 83, contains ten staves. The first staff is for a Music Box, which is mostly silent with a few notes in the final measure. The next seven staves are for Rhodes Piano, with various musical notations including chords, single notes, and triplets. The final staff is for a Church Organ, which is also mostly silent. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

92

Music Box

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Rhodes Piano

Church Organ

This musical score page, numbered 92, contains ten staves. The staves are labeled as follows from top to bottom: Music Box, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, Rhodes Piano, and Church Organ. The Music Box staff is mostly empty. The first Rhodes Piano staff has complex chords in measures 1, 3, and 5. The second Rhodes Piano staff features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 1, 3, and 5. The third Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The fourth Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The fifth Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The sixth Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The seventh Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The eighth Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The ninth Rhodes Piano staff has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. The Church Organ staff is empty.

On the Happy Birthday of Maestro Boudewijn Buckinx
FROM MY HEART TO BOUDEWIJN
(Piano Solo)

Maestoso

Serban Nichifor

1 = 90

ff

10

mf

19

1 = 40

p

dolcissimo

28

1 = 40

mp (cf. Le Tableau d'Ecorcheville)

p

15-VI-2014

From my heart to Boudewijn

for piano

Serban Nichifor

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 90$

Measures 1-5 of the piano score. The music is in 3/4 time, marked **Maestoso** with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 90$. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece begins with a fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic. The right hand features dense, rapid sixteenth-note chords, while the left hand plays a more melodic line with some octaves. Slurs and accents are used throughout.

Measures 6-10 of the piano score. The right hand continues with dense sixteenth-note chords, with some measures featuring triplets. The left hand has a more active melodic line. The dynamics remain fortissimo (**ff**).

Measures 11-14 of the piano score. The music transitions to a mezzo-forte (**mf**) dynamic. The right hand's texture becomes slightly less dense, and the left hand's melody is more prominent. Slurs and accents continue to shape the phrasing.

Measures 15-18 of the piano score. The piece concludes with a change in tempo and dynamics. Measures 15-17 are marked $\text{♩} = 40$, and measure 18 is marked $\text{♩} = 90$. The final measure is marked **dolcissimo** and features a half note in the right hand and a whole note in the left hand. A double bar line precedes the final measure.

20

p

25

30

mp (cf. Le Tableau d'Ecorcheville)

B O U D E W I J

35

p

$\text{♩} = 40$

SERBAN NICHIFOR

***HOMAGE
TO
CORNELIA PETROIU***



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Cerul meu

Despre soare, despre cer,
nu mai e nimic de spus :
nimic nou, niciun mister
între răsărit și-apus;

între nord și sud, la fel:
nicio stea neîntinată
de-o dorință, de un crez,
de un țel... a fost... odată...

Cerul meu e mai sonor,
mai profund și mai aproape,
e rotit în do major
și în tremurat de ape,

e plutire spre neant, genuin și inefabil,
este verde cald, vibrant
și e vis imponderabil.

Veniți toți sub al meu cer,
este loc pentru oricare !...
... și priviți cum, de mister,
ploi de stele dau în floare!...

Cornelia Petroiu
decembrie 1991

CORNELIA PETROIU

CERUL MEU

MY SKY

Ambiental Music

Serban Nichifor

September 14, 2014

Largo e Lontano

FX6 (goblins)

pp

$\text{♩} = 60$

FX6 (goblins)

mf

FX6 (goblins)

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$

ppp

HOMAGE TO ENESCU

for Cello Solo

Molto Espressivo, Sempre Rubato, Quasi Improvisando
Arco ad libitum

Serban Nichifor
(2014)

$\text{♩} = 80$ *lontano* // The main theme of George Enescu's Piano & Cello Sonata Op.26 No. 2

p *mp* *pp* *mf* *mf* *pp* *mf*

23 *p*

26 *f* *mf*

32 *mp*

37 *p* scorrevole

40 *pp* *mp* calando *p* Pizz. vibrato

44 *pp* doloroso - largo e lontano *mp* A Tempo

49 *p*

52 *mf* *mp* scorrevole

57

60 *rall.* *senza rigore* *calando*

63 *Pizz.* *vibrato* *p*

75

Bucharest,
November 23, 2014

Infinite Choral for Organ

Dolce e Lontano

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for organ in 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Dolce e Lontano' and the dynamic is 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a tempo marking '♩ = 120' and a dynamic marking 'mp'. The second system ends with a double bar line and the date '1-IV-2014'.

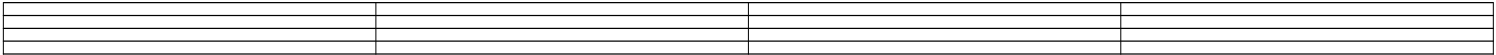
Serban Nichifor: Infinite Choral

Tempo = 180

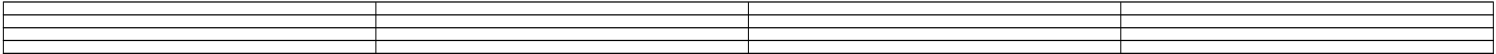
DmC#m/D Cm/D Bm/D



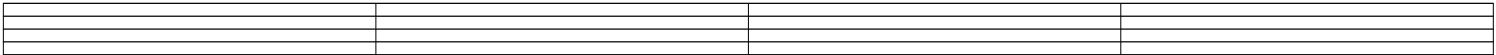
Bbm/D BbmMaj7/G AmMaj7/G AbmMaj7/G



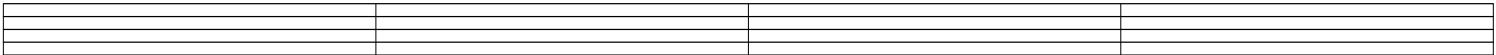
Bm Bbm/B Am/B Abm/B



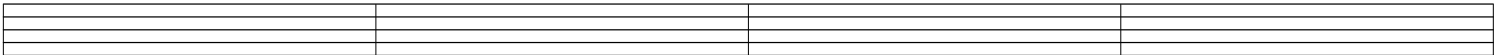
Gm/B GmMaj7/E F#mMaj7/E FmMaj7/E



Abm Gm/Ab Gbm/Ab Fm/Ab



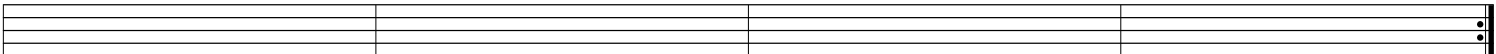
Em/G# EmMaj7/C# EbmMaj7/Db DmMaj7/C#



Fm FmMaj7



Fm9 Fm69 Faug



INFINITE SONG

dedicated to

President Gordon B. HINCKLEY

Serban NICHIFOR

(02 Aug 2005)

With conviction

Flute $\text{♩} = 70$

Piano

Bass

This block contains the first system of the musical score, measures 1 through 6. It features three staves: Flute (top), Piano (middle), and Bass (bottom). The Flute part begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The Bass part follows a similar pattern, supporting the overall melody.

This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 7 through 11. The Flute part continues with a melodic line, including a triplet in measure 11. The Piano and Bass parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

This block contains the third system of the musical score, measures 12 through 16. The Flute part continues with a melodic line, including a triplet in measure 14. The Piano and Bass parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

This block contains the fourth system of the musical score, measures 17 through 21. The Flute part continues with a melodic line, including a triplet in measure 18. The Piano and Bass parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

22

22 23 24 25 26

27

27 28 29 30 31

32

32 33 34 35 36

37

37 38 39 40 41

42

System 42: Treble clef, key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody in the treble staff features a half note followed by a quarter note, then a beamed eighth-note triplet. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The middle staff contains chords.

46

System 46: Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody continues with a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The middle staff contains chords.

51

System 51: Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody continues with a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The middle staff contains chords.

57

System 57: Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody continues with a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a beamed eighth-note triplet. The middle staff contains chords.

62

67

$\text{♩} = 65$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

70

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 65$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$

p

INFINITE SONG
dedicated to
President Gordon B. HINCKLEY
Flute Part

Serban NICHIFOR
(02 Aug 2005)

With conviction

$\text{♩} = 70$ Flute

6

10

14

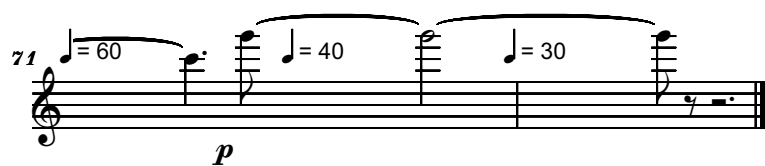
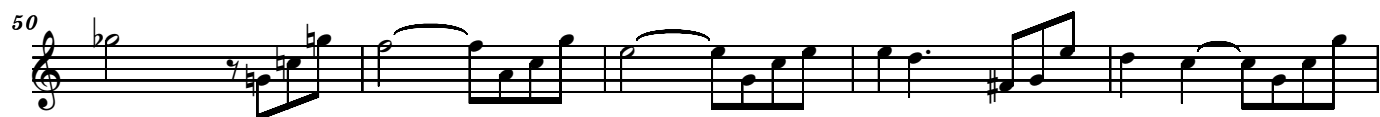
18

22

26

30

34



IN G

- Harpsichord Prelude -

Serban NICHIFOR

Allegro - Quasi Moto Perpetuo

The musical score is written for harpsichord in G major, 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 144$ and a dynamic of *mf*. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The score is divided into six systems, each containing four measures. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score ends with a double bar line.

4

7

10

13

16

19

Measures 19-21. The treble staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

22

Measures 22-24. Similar to the previous system, with a highly active treble staff and a steady bass accompaniment.

25

Measures 25-27. The treble staff continues its intricate melodic pattern, while the bass staff maintains the accompaniment.

28

Measures 28-30. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 29. The melodic line in the treble staff is highly detailed.

31

Measures 31-33. The treble staff shows a continuation of the fast-moving melodic line.

34

Measures 34-36. The complex texture of the treble staff is maintained throughout these measures.

37

Measures 37-39. The final system on the page, showing the continuation of the musical themes.

40

43

46

49

52

55

9-III-2010

L'EXODE
(SUPER FLUMINA BABYLONSIS)
POEME PAR BENJAMIN FONDANE (1942)

Dolce, Lontano,
Quasi Improvisando

- I -

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 90$ OUVERTURE

Voice

Piano

5

Voice

Piano

8

Voice

Piano

Measures 8-10: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The piano left hand features a bass line with chords and single notes.

11

Voice

Piano

Measures 11-13: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The piano left hand continues the bass line.

14

Voice

Piano

Measures 14-16: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The piano left hand continues the bass line.

17

Voice

Piano

Measures 17-19: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand. The left hand provides a bass line with chords and single notes.

20

Voice

Piano

Measures 20-22: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part continues with the eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

23

Voice

Piano

Measures 23-25: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part continues with the eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with some chromatic movement in measure 24.

26

Voice

Piano

Measures 26-28: The voice part consists of three whole rests. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line with chords and single notes in the left hand.

29

Voice

Piano

Measures 29-31: The voice part consists of three whole rests. The piano part continues with a similar eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line with chords and single notes in the left hand.

32

Voice

Piano

Measures 32-34: The voice part consists of three whole rests. The piano part features a more complex eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line with chords and single notes in the left hand.

35

Voice

Piano

Measures 35-37: The Voice part consists of whole rests. The Piano part features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand. The left hand provides a bass line with chords and single notes.

38

Voice

Piano

Measures 38-40: The Voice part consists of whole rests. The Piano part continues with a more complex eighth-note melody in the right hand. The left hand provides a bass line with chords and single notes.

41

Voice

Piano

Measures 41-43: The Voice part consists of whole rests. The Piano part features a complex eighth-note melody in the right hand. The left hand provides a bass line with chords and single notes.

44

Voice

Piano

Measures 44-46: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern in the left hand. The right hand has a melody: measure 44 has a quarter rest, a quarter note Bb, and a quarter note A; measure 45 has a half note G, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D; measure 46 has a quarter rest, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B.

47

Voice

Piano

Measures 47-49: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and an arpeggiated pattern in the left hand. Measure 47: right hand has a half note G, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern. Measure 48: right hand has a half note C, a quarter note B, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern. Measure 49: right hand has a half note F, a quarter note E, a quarter note D, and a quarter note C; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern.

50

Voice

Piano

Measures 50-52: The voice part consists of whole rests. The piano part features a chordal texture in the right hand and an arpeggiated pattern in the left hand. Measure 50: right hand has a half note G, a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern. Measure 51: right hand has a half note C, a quarter note B, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern. Measure 52: right hand has a half note F, a quarter note E, a quarter note D, and a quarter note C; left hand has an arpeggiated pattern.

53

Voice

Piano

Measure 53: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a quarter rest followed by a descending eighth-note line (B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3). Measure 54: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a dotted quarter note (B3) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (A3, G3, F3). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3).

55

Voice

Piano

Measure 55: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a descending eighth-note line (B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3). Measure 56: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a dotted quarter note (B3) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (A3, G3, F3). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3).

57

Voice

Piano

Measure 57: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a descending eighth-note line (B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3). Measure 58: Voice has a whole rest. Piano right hand has a dotted quarter note (B3) followed by a triplet of eighth notes (A3, G3, F3). Piano left hand has a descending eighth-note line (C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3).

59 SCENE I

Voice

C'est a vous

Piano

62

Voice

que je par - le, hommes des an - ti - podes,

Piano

65 ♩ = 80

♩ = 70

Voice

je parle d'homme a homme

Piano

67 $\text{♩} = 60$

Voice

a vec le peu en moi qui de - meure de l'homme,

Piano

69 $\text{♩} = 50$

Voice

a - vec le peu de voix qui me reste au go - si - er,

Piano

71 $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff*

Voice

mon sang est sur les

Piano

77

Voice

rou - tes, puisse t'il, puisse t'il ne pas cri-er ven - geance!

Piano

79

Voice

Piano

82

Voice

L'hal la - li est don ne,

Piano

84

Voice

les betes sont tra - quees, lais - sez - moi vous par ler

Piano

86

Voice

a - vec ces memes mots que nous eumes en par - tage - - il res-te peu

Piano

$\text{♩} = 50$

89

Voice

d'in - tel-li - gi - - ble

Piano

$\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 70$

92

Voice

Un jour, un jour vi-en-dra,

Piano

95

Voice

c'est sur, de la soif a - pai - see,

Piano

97

Voice

nousse - rons au - de - la du sou ve - nir, la mort au -

Piano

99

Voice

- ra pa-ra - che ve les tra-vaux de la hai - - ne,

Piano

101

Voice

je se - rais un bou quet d'or - ties sous vos pieds, a - -

Piano

103

Voice

- lors, eh bien, sa-chez que j'a - vais un visage comme vous.

Piano

105

Voice

Piano

Une bouche qui pri - ait comme

107

Voice

Piano

vous.

110

Voice

Piano

Bucharest,
7 Nov. 2013

Dedicated to Viola Yip

- 1/2 -

IN MEMORY OF BENJAMIN FONDANE

for speaking voice and electronic playback

Benjamin Fondane was a renowned Hebrew poet born in Romania. He was killed by the Nazis in gas chambers at Auschwitz. "Exodus" is one of his last poems.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Fondane



BENJAMIN FONDANE

(Jassy, November 14, 1898 – Auschwitz, October 2, 1944)

FREE
Speaking Voice
(over the electronic
playback - page 2)
52 Seconds

Exodus (excerpts)

A day will come, surely, of thirst

appeased, we will be beyond memory,

death will have finished the works of

hate, I will be a clump of nettles beneath

your feet...

A day will come, no doubt, when this

poem will find itself before your eyes.

It asks nothing! Forget it, forget it!

It is nothing but a scream, that cannot fit in a

perfect poem.

Have I even time to finish it?

The Second 53
of the electronic
playback

fffff

Dedicated to Viola Yip
IN MEMORY OF BENJAMIN FONDANE
 for speaking voice and electronic playback

- 2/2 -

**Speaking
Voice (SV)
& intonation**

A day will come, surely, of thirst appeased, we will be beyond memory, death will have finished the works of hate,

Electronic Playback

SV I will be a clump of nettles beneath your feet.. A day will come, no doubt, when this poem will find itself before your eyes. It asks nothing! Forget it, forget it!

Electronic Playback

SV It is nothing but a scream, that cannot fit in a perfect poem. Have I even time to finish it?

Electronic Playback

**The Second 53
of the electronic
playback**

fffff

SERBAN NICHIFOR

(15 August 2014)

EXODUS

My Last Will And Testament

In Memory

Benjamin Fondane and Liana Alexandra

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(SABAM, UCMR-ADA)**

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I

LONTANO WALTZ
for Solo Clarinet, Celesta and Strings
- score in C -

Lento e Lontano, Quasi Senza Tempo

Serban Nichifor

Solo Cl

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp *dolcissimo*

Celesta

mp

Strings

p

Solo Cl

11

Celesta

Strings

20

Solo Cl *mf*

Celesta *mp*

Strings

30

Solo Cl

Celesta

Strings

rall.

54 = 50 360

Bucharest, 27 July 2013

II

EXODUS

Super

Flumina Babylonis

poem by

BENJAMIN FONDANE

BENJAMIN FONDANE / BENJAMIN FUNDOIANU

Exodus: Super Flumina Babylonis

(Preface)

It is to you I speak, antipodal men,

I speak man to man,

with the little in me of man that remains,

with the scrap of voice left in my throat,

my blood lies upon the roads, let it not, let it

not cry out for vengeance!

The death-note is sounded, the beasts hunted down,

let me speak to you with these very words

that have been our share-

few intelligible ones remain.

A day will come, surely, of thirst appeased,

we will be beyond memory, death

will have finished the works of hate,

I will be a clump of nettles beneath your feet,

-ah, then, know that I had a face

like you. A mouth that prayed, like you.

When a bit of dust, or a dream,

entered my eye, this eye shed its drop of salt. And when

a cruel thorn raked my skin

the blood flowed red as your own!

Yes, exactly like you I was cruel, I

yearned for tenderness, for power,

for gold, for pleasure and pain.

Like you I was mean and anguished,
solid in peacetime, drunk in victory,
and staggering, haggard, in the hour of failure.

Yes, I was a man like other men,
nourished on bread, on dreams, on despair. Oh, yes,

I loved, I wept, I hated, I suffered,
I bought flowers and did not always
pay my rent. Sundays I went to the country
to cast for unreal fish under the eye of God,

I bathed in the river
that sang among the rushes and I ate fried potatoes
in the evening. And afterwards, I came back for bedtime
tired, my heart weary and full of loneliness,

full of pity for myself,
full of pity for man,
searching, searching vainly upon a woman's belly

for that impossible peace we lost
some time ago, in a great orchard where,
flowering, at the center,
is the tree of life.

Like you I read all the papers, all the bestsellers,
and I have understood nothing of the world
and I have understood nothing of man,
though it often happened that I affirmed

the contrary.

And when death, when death came, maybe
I pretended to know what it was, but now truly

I can tell you at this hour,
it has fully entered my astonished eyes,
astonished to understand so little-
have you understood more than I?

And yet, no!

I was not a man like you.

You were not born on the roads,
no one threw your little ones like blind kittens

into the sewer,
you did not wander from city to city
hunted by the police,
you did not know the disasters of daybreak,

the cattle cars
and the bitter sob of abasement,
accused of a wrong you did not do,
of a murder still without a cadaver,
changing your name and your face,
so as not to bear a jeered-at name,
a face that has served for all the world
as a spittoon.

A day will come, no doubt, when this poem
will find itself before your eyes. It asks

nothing! Forget it, forget it! It is nothing
 but a scream, that cannot fit in a perfect
 poem. Have I even time to finish it?

But when you trample on this bunch of nettles
 that had been me, in another century,
 in a history that you will have canceled,
 remember only that I was innocent
 and that, like all of you, mortals of this day,

I had, I too had a face marked
 by rage, by pity and joy,
 an ordinary human face!

[By the rivers of Babylon...]

By the rivers of Babylon we bent down and we wept

but our jailers said:

Sing for us, Israel!

Your eyelids are already heavy

Your expression already drowned, it rushes away

sing us a song

If you remember the country

where you had songs

for rocking children to sleep

for beguiling serpents

for women at the loom

for the laundresses at work

for the Sabbath candles

for the miracles of bread
 for the blessing over the wine
 for the works and the days
 for the aches and the weeks...
 We have songs for drunkards
 and songs for our idols
 for the sailor's goddess
 for the priestess of Fate
 soldier-songs if anyone has them
 songs as beautiful as eggs are round
 Then sing us your songs!
 from "Meantime"

V

I reckoned you all
 yesterday's civilians, bookkeepers, shop owners, farmers
 and factory workers and beggars whose nest
 is under the bridges of Notre-Dame
 and vergers of the sacristy and sons of the Public
 Assistance, all the French of France, with clear eyes,
 and from the Congo, from the Algerian interior, from Annam
 with palm trees hovering in your gaze
 and the French of the islands of the Caribbean,
 French according to the Rights of Man,
 children of the barricade and the guillotine,
 republicans, the incorruptible front, the free,

and the Czechs, and the Poles, the Slovaks,
and the Jews from all the ghettos of the world,
who love this land and her shades and her rivers,
who have sown this land with their deaths
and who have become citizens, in death.

XVI

We lay our swollen faces
--it was over-in the ditch
--it was over-and we slept
like dead men under rancid stars.
There wasn't anything to say
or do or eat or dream
--and the dawn was a dirty stream
that swept a shattered world away.

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Sempre Poco Rubato

I

Serban Nichifor

11 MusicBox

5 RhodesPn

47 Harp

50 StringEns

50 StringEns

$\text{♩} = 62$

mp

p

p

The musical score is written for five instruments: MusicBox, Rhodes Piano, Harp, and two String Ensembles. The tempo is Largo, Lontano e Dolce, Sempre Poco Rubato. The time signature is 3/4. The MusicBox part consists of six measures of whole rests. The Rhodes Piano part starts with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs. The Harp part starts with a piano (p) dynamic and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The String Ensemble 1 part is mostly empty, with a final measure containing a half note. The String Ensemble 2 part starts with a piano (p) dynamic and features a bass line with half notes.

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

mp

TEXT "EXODUS"

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

12

17

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

21

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

25 $\text{♩} = 70$ Poco Più Mosso

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

30

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

35

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

40

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

44

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

47

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 62$ *Tempo I*

p

pp

51 *f* *Λ*

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

57 *f* *Λ*

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

63

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

68

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

73

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

78

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$

allargando

82 $\text{♩} = 62$ Tempo I

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mp

p

85 $\text{♩} = 40$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

p

mf

ATTACCA!

22 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Estático, Dolce,
Sempre Poco Rubato

II

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 80

10 Glockens.

55 Synth Voice *mp*

47 Harp *pp*

50 String Ens.

50 String Ens. *pp*

5

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

pp

7

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

9

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

11

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

13

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice *mf*

47Harp *p*

50StringEns.

50StringEns. *p*

15

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp *p*

50StringEns.

50StringEns. *p*

17

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

19

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

21 poco a poco precipitando

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

22 = 85

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

25 $\text{♩} = 90$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

27 $\text{♩} = 95$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

29 $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 105$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mf

mp

mf

30 $\text{♩} = 105$ Patetico

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mf

mf

33

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

35

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

37

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

38

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

39

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mp

47Harp

pp

50StringEns

pp

50StringEns

41

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mf

47Harp

mp

50StringEns

50StringEns

43

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

45

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

47

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

p

50StringEns.

49

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

51

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

53

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

55) $\text{♩} = 80$ Tempo I

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mp

47Harp

pp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

pp

57)

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

morendo

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

59

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

61

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

pp

ATTACCA
23 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE

Sempre Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Poco Rubato

III

Serban Nichifor

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 60$, *rall.*, $\text{♩} = 44$, $\text{♩} = 90$, $\text{♩} = 54$, $\text{♩} = 60$, *A Tempo*

11 MusicBox

5 RhodesPno

47 Harp

50 StringEns2

50 StringEns2

Dynamic markings: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *pp*

5

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

7

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

9

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

11

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

13

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

15

rall. ♩ = 54 ♩ = 44 ♩ = 40 ♩ = 50 Immaterialo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

p

p

19

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

p

23 $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 66$ $\text{♩} = 70$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

rall.

Poco a poco crescendo ed animando

27 $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 86$ $\text{♩} = 90$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

31 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ A Tempo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

34

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

36

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

molto rall.

38

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

pp

40 ♩ = 50

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

44 $\text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno *p*

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *pp*

51

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2 *mp*

56

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

pp

61

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

p

mp

65 $\text{♩} = 50 = 30 \text{ } \text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

allargando A Tempo

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

p

pp

71

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

p

47Harp

pp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

25 December 2012



Largo, lontano e dolce,
immaterialo

WHEN JEHOVAH CREATED THE UNIVERSE...
- POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE -

Serban Nichifor

Reciter

FX6-goblins

$\text{♩} = 60$

p

Cand a creat Iehova universul,
Cu mana lui puternica, divina,
A aruncat un pumn de stele-albastre
Pe-a cerului cupola de lumina.

Reciter

FX6-goblins

10

16

Reciter

FX6-goblins

Si astazi stau pe cer imprastiate
 Si plang amar nostalgicele astre.
 Privind la ele, cred c-au fost create
 Asemeni si iluziilor noastre.

23

Reciter

FX6-goblins

31

Reciter

FX6-goblins

44

Reciter

FX6-goblins

26-VIII-2009 - 1-III-2014

IV

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 01, 15-III-2014

Dm

The musical score is divided into four systems, each representing a different instrument. The first system is for Guitar (25 Nylon String Guitar) in 3/4 time, showing a Dm chord progression. The second system is for Drums (41 Brushes Kit), showing a simple drum pattern. The third system is for Piano (47 Orchestral Strings), showing a melodic line. The fourth system is for Bass (33 Acoustic String Bass), showing a simple bass line.

Guitar 25 Nylon String Guitar

Drums 41 Brushes Kit

Piano 47 Orchestral Strings

Bass 33 Acoustic String Bass

Gm7/C

Tab

7

8

8

8

Gm7/C

Bbm6/C

Tab

8 8 3 1

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tab system. The first system shows chords Am7, Gm7/C, and Bbm6/C. The second system shows a bass line and a treble line. The third system shows a bass line and a treble line. The fourth system shows a guitar tab with fret numbers 5 and 8.

Am7 **Gm7/C** **Bbm6/C**

Tab

5 5 8 8

The image displays a musical score for a guitar, bass, and drums ensemble. The score is organized into three systems, each corresponding to a different chord progression: Asus, Bbsus, and B9sus. The guitar part is written in standard notation with a treble clef, and the bass part is written in standard notation with a bass clef. The drums part is written in standard notation with a drum set icon. The guitar part includes a tab line with fret numbers. The bass part includes a tab line with fret numbers. The drums part includes a tab line with drum set icons. The score is for a 12-measure piece, with each system containing four measures. The guitar part is written in standard notation with a treble clef, and the bass part is written in standard notation with a bass clef. The drums part is written in standard notation with a drum set icon. The guitar part includes a tab line with fret numbers. The bass part includes a tab line with fret numbers. The drums part includes a tab line with drum set icons.

EMaj7/B Em11/B Em13/C#

Tab

4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

7 7 7 9

EMaj7/C# EMaj7/B Em11/A Em11/G

tag-> 3X

Tab

4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5

4 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7

6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

V

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring

Chord progression: C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

Strings (50 Slow Strings)

Guitar (25 Nylon String Guitar)

Tab

Piano (47 Orchestral Strings)

Tab

Bass (33 Acoustic String Base)

Drums (41 Brushes Kit)

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Tab 5 7 5 7 5 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 5 5 5 5 4

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a tablature system. It features four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff, a guitar staff, and a tablature staff. The first system shows chords for Dm9, D9/A, and G9. The second system shows a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The fourth system shows a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass.

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

Tab 5 7 5 7 5 7 4 6 4 6 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 3 6 5 3

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Tab 5 7 5 7 5 7 8 8 8 8 5 4 5 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 3

Tab 3 3 5 5 4

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

Tab 5 5 3 3

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 7

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 8 7

3 6 3 3 3 3

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

6 7 8

1 4 3 3 3

F6/9

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G}

G7

The musical score is for a guitar piece. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with chords and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers. The second system has a treble clef staff with chords and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The tablature staff in the second system shows fret numbers 1, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The score is in 3/4 time and features a variety of chords and melodic lines.

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 10

C

C2

Ab7

Ab9/Eb

Tab 3 3 4 6

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The image displays a musical score for guitar, organized into four measures. The score is written for a guitar, with a treble clef for the melody and a bass clef for the bass line. The first measure shows a melody starting on a whole note, followed by a bass line with a whole note. The second measure shows a melody with a half note and a bass line with a half note. The third measure shows a melody with a half note and a bass line with a half note. The fourth measure shows a melody with a half note and a bass line with a half note. The score includes a 'Tab' section with fret numbers and a 'Bass' section with a bass line.

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 12

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

Tab 5 5 3 3

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, organized into three systems. Each system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a guitar tablature staff.

System 1:

- Treble Staff:** Contains a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) in the first measure, followed by a half note (F#4) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (F#4, A4, C5) in the third and fourth measures.
- Bass Staff:** Contains a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3) in the first measure, followed by a half note (B2) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (B2, D3, F#3) in the third and fourth measures.
- Tab Staff:** Shows fret numbers for the strings. Measures 1 and 2 are for strings 5 and 7. Measures 3 and 4 are for strings 4, 6, and 5.

System 2:

- Treble Staff:** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note (F#4) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (F#4, A4, C5) in the third and fourth measures.
- Bass Staff:** Contains a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3) in the first measure, followed by a half note (B2) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (B2, D3, F#3) in the third and fourth measures.
- Tab Staff:** Shows fret numbers for the strings. Measures 1 and 2 are for strings 3 and 6. Measures 3 and 4 are for strings 5 and 7.

System 3:

- Treble Staff:** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note (F#4) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (F#4, A4, C5) in the third and fourth measures.
- Bass Staff:** Contains a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3) in the first measure, followed by a half note (B2) in the second, and two measures of whole note chords (B2, D3, F#3) in the third and fourth measures.
- Tab Staff:** Shows fret numbers for the strings. Measures 1 and 2 are for strings 3 and 6. Measures 3 and 4 are for strings 5 and 7.

C

C2

Ab7

Ab9/Eb

Tab 3 3 4 6

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 15

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, organized into four systems. Each system consists of a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a guitar tablature staff.

- System 1:** The treble staff contains four measures of music, primarily using whole notes and half notes with various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The bass staff contains corresponding notes, including some with accidentals. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 7, 9, 10, 7, 9, 10, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5.
- System 2:** The treble staff contains four measures of music, primarily using eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff contains corresponding notes, including some with accidentals. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3, 3, 5, 5.
- System 3:** The treble staff contains four measures of music, primarily using eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff contains corresponding notes, including some with accidentals. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3, 3, 5, 5.
- System 4:** The treble staff contains four measures of music, primarily using eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff contains corresponding notes, including some with accidentals. The tablature staff shows fret numbers: 3, 3, 5, 5.

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

Tab 5 5 3 3

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 17

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

The musical score is for a guitar piece. It features a single staff for the guitar, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of five measures, and the second system consists of four measures. The guitar part is written in standard notation. The tablature system is written below the guitar staff. The first system of the tablature has five measures, and the second system has four measures. The tablature includes fret numbers and chord diagrams. The first system of the tablature has five measures, and the second system has four measures. The tablature includes fret numbers and chord diagrams.

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G} Eb^{m/G} G7

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a guitar staff with a treble clef and a guitar tablature staff below it. The guitar staff contains four measures of music, with the first measure being a whole note chord and the subsequent measures being eighth notes. The tablature staff shows the corresponding fret numbers and fingerings for the guitar part. The second system also consists of a guitar staff and a tablature staff, with the guitar staff containing four measures of music. The tablature staff shows the corresponding fret numbers and fingerings for the guitar part. The bass part is written in a separate staff below the guitar staff, providing a steady accompaniment.

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring - Page 20

VI

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03

Dm

C#m/D

Cm/D

Bm/D

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each corresponding to a measure of the piece. The key signature is D minor (three flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- String (50 Slow Strings):** Plays sustained chords in the treble clef. The notes are Dm (F, A, C), C#m/D (E, G, B), Cm/D (Bb, Eb, G), and Bm/D (B, D, F).
- Piano (47 Orchestral Strings):** Plays a melodic line in the treble clef. The notes are D (quarter), F (quarter), A (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), B (quarter), Bb (quarter), and D (quarter).
- Bass (33 Acoustic String Bass):** Plays a bass line in the bass clef. The notes are D (quarter), F (quarter), A (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), B (quarter), Bb (quarter), and D (quarter).
- Drums (41 Bruehe Kit):** Plays a rhythmic pattern in the bass clef. The notes are D (quarter), F (quarter), A (quarter), E (quarter), G (quarter), B (quarter), Bb (quarter), and D (quarter).

The score is written in 3/4 time. The key signature is D minor (three flats). The instruments are String (50 Slow Strings), Piano (47 Orchestral Strings), Bass (33 Acoustic String Bass), and Drums (41 Bruehe Kit). The score is written in 3/4 time. The key signature is D minor (three flats). The instruments are String (50 Slow Strings), Piano (47 Orchestral Strings), Bass (33 Acoustic String Bass), and Drums (41 Bruehe Kit).

Bbm/D

BbmMaj7/G

C#m6/F#

Gm6/Gb

Tab 5 3 2 0 2

B+

Bbm/B

Am/B

Abm/B

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: B+, Bbm/B, Am/B, and Abm/B. The notation includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#), a bass staff, and a guitar-specific staff with fret numbers (2, 2, 2, 2). The first measure (B+) shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C#5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3). The second measure (Bbm/B) shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, Bb5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3). The third measure (Am/B) shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C#5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3). The fourth measure (Abm/B) shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, Bb5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3). The guitar-specific staff shows fret numbers (2, 2, 2, 2) for the first four measures.

Gm/B

GmMaj7/E

A#m6/D#

Em6/D#

Tab 2 0 6 6

$Ab+$

Gm/Ab

Gbm/Ab

Fm/Ab

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03 - Page 5

Em/G#

EmMaj7/C#

Gm6/C

C#m6/C

The musical score is organized into five systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system shows chords in the treble and a melodic line in the bass. The second system continues the melodic line in the bass. The third system includes a 'Tab' label in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass. The fourth system also includes a 'Tab' label in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass. The fifth system includes a 'Tab' label in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass.

F+

Fm

FmMaj7

Fm7

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four measures. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: Measure 1: F4, A4, C5; Measure 2: F4, A4, C5; Measure 3: F4, A4, C5; Measure 4: F4, A4, C5. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: Measure 1: F4, A4, C5; Measure 2: F4, A4, C5; Measure 3: F4, A4, C5; Measure 4: F4, A4, C5. The third staff is a guitar tablature section with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: Measure 1: F4, A4, C5; Measure 2: F4, A4, C5; Measure 3: F4, A4, C5; Measure 4: F4, A4, C5. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: Measure 1: F4, A4, C5; Measure 2: F4, A4, C5; Measure 3: F4, A4, C5; Measure 4: F4, A4, C5.

Fm9 Fm7 Fm6 F+

3X

3X

Tab

1 1 1 1

3X

3X

3X

VII

CATHEDRAL NATURE
for 5 Electronic Organs
- Visual Music
composed with Noatikl software -

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato
(free synchronization)
1 Half Note = cca 40-60

Serban NICHIFOR

4' 8'

4' 8'

4' 8'

8'

8' 16'

p

p

p

p

POCO A POCO CRESCENDO

17

p

34

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

51

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

Ad libitum VI-

67

mf f mp

82

-DE POCO A POCO DIMINUENDO
Ad libitum

mf f f

97

mf mp p

mf mp p

mf mp p

mf mp p

mf mp p

113

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$

rall. pp

rall. pp

rall.

Good Friday, April 18, 2014

VIII

In Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA
"SONG WITHOUT WORDS"

Lontano e Dolce,
sempre Piano

for Chorused Piano
created with Noatikl Software

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 60$

Measures 1-26 of the piano score. The piece is in 2/2 time. The right hand features a series of chords, many of which are beamed together in groups of four. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with single notes and dyads. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of both staves.

27

Measures 27-53 of the piano score. The musical texture continues with the same chordal patterns in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand.

54

Measures 54-75 of the piano score. The right hand has a long horizontal slur spanning measures 54 and 55, indicating a sustained chord. The accompaniment continues with single notes and dyads.

76

Measures 76-104 of the piano score. The musical texture remains consistent with the previous sections.

105

Measures 105-110 of the piano score. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a single note in the left hand, followed by a double bar line.

April 27, 2014

IX

LONTANO WALTZ
for Solo Clarinet, Celesta and Strings
- score in C -

Lento e Lontano, Quasi Senza Tempo

Serban Nichifor

Solo Cl

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp *dolcissimo*

Celesta

mp

Strings

p

Solo Cl

11

Celesta

Strings

20

Solo Cl *mf*

Celesta *mp*

Strings

30

Solo Cl

Celesta

Strings

rall.

54 = 50 3/60

Bucharest, 27 July 2013

SERBAN NICHIFOR

**EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE
(My Last Will And Testament)**

To Veronica Anghelescu

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NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION USA @ 20 (1994 - 2014)

Program

Șerban Nichifor

Exodus pe versuri de Benjamin Fundoianu (2013 - p.a.a.)

Liana Alexandra

Interpretează ALMA BOIANGIU

Dan Dediu

Cadenza pentru pian (1992)

Interpretează ELVIRA BLAJAN

Elena Apostol

Unicorn's Agony pentru vioară și pian, op. 42 (1999)

Interpretează SIMONA SAMOIL, ELVIRA BLAJAN

Douglas DaSilva

Waterfall pentru violoncel și mediu electroacustic (2014 - p.a.a.)

Liana pentru violoncel solo (2013 - p.a.)

Interpretează ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

- CHAT SONIFICATIONS pentru mediu electroacustic (2013 p.a.a.)

**Ștefan Trăușan-Matu
& Vladimir Diaconescu**

Correspondences

3 Dances

Variations On Boil 'em Cabbage Down

Solo VII pentru violă (1995)

Interpretează CORNELIA PETROIU

States pentru mediu electroacustic (2010 - p.a.)

Welcome Rich - Preludiu pentru pian (2004)

Danzas Argentinas (1937)

Interpretează ROBERT CIOFU

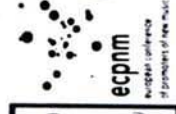
Robert Voisey

Liana Alexandra

Alberto Ginastera

Coproducători: VOX NOVUS (USA),
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF PROMOTERS OF NEW MUSIC (ECPNM),
UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICĂ BUCUREȘTI FACULTATEA DE AUTOMATICĂ
ȘI CALCULATOARE DEPARTAMENTUL DE CALCULATOARE

VOX NOVUS



BENJAMIN FONDANE / BENJAMIN FUNDOIANU

Exodus: Super Flumina Babylonis

(Preface)

It is to you I speak, antipodal men,

I speak man to man,

with the little in me of man that remains,

with the scrap of voice left in my throat,

my blood lies upon the roads, let it not, let it

not cry out for vengeance!

The death-note is sounded, the beasts hunted down,

let me speak to you with these very words

that have been our share-

few intelligible ones remain.

A day will come, surely, of thirst appeased,

we will be beyond memory, death

will have finished the works of hate,

I will be a clump of nettles beneath your feet,

-ah, then, know that I had a face

like you. A mouth that prayed, like you.

When a bit of dust, or a dream,

entered my eye, this eye shed its drop of salt. And when

a cruel thorn raked my skin

the blood flowed red as your own!

Yes, exactly like you I was cruel, I

yearned for tenderness, for power,

for gold, for pleasure and pain.

Like you I was mean and anguished,
solid in peacetime, drunk in victory,
and staggering, haggard, in the hour of failure.

Yes, I was a man like other men,
nourished on bread, on dreams, on despair. Oh, yes,

I loved, I wept, I hated, I suffered,

I bought flowers and did not always
pay my rent. Sundays I went to the country
to cast for unreal fish under the eye of God,

I bathed in the river
that sang among the rushes and I ate fried potatoes
in the evening. And afterwards, I came back for bedtime
tired, my heart weary and full of loneliness,

full of pity for myself,

full of pity for man,

searching, searching vainly upon a woman's belly

for that impossible peace we lost

some time ago, in a great orchard where,

flowering, at the center,

is the tree of life.

Like you I read all the papers, all the bestsellers,

and I have understood nothing of the world

and I have understood nothing of man,

though it often happened that I affirmed

the contrary.

And when death, when death came, maybe
I pretended to know what it was, but now truly

I can tell you at this hour,
it has fully entered my astonished eyes,
astonished to understand so little-
have you understood more than I?

And yet, no!

I was not a man like you.

You were not born on the roads,
no one threw your little ones like blind kittens

into the sewer,
you did not wander from city to city
hunted by the police,
you did not know the disasters of daybreak,

the cattle cars
and the bitter sob of abasement,
accused of a wrong you did not do,
of a murder still without a cadaver,
changing your name and your face,
so as not to bear a jeered-at name,
a face that has served for all the world
as a spittoon.

A day will come, no doubt, when this poem
will find itself before your eyes. It asks

nothing! Forget it, forget it! It is nothing
 but a scream, that cannot fit in a perfect
 poem. Have I even time to finish it?

But when you trample on this bunch of nettles
 that had been me, in another century,
 in a history that you will have canceled,
 remember only that I was innocent
 and that, like all of you, mortals of this day,

I had, I too had a face marked
 by rage, by pity and joy,
 an ordinary human face!

[By the rivers of Babylon...]

By the rivers of Babylon we bent down and we wept

but our jailers said:

Sing for us, Israel!

Your eyelids are already heavy

Your expression already drowned, it rushes away

sing us a song

If you remember the country

where you had songs

for rocking children to sleep

for beguiling serpents

for women at the loom

for the laundresses at work

for the Sabbath candles

for the miracles of bread
 for the blessing over the wine
 for the works and the days
 for the aches and the weeks...
 We have songs for drunkards
 and songs for our idols
 for the sailor's goddess
 for the priestess of Fate
 soldier-songs if anyone has them
 songs as beautiful as eggs are round
 Then sing us your songs!
 from "Meantime"

V

I reckoned you all
 yesterday's civilians, bookkeepers, shop owners, farmers
 and factory workers and beggars whose nest
 is under the bridges of Notre-Dame
 and vergers of the sacristy and sons of the Public
 Assistance, all the French of France, with clear eyes,
 and from the Congo, from the Algerian interior, from Annam
 with palm trees hovering in your gaze
 and the French of the islands of the Caribbean,
 French according to the Rights of Man,
 children of the barricade and the guillotine,
 republicans, the incorruptible front, the free,

and the Czechs, and the Poles, the Slovaks,
 and the Jews from all the ghettos of the world,
 who love this land and her shades and her rivers,
 who have sown this land with their deaths
 and who have become citizens, in death.

XVI

We lay our swollen faces
 --it was over-in the ditch
 --it was over-and we slept
 like dead men under rancid stars.
 There wasn't anything to say
 or do or eat or dream
 --and the dawn was a dirty stream
 that swept a shattered world away.

.-----.

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE
(My Last Will And Testament)

Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Sempre Poco Rubato

- To Veronica Anghelescu -

I

Serban Nichifor

11 MusicBox

5 RhodesPn

47 Harp

50 StringEns

50 StringEns

$\text{♩} = 62$

mp

p

p

mf

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mp

TEXT "EXODUS"

12

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

17,

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

21,

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

25 $\text{♩} = 70$ Poco Piu Mosso

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

30

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

35

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

40

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

44

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

47

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 62$ *Tempo I*

p

pp

51

f

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns2

11 Music Box

5 Rhodes Piano

47 Harp

50 String Ensemble

50 String Ensemble 2

63

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

68

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

73

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

78

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 30$

allargando

82 $\text{♩} = 62$ Tempo I

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

mp

p

85 $\text{♩} = 40$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPn

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

p

mf

ATTACCA!

22 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE
(My Last Will And Testament)
- To Veronica Anghelescu -
II

Estatico, Dolce,
 Sempre Poco Rubato

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 80$

10 Glockens.

55 SynthVoic

47 Harp

50 StringEns

50 StringEns

mp

pp

pp

5)

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

pp

7)

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

9

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

11

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

13

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mf

47Harp

p

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

15

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

p

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

17

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns1

This musical score shows measures 17 and 18. The Glockenspiel (10) plays a single note in measure 17 and a half note in measure 18. The Synth Voice (55) plays a half note in measure 17 and a half note in measure 18. The Harp (47) plays a half note in measure 17 and a half note in measure 18. The String Ensemble 2 (50) plays a half note in measure 17 and a half note in measure 18. The String Ensemble 1 (50) plays a half note in measure 17 and a half note in measure 18.

19

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

21, poco a poco precipitando

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

23 = 85

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

25, ♩ = 90

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

27, ♩ = 95

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

29, $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 105$

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

mf

30, $\text{♩} = 105$ Patetico

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mf

mp

mf

33

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

35

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

37

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

38

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

39

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mp

47Harp

pp

50StringEns

pp

50StringEns

41

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mf

47Harp

mp

50StringEns

50StringEns

43

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

p

45

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

mp

47

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

p

50StringEns

49

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns

50StringEns

51

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

53

10Glockens.

55SynthVoice

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

55, $\text{♩} = 80$ Tempo I

10Glockens.

55SynthVoic

mp

47Harp

pp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

pp

57,

10Glockens.

morendo

55SynthVoic

47Harp

50StringEns.

50StringEns.

59

10 Glockens.

55 SynthVoice

47 Harp

50 StringEns.

50 StringEns.

61

10 Glockens.

55 SynthVoice

47 Harp

50 StringEns.

50 StringEns.

$\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 40$

pp

ATTACCA
23 December 2012

EXODUS - POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE
(My Last Will And Testament)
- To Veronica Anghelescu -

III

Sempre Largo, Lontano e Dolce,
Poco Rubato

Serban Nichifor

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 60$, *rall.*, $\text{♩} = 44$, $\text{♩} = 90$, $\text{♩} = 54$, $\text{♩} = 60$, **A Tempo**

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

p, *mf*, *p*

pp

pp

5)

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

7)

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

15

rall. $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 50$ Immaterialo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

19

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

p

23

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

$\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 66$ $\text{♩} = 70$

rall.

Poco a poco crescendo ed animando

27, $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 86$ $\text{♩} = 90$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

31, $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ A Tempo

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

34

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

36

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

molto rall.

38

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

pp

39

40

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

$\text{♩} = 50$

41

42

43

44, $\text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

p

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

pp

51

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mp

56

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

pp

61

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

mf

p

mp

65 $\text{♩} = 50 = 30 \text{ } \text{♩} = 62$

11MusicBox

allargando A Tempo

5RhodesPno

47Harp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

p

pp

71

11MusicBox

5RhodesPno

p

47Harp

pp

50StringEns2

50StringEns2

25 December 2012

Largo, lontano e dolce,
immaterialo

WHEN JEHOVAH CREATED THE UNIVERSE...
- POEM BY BENJAMIN FONDANE -

Serban Nichifor

Reciter

FX6-goblins

$\text{♩} = 60$

p

Cand a creat Iehova universul,
Cu mana lui puternica, divina,
A aruncat un pumn de stele-albastre
Pe-a cerului cupola de lumina.

Reciter

FX6-goblins

10

16

Reciter

FX6-goblins

Musical score for measures 16-22. The Reciter part is a single staff with a treble clef. The FX6-goblins part consists of two staves, treble and bass, with a brace on the left. The music features complex chords and melodic lines with various accidentals.

Si astazi stau pe cer imprastiate
 Si plang amar nostalgicele astre.
 Privind la ele, cred c-au fost create
 Asemeni si iluziilor noastre.

23

Reciter

FX6-goblins

Musical score for measures 23-29. The Reciter part is a single staff with a treble clef. The FX6-goblins part consists of two staves, treble and bass, with a brace on the left. The music continues with complex chords and melodic lines.

31

Reciter

FX6-goblins

44

Reciter

FX6-goblins

26-VIII-2009 - 1-III-2014

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 01, 15-III-2014

Dm

Guitar **25 Nylon String Guitar**

Tab

Drums **41 Brushes Kit**

Piano **47 Orchestral Strings**

Tab

Bass **33 Acoustic String Bass**

The musical score is written for a 3/4 time signature. It consists of four staves. The first staff is for Guitar (25 Nylon String Guitar) and shows a Dm chord arpeggio. The second staff is for Drums (41 Brushes Kit) and shows a steady brush pattern. The third staff is for Piano (47 Orchestral Strings) and shows a melodic line. The fourth staff is for Bass (33 Acoustic String Bass) and shows a simple bass line. The score is divided into four measures.

Gm7/C

Tab

8 7 8 8

Gm7/C
Bbm6/C

Tab

8 8 3 1

Asus		Bbsus		B9sus	

EMaj7/B

Em11/B

Em13/C#

Tab

4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5

2 2 2 2 2 2 7 7 7 7 7 7

4 4 7 7 7 7

7 7 7 7

7 9

	EMaj7/C#			EMaj7/B			Em11/A			Em11/G		
Tab	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	
	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	
	7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring

Ab9/Eb

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" and is arranged for a large ensemble. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of five staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The first staff is for the 50 Slow Strings, the second for the 25 Nylon String Guitar, the third for the 47 Orchestral Strings, the fourth for the 33 Acoustic String Bass, and the fifth for the 41 Brushes Kit. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the initial chords and the beginning of the guitar and bass lines. The second measure continues the harmonic progression. The third measure features a more complex arrangement with the guitar and bass playing a rhythmic pattern. The fourth measure concludes the piece with a final chord and a sustained bass line. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with treble and bass clefs, and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

5 7 5 7 5 7 4 6 4 6 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 3

Tab 3 6 5 3

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. The notation includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), a guitar tab staff, and a piano staff. The guitar tab staff shows fret numbers and fingerings. The piano staff shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is written in 3/4 time.

Measure 1: Chord C

Measure 2: Chord C2

Measure 3: Chord Ab7

Measure 4: Chord Ab9/Eb

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Tab 5 7 5 7 5 7 8 8 8 5 5 2 2 2

Tab 3 3 5 5 4

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

The musical score is presented in a system of four measures. Each measure is associated with a specific chord: Dm9, D9/A, Csus/G, and Dm7/G. The notation includes a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar tablature staff below it. The tablature uses numbers to indicate fret positions and includes symbols for bends and slides. The first measure (Dm9) shows a sequence of chords: Dm9, Dm9, Dm9, Dm9. The second measure (D9/A) shows a sequence of chords: D9/A, D9/A, D9/A, D9/A. The third measure (Csus/G) shows a sequence of chords: Csus/G, Csus/G, Csus/G, Csus/G. The fourth measure (Dm7/G) shows a sequence of chords: Dm7/G, Dm7/G, Dm7/G, Dm7/G. The tablature for the first measure includes fret numbers 5, 5, 5, 5. The tablature for the second measure includes fret numbers 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5. The tablature for the third measure includes fret numbers 8, 10, 8, 10, 8, 10. The tablature for the fourth measure includes fret numbers 5, 5, 5, 5.

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 8 7

Tab 3 6 3 3 3 3

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a chord: F6, Ab9, C6/G, and C9. The guitar part features a mix of chords and single notes, while the bass part provides a steady accompaniment. The tablature system includes fret numbers and string numbers for the guitar part.

Measure 1: F6 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 2: Ab9 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 3: C6/G chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 4: C9 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G}

G7

Tab

1 6 3 3 3 3 3

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. Each measure contains three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a guitar tab staff. The first measure (C) features a treble staff with a whole note chord, a bass staff with a whole note chord, and a guitar tab staff with a 3-finger pattern. The second measure (C2) features a treble staff with a whole note chord, a bass staff with a whole note chord, and a guitar tab staff with a 5-finger pattern. The third measure (Ab7) features a treble staff with a whole note chord, a bass staff with a whole note chord, and a guitar tab staff with a 4-finger pattern. The fourth measure (Ab9/Eb) features a treble staff with a whole note chord, a bass staff with a whole note chord, and a guitar tab staff with a 6-finger pattern.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The musical score is presented in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The first group (staves 1-3) contains a treble clef staff with a single note (C2), a treble clef staff with a complex chord structure, and a tablature staff with fret numbers 5, 7, 5, 8, 9, 9, 5, 5, 7, 7. The second group (staves 4-6) contains a treble clef staff with a complex chord structure, a bass clef staff with a complex chord structure, and a tablature staff with fret numbers 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 4. The third group (staves 7-9) contains a treble clef staff with a complex chord structure, a bass clef staff with a complex chord structure, and a tablature staff with fret numbers 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 4. The fourth group (staves 10-12) contains a treble clef staff with a complex chord structure, a bass clef staff with a complex chord structure, and a tablature staff with fret numbers 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 4.

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

The image displays a musical score for a guitar piece, specifically a waltz by Serban Nichifor. The score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a different chord: Dm9, D9/A, G9, and Gaug. The notation is presented in a multi-staff format, including a standard musical staff with a treble clef, a guitar tablature system (TAB) with fret numbers, and a bass staff with a bass clef. The tablature system uses numbers 1-5 to indicate fret positions. The musical notation includes various symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and bar lines. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a chord: C2, Eb7, Dm7, and G9sus. Each system contains multiple staves. The first system includes a treble staff with chords, a guitar staff with notes, a guitar tab staff with fret numbers, and a bass staff with notes. The second system includes a treble staff with notes, a bass staff with notes, and a guitar tab staff with fret numbers. The third system includes a treble staff with notes, a bass staff with notes, and a guitar tab staff with fret numbers. The fourth system includes a treble staff with notes, a bass staff with notes, and a guitar tab staff with fret numbers.

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. The notation includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a guitar tablature (Tab) staff. The first measure (C) features a complex chord structure with multiple notes in the treble and bass staves, and a corresponding guitar tablature. The second measure (C2) continues the complex chord structure. The third measure (Ab7) features a different chord structure. The fourth measure (Ab9/Eb) features a final chord structure. The score is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The image displays a musical score for guitar, bass, and drums, organized into four measures. The guitar part is written in treble clef and includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the third measure. The bass part is written in bass clef and provides a steady rhythmic foundation. The drum part is indicated by a single line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the third measure.

Measure 1: The guitar plays a melodic line starting on E4, moving to F#4, G4, and A4. The bass plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The drums play a snare and bass drum pattern.

Measure 2: The guitar continues the melodic line, moving to B4, C5, and D5. The bass plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The drums play a snare and bass drum pattern.

Measure 3: The guitar part changes key signature to one sharp (F#) and plays a complex chordal accompaniment. The bass plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The drums play a snare and bass drum pattern.

Measure 4: The guitar continues the complex chordal accompaniment. The bass plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The drums play a snare and bass drum pattern.

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

Tab 5 5 3 3

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3

3 6 3 3 3 3

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G}

G7

Tab

1 6 3 3 3 3 3

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03

Dm

C#m/D

Cm/D

Bm/D

50 Slow Strings

47 Orchestral Strings

33 Acoustic String Bass

41 Brushes Kit

The musical score is arranged in a system of six staves. The top staff is for 50 Slow Strings, showing four measures of sustained chords in D minor, C# minor over D, C minor over D, and B minor over D. The second staff is for 47 Orchestral Strings, featuring a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. The third staff is for 33 Acoustic String Bass, with a single line of accompaniment. The fourth staff is for 41 Brushes Kit, with a single line of accompaniment. The bottom two staves are for piano, with a single line of accompaniment. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four measures.

Bbm/D

BbmMaj7/G

C#m6/F#

Gm6/Gb

Sheet music for Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03 - Page 2. The page contains four systems of musical notation, each with four measures.

System 1:

- Staff 1 (Treble): Chords Bbm/D, BbmMaj7/G, C#m6/F#, and Gm6/Gb.
- Staff 2 (Treble): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 3 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 4 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.

System 2:

- Staff 1 (Treble): Chords Bbm/D, BbmMaj7/G, C#m6/F#, and Gm6/Gb.
- Staff 2 (Treble): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 3 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 4 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.

System 3:

- Staff 1 (Treble): Chords Bbm/D, BbmMaj7/G, C#m6/F#, and Gm6/Gb.
- Staff 2 (Treble): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 3 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 4 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.

System 4:

- Staff 1 (Treble): Chords Bbm/D, BbmMaj7/G, C#m6/F#, and Gm6/Gb.
- Staff 2 (Treble): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 3 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.
- Staff 4 (Bass): Melodic line with notes Bb, D, F, and G.

B+

Bbm/B

Am/B

Abm/B

Sheet music for guitar, featuring four systems of staves. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The third system includes a bass clef staff and a tablature staff (Tab) with the number 2. The fourth system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is written in a style typical of guitar notation, with various chords and melodic lines.

Gm/B

GmMaj7/E

A#m6/D#

Em6/D#

The musical score is organized into four systems, each spanning four measures. The first system consists of a single staff with chords: Gm/B, GmMaj7/E, A#m6/D#, and Em6/D#. The second system is a grand staff with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains whole notes and rests, while the bass staff contains a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third system includes a guitar tab staff and a bass staff. The tab staff shows fret numbers (2, 0, 6, 6) for the first four measures. The bass staff continues the melodic line from the previous system. The fourth system is another grand staff with a treble staff (mostly rests) and a bass staff with a complex, fast-moving line featuring many beamed sixteenth notes.

Ab+

Gm/Ab

Gbm/Ab

Fm/Ab

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: Ab+, Gm/Ab, Gbm/Ab, and Fm/Ab. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A guitar tab system is also present, showing fret numbers (4) for the first four measures.

Em/G#

EmMaj7/C#

Gm6/C

C#m6/C

The musical score is organized into five systems. The first system features a single treble staff with four measures, each containing a chord: Em/G#, EmMaj7/C#, Gm6/C, and C#m6/C. The second system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a melodic line, while the treble staff contains chords. The third system includes a guitar tab staff with fret numbers 4, 9, 3, and 3, and a bass staff with a simple bass line. The fourth system features a grand staff with a complex bass line and a treble staff with whole rests.

F+

Fm

FmMaj7

Fm7

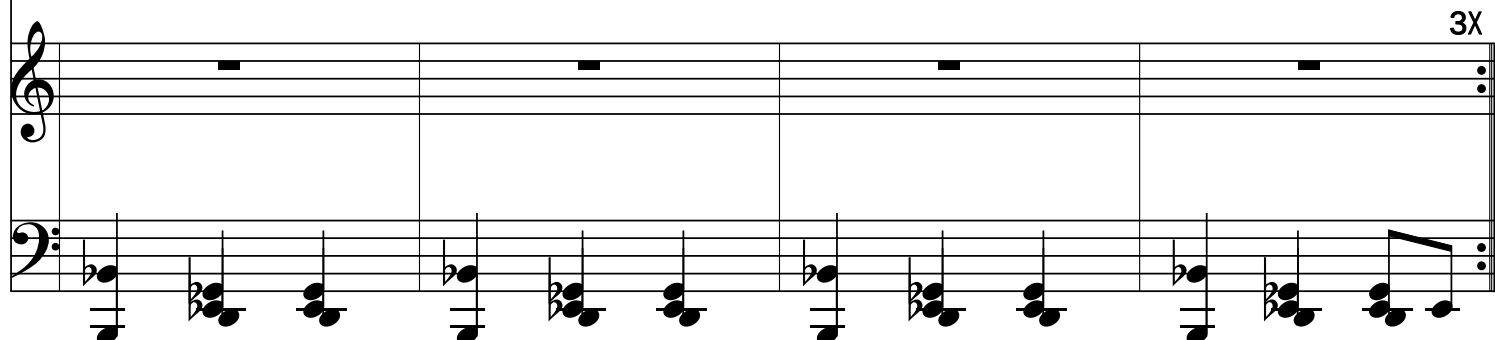
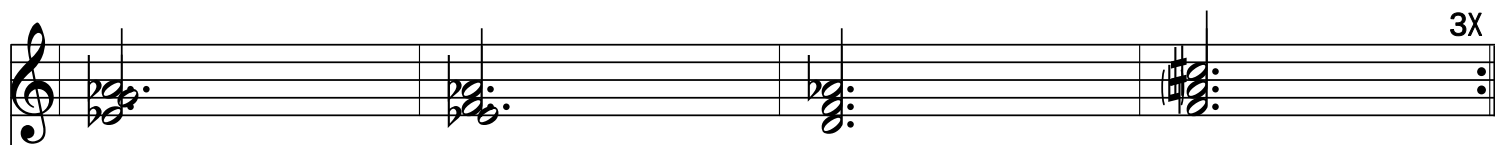
The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a measure of music. The first system displays four chords: F+, Fm, FmMaj7, and Fm7. The second system shows a melody in the treble and bass staves. The third system shows a guitar tab with a single fret (1) and a bass line. The fourth system shows a melody in the treble and bass staves.

Fm9

Fm7

Fm6

F+



CATHEDRAL NATURE for 5 Electronic Organs - Visual Music

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato
(free synchronization)
1 Half Note = cca 40-60

composed with Noatikl software -

Serban NICHIFOR

4' 8'

4' 8'

4' 8'

8'

8' 16'

p

POCO A POCO CRESCENDO

17

34)

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

51)

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

Ad libitum VI-

67

mf *f* *mp*

82

-DE POCO A POCO DIMINUENDO
Ad libitum

mf *f* *f*

97

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

113

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$

rall. *pp*

rall. *pp*

rall.

Good Friday, April 18, 2014

In Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA
"SONG WITHOUT WORDS"

Lontano e Dolce,
sempre Piano

for Chorused Piano
created with Noatiki Software

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 60$

p

27

54

76

105

April 27, 2014

Ji Jing 2014 - computer music -

Serban Nichifor

Tranquillo

 $\text{♩} = 60$

mid47

mid20

mid20

mid44

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20 21 22 23 24

mid47

mid20

mid20

mid44

25 26 27 28 29 30

mid47

mid20

mid20

mid44

31 32 33 34 35 36

mid47

mid20

mid20

mid44

mid47 37 38 39 40 41 42

mid20

mid20

mid44

This system contains measures 37 through 42. The top staff (mid47) features a melodic line with eighth notes and accidentals. The second staff (mid20) contains block chords, while the third staff (mid20) contains bass lines. The bottom staff (mid44) is empty. Brackets at the bottom group measures 37-38, 39-40, and 41-42.

mid47 43 44 45 46 47 48

mid20

mid20

mid44

This system contains measures 43 through 48. The notation continues from the previous system, with the top staff (mid47) showing a melodic progression and the lower staves (mid20 and mid44) providing harmonic support. Brackets at the bottom group measures 43-44, 45-46, and 47-48.

mid47 49 50 51 52 53

mid20

mid20

mid44

This system contains measures 49 through 53. The musical notation follows the same pattern as the previous systems, with a melodic line in the top staff and block chords/bass lines in the lower staves. Brackets at the bottom group measures 49-50, 51-52, and 53.

mid47 54 55 56 57 58 59

mid20

mid20

mid44

mid47 60 61 62 63 64 65

mid20

mid20

mid44

ab infinitum

17-X-2014

To brilliant musician Mika Yoshida Stoltzman

Kalushar

(Calusar)

Prestissimo possibile

for Marimba

Serban Nichifor

432

ff *mp*

12 *mf*

22

33 *ff* *mp* *mf* *p*

43 *mf*

53

64 *ff* *mp*

72 *mf*

77 *f*

85 *mp*

94 *f* *mf*

100 *mp* *f*

105 *mp*

110 *f* *mp* *mf*

116 *f*

121 *ff*

126 *fff* *mp*

134 *p* *pp* *p*

146 *mp* *mf* *f* *ff* *<*

156 *fff* *glissando* *fz*

14

Bucharest, February 27, 2014

- To brilliant musicians Mika Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman
on Valentine's Day 2014, from all my heart ! -

KLEZMER DANCE

Allegro Vivo

for B-flat Clarinet, Marimba and Piano

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is for a piece titled "KLEZMER DANCE" by Serban Nichifor, dedicated to Mika Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman on Valentine's Day 2014. The tempo is marked "Allegro Vivo" and the time signature is 5/4. The score is written for three instruments: B-flat Clarinet (Cl), Marimba (Mb), and Piano (Pf). The tempo is indicated as 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The second system also consists of two measures. The first measure of the second system includes a triplet marking (3) over the first three notes of the Clarinet part. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *mp*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf*. The Piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The Marimba part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The Clarinet part has a melodic line with some grace notes and a triplet in the second measure of the second system.

5

Cl

Mb

Pf

7

Cl

Mb

Pf

9

Cl

Mb

Pf

11

Cl

Mb

Pf

Measures 11-12. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts feature eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand.

13

Cl

Mb

Pf

Measures 13-14. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts continue with eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment features chords and a moving bass line.

15

Cl

Mb

Pf

Measures 15-16. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts continue with eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment features chords and a moving bass line.

17

Cl

Mb

Pf

19

Cl

Mb

Pf

21

Cl

Mb

Pf

23

Cl

Mb

Pf

25

Cl

Mb

Pf

27

Cl

Mb

Pf

29

Cl

Mb

Pf

31

Cl

Mb

Pf

33

Cl

Mb

Pf

35

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 35 and 36. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts feature eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) part has a complex left-hand accompaniment with chords and a rising bass line.

37

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 37 and 38. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts feature eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) part has a complex left-hand accompaniment with chords and a rising bass line.

39

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 39 and 40. The Clarinet (Cl) and Mellophone (Mb) parts feature eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pf) part has a complex left-hand accompaniment with chords and a rising bass line.

41

Cl

Mb

Pf

43

Cl

Mb

Pf

45

Cl

Mb

Pf

47

Cl

Mb

Pf

49

Cl

Mb

Pf

51

Cl

Mb

Pf

53

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 53 and 54. The Clarinet (Cl) part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The Mellophone (Mb) part plays a similar eighth-note pattern, with some rests. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment consists of a busy left hand with chords and a more active right hand with eighth-note figures.

55

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 55 and 56. The Clarinet (Cl) part continues with its eighth-note melody. The Mellophone (Mb) part has a more varied rhythmic pattern, including some sixteenth notes. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment remains complex, with the left hand playing chords and the right hand playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

57

Cl

Mb

Pf

This system contains measures 57 and 58. The Clarinet (Cl) part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The Mellophone (Mb) part plays a similar eighth-note pattern, with some rests. The Piano (Pf) accompaniment consists of a busy left hand with chords and a more active right hand with eighth-note figures.

59

Cl

Mb

Pf

fff

fff

fff

fff

Bucharest, 13-II-2014

- To brilliant musicians Mika Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman
on Valentine's Day 2014, from all my heart ! -

KLEZMER DANCE

for B-flat Clarinet, Marimba and Piano

Allegro Vivo

Clarinet Part

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 120

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

17

19



21



23



25



27



29



31



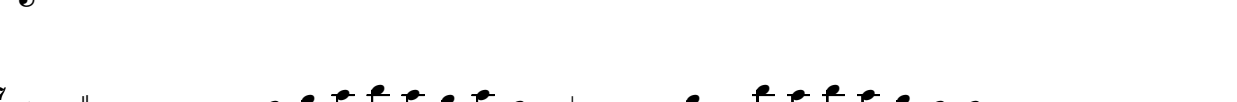
33



35

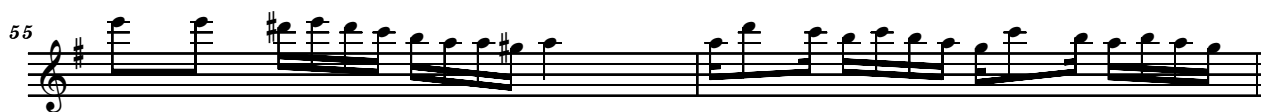
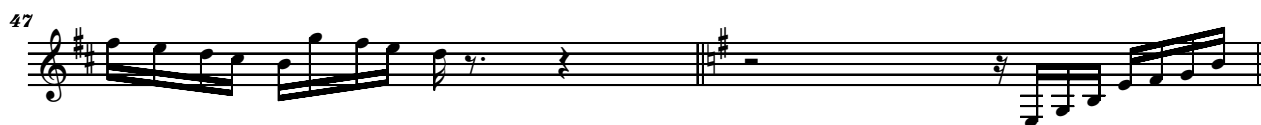
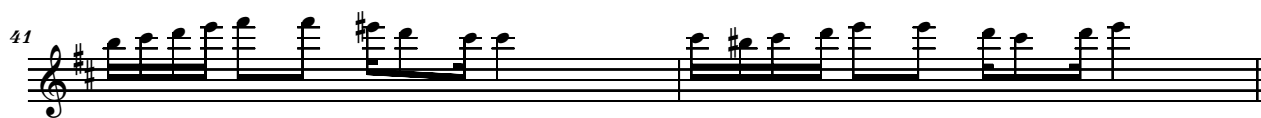


37



39





- To brilliant musicians Mika Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman
on Valentine's Day 2014, from all my heart ! -

KLEZMER DANCE

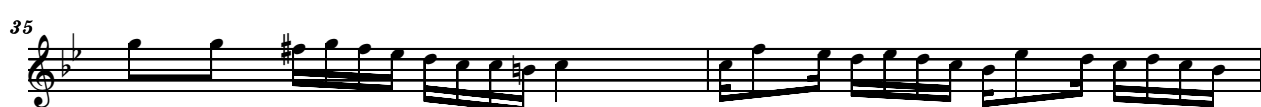
for B-flat Clarinet, Marimba and Piano

Allegro Vivo

Marimba Part

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a Marimba in 5/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 17 measures across eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 5/4 time signature. It includes dynamic markings: *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The second and third staves are empty. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating a key change. The fifth staff continues the melody with various rhythmic patterns. The sixth staff features a double bar line and a key change to two sharps (F# and C#), indicating a key change to D major. The seventh staff contains a double bar line and a key change to one sharp (F#), indicating a key change to E major. The eighth staff continues the melody. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulation marks, including accents and slurs.



41

43

45

47

49

51

53

55

57

59

fff

This musical score consists of nine staves of music, numbered 41 through 59. The notation is in a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs indicating phrases. Measure 41 starts with a quarter rest followed by a half note. Measures 43-45 show a series of eighth notes. Measures 47-49 feature a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 51-53 continue with eighth notes and some rests. Measures 55-57 show a more complex pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 59 ends with a double bar line and a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic marking.

- To brilliant musicians Mika Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman
on Valentine's Day 2014, from all my heart ! -

KLEZMER DANCE

for B-flat Clarinet, Marimba and Piano

Allegro Vivo

Piano Part

Serban Nichifor

1 = 120

f *ff* *mf*

4

7

10

13

16

19

21

23

26

28

31

Measures 31-33: The right hand features a dense texture of beamed sixteenth notes, often in pairs, creating a rapid chordal accompaniment. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note bass line, with some melodic movement in measures 32 and 33.

34

Measures 34-36: The right hand maintains the complex chordal texture. The left hand's bass line becomes more active, incorporating sixteenth notes and eighth-note patterns, particularly in measure 35.

37

Measures 37-39: The right hand continues with complex chordal patterns. The left hand's bass line shows a rising eighth-note scale in measure 39, leading into the next system.

40

Measures 40-42: The right hand continues with complex chordal patterns. The left hand's bass line is a steady eighth-note pattern, with some melodic variation in measure 42.

43

Measures 43-45: The right hand continues with complex chordal patterns. The left hand's bass line is a steady eighth-note pattern, with some melodic variation in measure 45.

46

Measures 46-48: The right hand changes to a treble clef and continues with complex chordal patterns. The left hand's bass line is a steady eighth-note pattern, with some melodic variation in measure 48.

48

51

54

57

60

Transylvanian Ländler for Violin and Strings

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Violin Solo, Violin (Vn), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Double Bass (Vc_Cb). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems, each containing five measures.

System 1 (Measures 1-5):

- Measure 1:** Vn Solo is silent. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb all begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 2:** Vn Solo is silent. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue their patterns.
- Measure 3:** Vn Solo enters with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a sixteenth-note triplet. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.
- Measure 4:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue. A *mf* dynamic marking appears under the Vn staff.
- Measure 5:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue. A *mf* dynamic marking appears under the Vc_Cb staff.

System 2 (Measures 6-10):

- Measure 6:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.
- Measure 7:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.
- Measure 8:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.
- Measure 9:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.
- Measure 10:** Vn Solo continues. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb continue.

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

This system contains measures 11 through 13. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The Vn part provides harmonic support with similar rhythmic motifs. The VI part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Vc_Cb part provides a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

14

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

This system contains measures 14 through 17. The Vn Solo part continues with a complex melodic line. The Vn part follows a similar pattern. The VI part maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The Vc_Cb part provides a steady bass line.

18

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

Measures 18-21: Vn Solo and Vn play a melodic line consisting of eighth notes and a half note. VI provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Vc_Cb plays a simple bass line with quarter notes.

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

Measures 22-25: Vn Solo and Vn continue their melodic lines. VI continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Vc_Cb continues the simple bass line.

26

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

Measures 26-29. Vn Solo: Treble clef, melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Treble clef, chords with some movement. VI: Bass clef, chords with some movement. Vc_Cb: Bass clef, steady bass line.

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

Measures 30-33. Vn Solo: Treble clef, more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Treble clef, chords with some movement. VI: Bass clef, chords with some movement. Vc_Cb: Bass clef, steady bass line.

33

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

Measures 33-34. Vn Solo plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

35

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

f

mf

Measures 35-38. Vn Solo plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn, VI, and Vc_Cb provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

39

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

44

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc_Cb

ff

ff

ff

ff

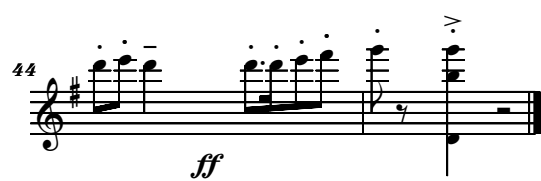
7-IX-2014

Transylvanian Ländler
for Violin and Strings
Violin Solo Part

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The image displays the Violin Solo Part of the 'Transylvanian Ländler' for Violin and Strings. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a 2-measure rest, followed by a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 33 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as 'f'.



Transylvanian Ländler
for Violin and Strings
Violins (I & II) Part

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Violins (I & II) in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Ländler'. The first staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The third staff begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The fourth staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The sixth staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The eighth staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tenth staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5.



Transylvanian Ländler
for Violin and Strings
Viola Part

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score for the Viola Part of 'Transylvanian Ländler' is written in 2/4 time and consists of 33 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 6, 11, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 33 marking the beginning of new lines. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a repeat sign at measure 4. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the melody. The third system (measures 11-13) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 14-17) features a series of eighth-note chords. The fifth system (measures 18-21) includes a half-note chord and a repeat sign. The sixth system (measures 22-25) continues with eighth-note chords. The seventh system (measures 26-29) features a half-note chord and a repeat sign. The eighth system (measures 30-32) continues with eighth-note chords. The final system (measures 33-33) ends with a half-note chord.



Transylvanian Ländler
for Violin and Strings
Cello (& Cb)

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for Cello and Double Bass in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Ländler'. The score begins with a first measure marked *f* (forte), followed by a repeat sign and a second measure marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 6, 11, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, and 33 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Lontano Ragtime No 2

Not Very Fast, With Swing

- To Wynton Marsalis and Dan Nimmer -

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 120
mf

7

13

20

26

32

26-III-2014

LONTANO WALTZ
for Solo Clarinet, Celesta and Strings
- score in C -

Lento e Lontano, Quasi Senza Tempo

Serban Nichifor

Solo Cl

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp *dolcissimo*

Celesta

mp

Strings

p

Solo Cl

11

Celesta

Strings

20

Solo Cl *mf*

Celesta *mp*

Strings

30

Solo Cl

Celesta

Strings

rall.

54

50

60

Bucharest, 27 July 2013

Musical Moment
in memory of Jaco Pastorius

Serban Nichifor
(SABAM, ASCAP)

Doloroso, Quasi Improvisando

"3 Wiew Of A Secret" motif

Pno

$\text{♩} = 70$

Basso sempre in rilievo

8va bassa *mf*

8

(8va bassa)

14

(8va bassa)

21

Loco

27

8va bassa

ff

Pno

33

ff

dramatico

(8va bassa)

Pno

35

fff

(8va bassa)

Pno

37

fff possibile

fz

molto calando

(8va bassa)

$\text{♩} = 64$

Pno

39

$\text{♩} = 50$

Senza Tempo

mp lontano

(8va bassa)

December 29, 2014

NINA

for cello and piano (or organ)

Giocosó

- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -

Serban Nichifor

Sheet music for NINA, for cello and piano (or organ). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 110$.

The score is divided into three systems, each featuring a cello part and a piano/organ part.

System 1: The cello part begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line starting on a whole note. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. The lyrics "Ni-na Ni-na" are written above the piano part.

System 2: The cello part continues with a melodic line, marked with a first ending bracket. The piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp*.

System 3: The cello part features a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The piano part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*.

cello

piano

Measures 1-4 of the first system. The cello part has eighth-note patterns with accents. The piano part has chords and moving lines in both staves.

cello

piano

12

1

1

Measures 5-8 of the first system. Measure 5 has a measure rest for the cello. Measures 6-8 have first endings marked with '1'.

cello

piano

1

4

ff

f

Measures 9-12 of the first system. Measure 9 has a first ending marked with '1'. Measure 10 has a dynamic change to *ff* for cello and *f* for piano.

cello

piano

Measures 13-16 of the first system. The cello part continues with eighth-note patterns. The piano part continues with chords and moving lines.

cello

piano

cello

piano

mf

mp

mp

cello

piano

p

p

cello

piano

mp

mp

rall.

$\text{♩} = 90$

$\text{♩} = 80$

$\text{♩} = 70$

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 40$

October 19, 2014

NINA
for cello and piano (or organ)
- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -
Cello Part

Giocoso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 110

Ni-na Ni-na

mf

f

12

ff

4

mf

1

1

♩ = 90

rall.

♩ = 80

♩ = 70

♩ = 60

♩ = 50

♩ = 40

NINA
for string quartet
Giocosu - dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 100$

First System:

- v1:** *mf* Ni-na *mf* Ni-na
- v2:** *mf* Ni-na *mp*
- vi:** *mf* *mp*
- vc:** *mp*

Second System:

- v1:** *mf* Ni-na *mp*
- v2:** *mp*
- vi:** *mp*
- vc:** *mp*

12

v1 *f*

v2

vi

vc *mf*

16

v1

v2

vi

vc

20

v1 6 7

v2

vi

vc

24

v1 *ff*

v2 *f*

vi *f*

vc *f*

29

v1

v2

vi

vc

33

v1

v2

vi

vc

37

v1 *mf*

v2 *mp*

vi *mp*

vc *mp*

42

v1 *p* *rall.* $\text{♩} = 90$

v2 *p*

vi *p*

vc *p*

47

v1 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

v2 *mp*

vi *mp*

vc *mp*

October 19, 2014

NINA
for string quartet
- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -
Violino I Part

Giocososo

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 100$

5 *Ni-na Ni-na*

9

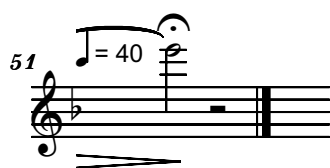
13 *f*

16

19 6 7

22 *ff*

26



NINA
for string quartet
- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -
Violino II Part

Giocoso

Serban Nichifor

v2 $\text{♩} = 100$
mf Ni-na *mp* Ni-na

7

12

16

20

24 *f*

29

33

37 *mp*

42 $\text{♩} = 90$
p

47 $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$
mp

NINA
for string quartet
- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -
Viola Part

Giocoso

Serban Nichifor

The musical score for the Viola Part of "NINA" for string quartet is written in 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "Giocoso" with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 47 measures, divided into systems of five measures each. The dynamics range from *mf* (measures 1-2) to *f* (measure 24) and *p* (measures 37-38). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, and rests. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 32. The tempo markings at the end of the score are: 80, 70, 60, 50, and 40 beats per minute.

Measures 1-2: *mf*, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 3-4: *mp*, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 5-6: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 7-8: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 9-10: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 11-12: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 13-14: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 15-16: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 17-18: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 19-20: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 21-22: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 23-24: *f*, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 25-26: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 27-28: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 29-30: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 31-32: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 33-34: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 35-36: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 37-38: *p*, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 39-40: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 41-42: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 43-44: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 45-46: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Measures 47-48: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

NINA
for string quartet
- dedicated to the prestigious cellist NINA KOTOVA -
Cello Part

Giocoso

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 100$

mp

6

11

mf

15

19

23

f

28

32

36

mp

41

p

46 $\text{♩} = 90$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

mp

October 19, 2014

Romanian Carol 2005

A memory: on December 24, 2005 I heard this anonymous carol played by a band of gypsies on the streets of the neighborhood "Militari" in Bucharest, where I lived then ...

Performance Requirements:

The rhythm is aksak (2 + 2 + 3), the unit = sixteenth note, and the tempo = 560 BPM.

Serban Nichifor

http://www.voxnovus.com/composer/Serban_Nichifor.htm

October 14, 2004

**Bucharest, in the street,
24 December 2005**

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Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

fff

fff

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Cornet B-flat

T.Horn E-flat

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

//

Dedicated to Maestro Kenyon Wilson

Maestoso,
Molto Rubato

SIGNALS I
for Tuba

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 60$

f

accelerando

$\text{♩} = 80$ Animato

mf

f

$\text{♩} = 60$ Tempo I

ff

mf eco

fz fz

ff subito

Duration: 60"

January 16, 2014

Maestoso,
Molto Rubato

SIGNALS II
for Trumpet in B-flat

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is written for a Trumpet in B-flat. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 2/2 time signature. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff contains a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a slur over a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth staff concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, and ends with a double bar line. The tempo/mood markings 'Maestoso, Molto Rubato' are at the top left, and the composer's name 'Serban Nichifor' is at the top right.

January 16, 2014

SIGNALS III for Piano

Serban Nichifor

Giocoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

mp *mf* *f* *mf* *ff* *f*



February 1, 2014

Vivace

Trumpet B-flat

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 16th-century style. The score is written for three parts: Treble (top), Bass (middle), and Lute (bottom). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 280. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 16. The Treble part consists of a single melodic line. The Bass part consists of a single melodic line. The Lute part consists of a single melodic line with a 7/16 time signature. The Lute part includes dynamic markings: *ppp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (piano). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Trumpet B-flat

9

Con Sord.

p

tr

p

tr

p

tr

Trumpet B-flat

[illegible]

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

26

tr

tr

tr

tr

Con Sord.

mp

34

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

42

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

Senza Sord.

mf

50

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

mf

58

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

Senza Sord.

66

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

mf

f

74

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

83

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

91

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

99

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

107

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

115

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

fff

tr

123

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

ff

tr

131

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

ff

tr

139

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

f

tr

147

Con Sord.

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

f

mf

tr

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for Trumpet B-flat, the middle for French Horn in F, and the bottom for Bass Drum. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo/mood is marked '155'. The Trumpet part features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a dynamic marking of 'mp' starting at measure 5. The French Horn part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Bass Drum part plays a pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) and a dynamic marking of 'mp'.

163

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

Con Sord.

mp

171

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

p

[illegible]

187

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

The musical score for measures 187-194 is presented in three staves. The top staff, for Trumpet B-flat, begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains trills (tr) in measures 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, and 194, and a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 189. The middle staff, for French Horn in F, also has a treble clef and one flat, and it features a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The bottom staff, for Bass Drum, uses a single-line bass clef and shows a consistent eighth-note pattern with accents (>) on each note. A large bracket spans the top of the first six measures, and another bracket spans the last two measures.

195

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

tr

p

pp

203

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

tr

pp

211

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

tr

pp

poco a poco perdendosi - ma giusto, NON ritardando !

219

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

tr

227

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

tr

pp

ppp

235

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

243

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

251

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

259 260

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

Bass Drum

268

Trumpet B-flat

French Horn in F

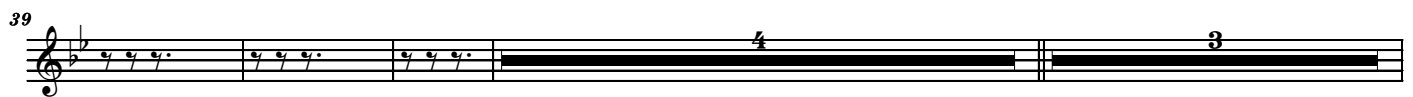
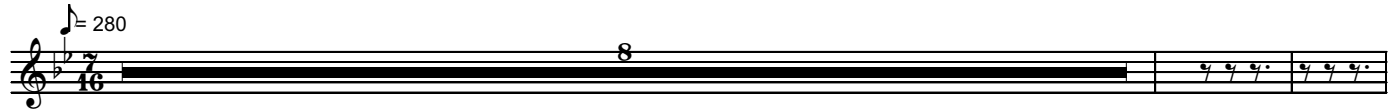
Bass Drum

SIGNALS 4

Vivace

Trumpet in B-flat part

Serban Nichifor



113 *fff* *tr*

122 *ff* *tr*

131 7

140 3

150 *Con Sord.* *mf* *tr*

159 *mp* *tr*

168

177 *mp* 3 *tr*

186 *p* *tr*

195 5

204 2

213 *pp* *tr*

222

tr tr tr tr tr tr

[illegible]

240

pp

249

tr

pp

2

2

258  260 8

268



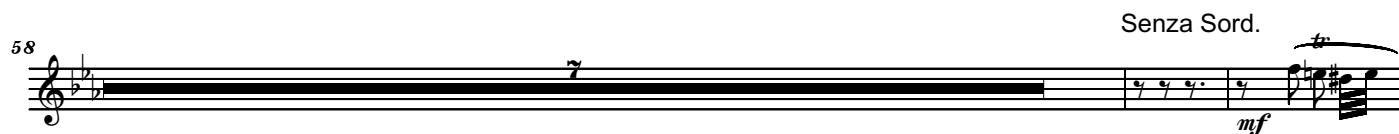
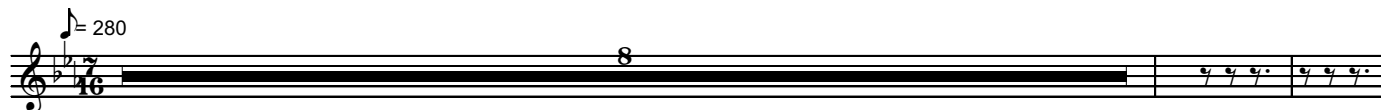
7

SIGNALS 4

Vivace

French Horn in F part

Serban Nichifor



113

tr

122



8

[illegible][illegible]

159 Con Sord.

mp

168

tr tr tr tr

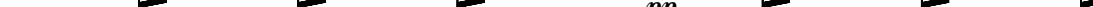
Handwritten musical notation for measures 168-171. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with trills (tr) indicated above several notes. The music is written in a style that includes some handwritten corrections and slurs.

177 

186

8

[illegible]

204 

213 poco a poco perdendosi - ma giusto, NON ritardando !

222

2

pp

tr

tr

231

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

240

tr

tr

tr

249

258

260

7

268

7

SIGNALS 4

Bass Drum part

Serban Nichifor

Vivace

$\text{♩} = 280$

7 16 2

ppp *pp*

11 *p*

21 *mp*

30

40 *mf*

50

59

68 *ff*

77 *fff*

87

97

106

116 *fff*

125

134 *ff*

143 *f* *mf*

153 *mp*

162

171 *p*

180

189

198 *pp*

207

216

226 *ppp*

235

245 2

254 2 2 249

263 4 2 3

***Dedicated to
President NED CROMAR HILL***

SERBAN NICHIFOR

SONGS OF THE HEART

Variations on the LDS Church Hymns

***"For my soul delighteth in the song of the heart;
yea, the song of the righteous is a prayer unto me,
and it shall be answered with a blessing upon
their heads." [D&C 25:12.]***

***Copyright (c) 2013 by Serban Nichifor (SABAM, ASCAP)
IPI Name No 46376567
Bucharest (Romania), June 23, 2013***

Variations on
"Joseph Smith's First Prayer"

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 22, 2013

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 84

Flute & Flute Alto

Organ

Piano

pp *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

9 Fl. Alto

Fl. Alto

mp *pp* *p*

15

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

21

22

23

24

25

26

mf

mp

sf

27 Flute

mp

32

38,

Musical score for measures 38-43. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with some notes in the bass staff. The piano part includes chords and moving lines in both staves. Measure 40 has a large chord in the bass staff.

44,

Flute

Flute Alto

f

mf

Musical score for measures 44-48. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with some notes in the bass staff. The piano part includes chords and moving lines in both staves. Measure 46 has a large chord in the bass staff. Measure 48 has a repeat sign.

49

Measures 49-53. The music features a single melodic line in the upper staff and a complex, rhythmic texture in the lower staves, characterized by sixteenth-note patterns and sustained chords.

54

Measures 54-58. The music continues with a single melodic line in the upper staff and a complex, rhythmic texture in the lower staves, featuring sixteenth-note patterns and sustained chords.

59

64

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 84$

rall.

a tempo

mp

mp

f

71 $\text{♩} = 78$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$

poco a poco rall.

mp *pp*

77 $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

pp

With conviction

**Variations on
"Come, come, Ye Saints"
for Guitar, Organ and Piano**

Largo e rubato, quasi improvvisando

♩ = 54

Guitar Solo

Organ

Piano

The musical score is written for three instruments: Guitar, Organ, and Piano. The first system shows the Guitar Solo, which begins with a fermata and then plays a series of eighth notes. The second system shows the Organ and Piano accompaniment, which consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand. The tempo is marked 'Largo e rubato, quasi improvvisando' and the time signature is 12/8. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The notation is in standard musical notation with treble and bass staves for each instrument.

12)

Musical score for measures 12-14. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets in measures 13 and 14. The middle and bottom systems are piano accompaniment with chords and a steady eighth-note bass line.

15)

Musical score for measures 15-17. The top staff continues the melody with a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 15. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords in the upper register and a consistent eighth-note bass line.

18) $\text{♩} = 58$ $\text{♩} = 60$

acc. Piu Animato

ff

f *ff*

f *ff*

24)

fff

ff

fff

ff

28)

28)

33)

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 76$

Deciso

fff

bén marcato

f

33)

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

52

Measures 52-57 of a musical score. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 and back to 3/4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The melodic line includes eighth-note runs and a triplet in measure 57.

58

Measures 58-63 of a musical score. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 and back to 3/4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The melodic line includes eighth-note runs and a triplet in measure 59.

64

Maestoso

This system contains measures 64 through 71. The music is written for piano. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'.

72

This system contains measures 72 through 79. The music continues the piano introduction. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'.

78)

$\text{♩} = 68$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 56$

rall. *fff*

ff

3

14

3

85)

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 38$ $\text{♩} = 30$

fff *f*

3

3

3

30

June 21, 2013

Variations on How Great the Wisdom and the Love

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 19, 2013

Calmly

♩ = 66

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-7. The score is written for piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as 66 beats per minute. The music consists of chords in the treble and a melodic line in the bass.

8

6 simile

Musical score for the second system, measures 8-13. The score is written for piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as 66 beats per minute. The music consists of chords in the treble and a melodic line in the bass. The word "simile" is written above the treble staff, indicating a similar performance style.

14

Musical score for measures 14-24. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a right hand with a melodic line and a left hand with a harmonic accompaniment. The voice part is written in a single staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

25

Musical score for measures 25-34. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a right hand with a melodic line and a left hand with a harmonic accompaniment. The voice part is written in a single staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

36 $\text{♩} = 68$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 72$

acc. *Meno Mosso*

mf

Detailed description: This system contains measures 36 through 45. The vocal line (top staff) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. The tempo markings $\text{♩} = 68$, $\text{♩} = 70$, and $\text{♩} = 72$ are placed above the vocal staff. The instruction 'acc.' appears above measure 40, and 'Meno Mosso' appears above measure 42. The dynamic 'mf' is marked at the beginning of measure 43 in the vocal staff and at the end of measures 43 and 45 in the piano staves.

46

Detailed description: This system contains measures 46 through 51. The vocal line continues with quarter notes D5, E5, F5, and G5. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The dynamic 'mf' is marked at the end of measure 51 in the piano staves.

53 $\text{♩} = 74$

acc.

This musical system contains measures 53 through 60. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase, followed by a fermata. The piano accompaniment consists of arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked as 74 beats per minute.

60 $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 80$

Sempre Meno Mosso

f *mf* *f*

This musical system contains measures 60 through 67. The tempo changes from 76 to 80 beats per minute, marked as "Sempre Meno Mosso". The dynamics are marked as *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The piano accompaniment consists of arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

67

Musical score for measures 67-73. The score is in 2/4 time and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The middle staves have a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staves have a bass line with a fermata. The key signature has one flat.

74

$\text{♩} = 74$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 66$

raill. Tempo I

mp *mp* *mp* *mp* *mf*

Musical score for measures 74-79. The score is in 2/4 time and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a fermata. The middle staves have a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staves have a bass line with a fermata. The key signature has one flat. The score includes dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*) and a tempo change (Tempo I).

81

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 62$ $\text{♩} = 58$ $\text{♩} = 50$

rall.

mp

p

mp

mp

p

mp

p

mp

88

$\text{♩} = 46$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$

p

p

p

p

mp

p

pp

Variations on Jesus, Once of Humble Birth

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 19, 2013

Solemnly

$\text{♩} = 88$

8

15

22

Musical score for measures 22-28. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. A double bar line is present after measure 25.

29

Musical score for measures 29-35. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music continues with complex chordal textures and melodic patterns. A double bar line is present after measure 32.

36

Musical score for measures 36-42. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. A double bar line is present after measure 39.

43

Measures 43-49 of a musical score. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top, a single bass staff in the middle, and a grand staff (treble and bass) at the bottom. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 43-45 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex, multi-voiced texture in the bottom two staves. Measures 46-49 feature a more active bass line in the bottom staff, with the top and middle staves providing harmonic support.

50

Measures 50-56 of a musical score. The notation continues on the same three-staff system. Measures 50-52 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex, multi-voiced texture in the bottom two staves. Measures 53-56 feature a more active bass line in the bottom staff, with the top and middle staves providing harmonic support. The texture becomes more complex in measures 54-56.

57

Measures 57-63 of a musical score. The notation continues on the same three-staff system. Measures 57-59 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex, multi-voiced texture in the bottom two staves. Measures 60-63 feature a more active bass line in the bottom staff, with the top and middle staves providing harmonic support. The texture becomes more complex in measures 61-63.

64

Musical score for measures 64-70. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Grand Staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the Treble staff consists of eighth and quarter notes. The Bass staff features a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Grand Staff has a treble staff with rests and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

71

Musical score for measures 71-79. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Grand Staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the Treble staff includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The Bass staff features a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Grand Staff has a treble staff with rests and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

80

Musical score for measures 80-81. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Grand Staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the Treble staff consists of eighth and quarter notes. The Bass staff features a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Grand Staff has a treble staff with rests and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

In Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA
"SONG WITHOUT WORDS"

Lontano e Dolce,
sempre Piano

for Chorused Piano
created with Noatiki Software

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 60$

p

27

54

76

105

April 27, 2014

U.S. Military
arr. by Serban Nichifor

March

The Marine' s Hymn

Arrangement for String Quartet by Serban Nichifor, dedicated to Sue and Rich McCLELLAN

The musical score is for a string quartet, featuring four staves: Violin 1 (Vln 1), Violin 2 (Vln 2), Viola, and Cello. The music is in 2/4 time with a tempo marking of quarter note = 124. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two systems of five measures each. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Violin 1 part starts with a half note chord (F2, C3), followed by a half note chord (F2, C3) in the second measure, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Violin 2 part starts with a half note chord (F2, C3), followed by a half note chord (F2, C3) in the second measure, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Viola part starts with a half note chord (F2, C3), followed by a half note chord (F2, C3) in the second measure, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Cello part starts with a half note chord (F2, C3), followed by a half note chord (F2, C3) in the second measure, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the melodic lines for each instrument, with the Cello part featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the system.

12

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 12-15 of the musical score. Vln 1 starts with a melodic line, has a fermata at measure 13, and continues. Vln 2 has a descending line. Viola has triplets in measures 13-15. Cello has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

16

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 16-19 of the musical score. Vln 1 has a melodic line. Vln 2 has a descending line. Viola has triplets in measures 16-17. Cello has triplets in measures 18-19.

19

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 19-20. Vln 1: G4, F#4. Vln 2: eighth-note triplets of A4, B4, C5. Viola: G3, F#3. Cello: G2, F#2.

21

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 21-22. Vln 1: G4, F#4, triplet of G4, F#4, E4 (*mf*). Vln 2: eighth-note triplets of A4, B4, C5, triplet of G4, F#4, E4 (*ff*). Viola: G3, F#3. Cello: eighth-note triplets of A2, B2, C3.

23

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 23-25. Vln 1 plays a continuous triplet eighth-note pattern. Vln 2 plays a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. Viola and Cello play a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

26

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

f

f

Measures 26-28. Vln 1 plays a triplet eighth-note pattern. Vln 2 plays a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. Viola and Cello play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics *f* are marked in measures 26 and 27.

28

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 28-29. Vln 1: Melodic line with eighth notes. Vln 2, Viola, and Cello: Triplets of eighth notes. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

30

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 30-31. Vln 1: Complex melodic line with a 7th fret marking and triplets. Vln 2: Harmonic line. Viola and Cello: Triplets of eighth notes. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

32

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

32

33

34

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

ff

ff

ff

ff

3

3

3

3

7

7

3

34

35

36

37

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 37-39. Vln 1: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, C5, then down. Vln 2: Triplet eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by quarter notes. Viola: Triplet eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) followed by quarter notes. Cello: Triplet eighth notes (G2, A2, B2) followed by quarter notes.

40

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 40-42. Vln 1: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, C5, then down. Vln 2: Triplet eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by quarter notes. Viola: Triplet eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) followed by quarter notes. Cello: Triplet eighth notes (G2, A2, B2) followed by quarter notes.

42

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 42-43. Vln 1: Melodic line with a fermata at the end of measure 42. Vln 2: Triplets of eighth notes. Viola: Triplets of eighth notes. Cello: Triplets of eighth notes.

44

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 44-46. Vln 1: Melodic line. Vln 2: Triplets of eighth notes. Viola: Triplets of eighth notes. Cello: Triplets of eighth notes.

47

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 47-49. Vln 1: Measure 47 has a half note rest, measure 48 has a quarter note. Vln 2: Measures 47-49 play eighth notes. Viola: Measure 47 has a half note chord, measures 48 and 49 have triplets of eighth notes. Cello: Measure 47 has a half note chord, measures 48 and 49 have eighth notes.

50

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 50-51. Vln 1: Measure 50 has a half note rest, measure 51 has a quarter note. Vln 2: Measures 50-51 play eighth notes. Viola: Measure 50 has a half note chord, measure 51 has eighth notes. Cello: Measure 50 has a half note chord, measure 51 has triplets of eighth notes.

52

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 52-53. Vln 1 and Viola have a triplet of eighth notes. Vln 2 and Cello have a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

54

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 54-55. Vln 1 has a half note. Vln 2 has a triplet of eighth notes. Viola has a half note. Cello has a half note. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

56

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 56-57. Vln 1: Melodic line with triplets. Vln 2: Melodic line with triplets. Viola: Harmonic line. Cello: Melodic line with triplets.

58

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 58-59. Vln 1: Melodic line with triplets. Vln 2: Melodic line. Viola: Harmonic line. Cello: Melodic line.

60

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 60-61. Vln 1: Melodic line with a triplet. Vln 2: Triplet. Viola: Triplet. Cello: Triplet. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

62

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Measures 62-63. Vln 1: Melodic line. Vln 2: Triplet. Viola: Triplet. Cello: Triplet. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

64

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

64

65

66

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

66

67

68

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

70

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

fff

fff

fff

ff

fff

72

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

87

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

89

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

fff

Pizz.(ossia Arco)

fff

Pizz.(ossia Arco)

fff

Pizz.(ossia Arco)

fff

fz

fz

fz

fz

2

7

7

3

3

3

3

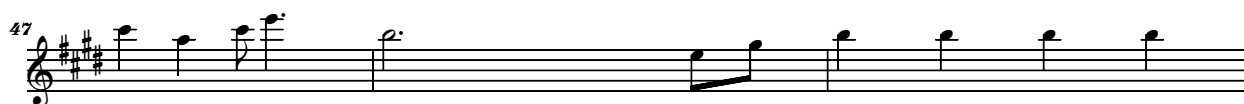
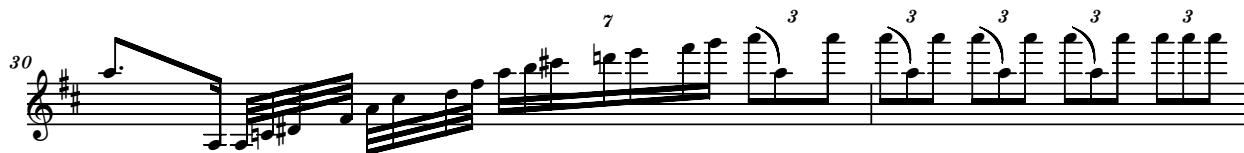
U.S. Military
arr. by Serban Nichifor

March

The Marine' s Hymn

Arrangement for String Quartet by Serban Nichifor, dedicated to Sue and Rich McCLELLAN

The musical score is written for a string quartet in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a tempo of 124 beats per minute. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score consists of nine staves of music, with measure numbers 6, 12, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, and 28 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first staff (measures 1-5) features a series of chords and a melodic line. The second staff (measures 6-11) continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (measures 12-15) shows a continuation of the melody. The fourth staff (measures 16-18) includes a key change to D major (two sharps). The fifth staff (measures 19-20) continues in D major. The sixth staff (measures 21-22) features triplets and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The seventh staff (measures 23-25) is filled with rapid triplet patterns. The eighth staff (measures 26-27) returns to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff (measures 28-31) concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase.





70 *fff*

72 *f*

78

84

87 *1*

89 *fff* *fz* Pizz. (ossia Arco)

U.S. Military
arr. by Serban Nichifor

March

The Marine' s Hymn

♩ = 124

f

6

12

16

19

21

ff

23

26

f

28





70

7

fff

70

7

fff

[illegible][illegible]

89 

U.S. Military
arr. by Serban Nichifor

March

The Marine' s Hymn

♩ = 124

f

3

6

12

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

16

3 3

19

21

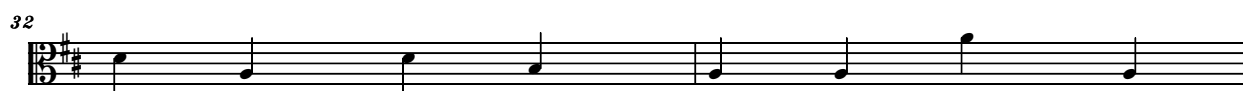
23

26

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

28

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3



52

3

[illegible]

56



58

60

Example 1, measure 60, continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including triplet markings (3).

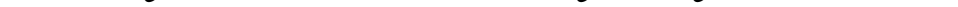
62



64

Musical notation for measures 64 and 65. Measure 64 contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4), a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, D5), and a quarter note (D5). Measure 65 contains a quarter note (D5), a quarter note (C5), and a quarter note (B4).

66



68

70

fff

3

72 

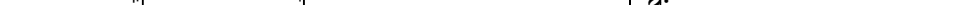
78

78

84

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

87



89

2

Pizz.(ossia Arco)

fff

fz

90

U.S. Military
arr. by Serban Nichifor

March

The Marine' s Hymn

$\text{♩} = 124$

6

12

16

19

21

23

26

28

30

32

< ff

34

ff

37

40

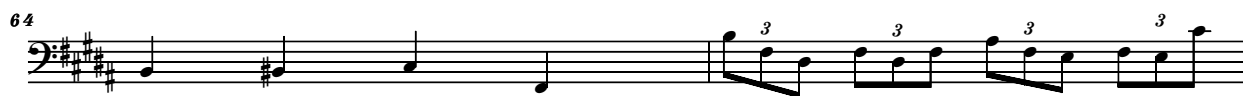
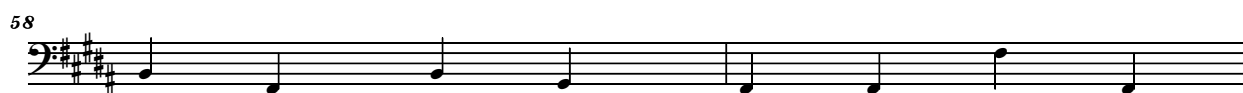
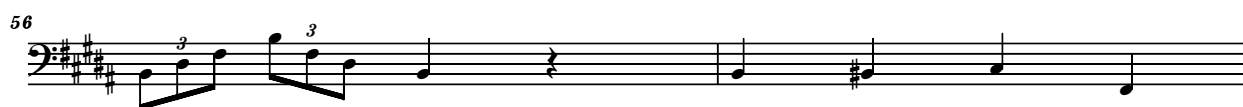
42

44

47

50

The musical score is written for a bass clef instrument in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of nine staves of music, numbered 30 through 50. The notation includes various musical symbols: notes, rests, slurs, and triplets (indicated by a '3' above the notes). Dynamic markings are present, including '*ff*' (fortissimo) and '< *ff*' (crescendo to fortissimo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff (30) starts with a key signature change to D major. The second staff (32) continues the melody with triplets. The third staff (34) features a double bar line and a key signature change to D major, followed by a double bar line and a key signature change to D major. The fourth staff (37) continues the melody. The fifth staff (40) features a key signature change to D major. The sixth staff (42) continues the melody. The seventh staff (44) features a key signature change to D major. The eighth staff (47) continues the melody. The ninth staff (50) features a key signature change to D major.



$\leq$ *ff*
 70 *fff*
 72 *3*
 78 *3*
 84 *3*
 87 *3*
 89 *2* *3* *3* Pizz.(ossia Arco) *fff* *fz*

The musical score is written for a bass line. It begins at measure 70 with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a slur over a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 71 continues the triplet, which is marked *fff*. Measure 72 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 73 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 74 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 75 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 76 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 77 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 78 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 79 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 80 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 81 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 82 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 83 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 84 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 85 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 86 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 87 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. Measure 88 starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note and a half note. Measure 89 continues the sequence with a quarter note and a half note. The score ends with a double bar line.

Dedicated to Miami 3 ensemble:

Michele Gingras, clarinet
Harvey Thurmer, violin
Heather MacPhail, piano

Serban Nichifor

TOM

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TOM
for Clarinet in A, Violin and Piano

Serban NICHIFOR

Allegro Vivo

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

$\text{♩} = 160$

f

f

f

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

6

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

11

15

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

15

19

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

19

22

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

22

25

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

28

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

31

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

35

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

38

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

41

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

55

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

This system (55) features three staves. The Clarinet in A (Cl in A) staff has a single eighth note followed by a whole rest. The Violin (Vln) staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody with slurs and ties. The Piano (Pno) part consists of two staves; the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line, while the right hand plays a series of chords, each marked with an accent (>).

58

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

This system (58) continues the musical texture. The Cl in A staff remains mostly at rest, with some activity in the final measure. The Vln staff continues its eighth-note melody. The Pno part maintains the same rhythmic patterns, with the right hand's chords continuing to be accented.

61

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

This system (61) shows a change in the Cl in A part, which now has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Vln staff continues its eighth-note melody. The Pno part continues with its characteristic eighth-note bass line and accented chords in the right hand. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the final measure of the Vln and Pno staves.

66

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

68

Cl in A

Vln

Pno

fff

17-V-2010
rev.5-IX-2014

TOM
for Clarinet in A, Violin and Piano
CLARINET IN A PART

Allegro Vivo

Serban NICHIFOR

1 = 160
f

6

11

15

18

21

26

31

35



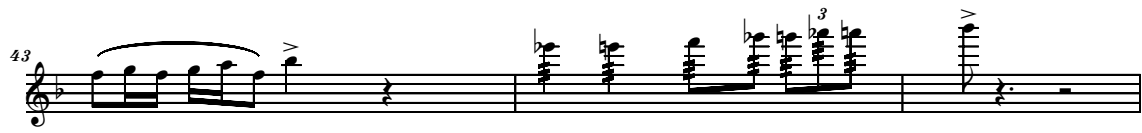
69

TOM
for Clarinet in A, Violin and Piano
VIOLIN PART

Allegro Vivo

Serban NICHIFOR

Violin part score for "TOM" by Serban NICHIFOR. The score is in treble clef, key of A major (three sharps), and 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of "Allegro Vivo" and a metronome indication of quarter note = 160. The piece starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and ties. Measure numbers 6, 11, 17, 21, 24, 29, 34, and 40 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final staff.



TOM
for Clarinet in A, Violin and Piano
PIANO PART

Allegro Vivo

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 160$

f

8

13

18

24

29

35

40

45

51

57

63

Serban Nichifor: TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH

Allegro

D⁹

B^b9

G[#]9

A^b

C⁷

B⁷

F⁷

E⁷

B^b7

Melody [25 Nylon String Guitar] 3a

Strings [26 Acoustic Guitar] 3a

Tab 0 2 2 5 4 1 4 5 0 2 3 2 2 1 0 3

Guitar [27 Jazz Electric Guitar] 3a

Tab 0 3 9 5 0 5 5 1 4 3 0 1 3 6 4 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1

Piano [Acoustic Piano] 3a

Drums [Standard Drum Kit] 3a

Tab 5 7 8 4 0 4 6 4 5 4 3 2 2 1 0 6

Bass [33 Acoustic String Bass] 3a

A^b D⁷ A A^bM^aA⁷ A⁷

5a
 Tab
 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2

5a
 Tab
 0 0 0 0 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 5 9 5

5a
 Tab
 5 7 8 4 5 4 7 4 7 5 4 5 4 5 4 7 4 7

A A^b A² E E^b E E^MA^J E⁷ E⁷/F[#] E⁷/G[#]

Tab 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0

Tab 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 7-10 0 0 0

Tab 4 7 4 2 5 4 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 4

D7 F9 A6 F#9 F#9 C9

The sheet music is arranged in four systems. Each system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff for the melody, a bass clef staff for the bass line, and a guitar tablature staff. The first two systems are in the key of D major (one sharp). The third system is in the key of E major (two sharps). The fourth system is in the key of D major (one sharp). The tablature includes various techniques such as triplets, bends, and slides. The page number '4' is visible in the bottom right corner of the music area.

B^9 E^7 F^7 E^7 B^b7 A A^b F^7 F^9 F^9_{sus}

The musical score is written for guitar. It features a melody in the treble clef, a bass line in the bass clef, and guitar tablature below. The score includes various chords and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The first system shows the melody starting with a quarter note G#4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The bass line starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note F#2, a whole note E2, and a whole note D2. The guitar tablature shows the following fret numbers: 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 3, 1.

The second system shows the melody starting with a quarter note E5, followed by a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bass line starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note F#2, a whole note E2, and a whole note D2. The guitar tablature shows the following fret numbers: 4, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1.

The third system shows the melody starting with a quarter note G#4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The bass line starts with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note F#2, a whole note E2, and a whole note D2. The guitar tablature shows the following fret numbers: 2, 4, 5, 6, 2, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 5, 4, 1, 5, 1, 1, 6.

Bb $Eb7$ Bb $BbMAJ7$ $Bb7$

Tab 1 1 4 6 4 6 1 3 1 3 1 3 1

Tab 4 6 10 6 6 8 11 15 11 1 3 3 3 1 1 4 10 6 1

Tab 5 8 5 8 6 5 8 5 8 6 5 6 5 6 5 8 5 8

Serban Nichifor:TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH - Page 7

E $\flat$ 7
G $\flat$ 9
B $\flat$ $\flat$ /F
G $\flat$
G $\flat$ 7/D G $\flat$ 7/D $\flat$

The musical score is written for guitar. It consists of four measures, each with a specific chord indicated above the staff: E $\flat$ 7, G $\flat$ 9, B $\flat$ $\flat$ /F, and G $\flat$. The score is divided into two systems of two measures each. The first system includes a melody in the treble clef, a bass line in the bass clef, and guitar tablature below. The second system includes a melody in the treble clef, a bass line in the bass clef, and guitar tablature below. The tablature includes various fret numbers and techniques like bends and triplets.

C⁹ F⁷ G^b7 F⁷ B⁷ B^b B^b6 F[#]7 F[#]9 F[#]9sus

33a

33a

Tab

33a

Tab

33a

33a

Tab

33a

B B^b B B^b E⁷ E^b E⁷ E^b B BMA⁷ B⁷ G⁹ F^{#9} F⁹

37a

37a

Tab

37a

Tab

37a

Tab

37a

E E_m E_m/F[#] E_m/G C⁹ B B⁷ B⁷/C[#]B_m/D B/D[#]

Tab

0 0 2 0 0 2 3 2 4 4 2 4 2 5 4

0 2 3 3 2 2 4 4 4 4 0 2 4 5 2 4

0 4 2 4 2 0 2 3 3 2 6 4 6 4 2 4 5 6

E7 Em7 Em6 G9 Bb/F# Bb/F# Bb/G G#9 G9 G#9 D9

Tab 0 2 2 0 0 0 3 2 4 2 4 3 3 5

Tab 4 3 2 0 0 0 3 2 2 3 4 2 3 4 5 3 3 5

Tab 2 6 4 6 4 0 3 0 3 4 6 2 3 4 3 4 10

C#9 F#7 F7 F#7 F#9 B E7 B Bb/F# G7 G#7

The score is written for guitar in the key of D major (one sharp, F#). It consists of a melody line in the treble clef and an accompaniment line in the bass clef. The guitar tablature is provided below the bass staff, showing fret numbers for each note. The piece is titled "TO MY BEST FRIENDS SUE, SALLIE AND RICH" by Serban Nichifor.

A D7 A AMA7 A7

53a

53a

Tab

53a

Tab

53a

Tab

53a

Tab

53a

D7

F7

A^b/E

F#9

61a

Tab

61a

Tab

61a

61a

Tab

61a

Tab

B^9 E^7 A D^7 A A^7

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a melody line, a guitar tab, and a bass line. The score is divided into four measures, each with a specific chord indicated above the staff: B^9 , E^7 , A , D^7 , A , and A^7 . The melody line features various musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and slurs. The guitar tab includes fret numbers and a '68a' label. The bass line includes a triplet and a '68a' label.

D7

F7

A^b/E

F#9

69

69a

Tab

69a

Tab

69a

69a

Tab

69a

B^9 E^7 A D^7 A A^7

Tab 1 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 4 5 0 2 0 2 0

Tab 4 3 2 4-10 7-4 7-10 7 0 2 1 0 2 2 0 2 2 0

Tab 6 9 6 9 7 10 8 7 5 4 5 4 0 4 5 5 5

AmA5 A

77a

Tab 0 2 0

77a

Tab 0 2 2 0

77a

77a

77a

Tab 4 5

77a

SERBAN NICHIFOR

TRANSYLVANIAN BLUEGRASS

for

Violin and String Orchestra

Dedicated to Diana Jipa

- 1.) Intrada**
- 2.) Hora**
- 3.) Batraneasca**
- 4.) Csardas**
- 5.) Landler**
- 6.) Interludio**
- 7.) Perpetuum Mobile**

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IPI Name No. 46376567

IPI Base No. I-000391194-0

Deciso

1.) Intrada

Serban NICHIFOR

Violino Solo

$\text{♩} = 60$
ff

7

3

12

$\text{♩} = 40$ 5 $\text{♩} = 40$

attacca subito

May 25, 2013

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4).

Vn Solo: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Tempo marking: $\text{♩} = 165$. Dynamics: *f* SOLO. The melody is a rapid, ascending and descending scale-like figure with many accidentals.

Vni I-II: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *mf*. The part consists of sustained chords and single notes.

Vle: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *mf*. The part consists of sustained chords and single notes.

Vlc-Cb: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *mf*. The part consists of sustained chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8).

Vn Solo: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody continues with a similar rapid, ascending and descending scale-like figure. A finger number '5' is written above the first measure.

Vni I-II: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The part continues with sustained chords and single notes.

Vle: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The part continues with sustained chords and single notes.

Vlc-Cb: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The part continues with sustained chords and single notes.

8

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

This system contains measures 8, 9, and 10. The Violin Solo part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills in measures 9 and 10. The Violini I-II and Viola parts provide harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. The Violoncello and Contrabass part has a more active, eighth-note pattern in measure 8, which then settles into a simpler accompaniment.

11

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

This system contains measures 11, 12, and 13. The Violin Solo part continues its melodic development with similar rhythmic patterns and trills. The Violini I-II and Viola parts maintain their harmonic roles with sustained chords. The Violoncello and Contrabass part continues its accompaniment, featuring a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

14

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 14-17: The Vn Solo part begins with a melodic line in treble clef, featuring slurs and a trill. The Vni I-II part provides harmonic support with chords. The Vle part has a similar harmonic role. The Vlc-Cb part has a bass line with slurs.

18

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 18-21: The Vn Solo part continues with a melodic line. The Vni I-II part has a more active role with moving lines. The Vle part continues with harmonic support. The Vlc-Cb part has a bass line with slurs.

21

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

f

f

27

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 27-30: Vn Solo (Violin Solo) features a melodic line with trills and slurs. Vni I-II (Violin I and II) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Vle (Viola) plays a harmonic line with chords. Vlc-Cb (Violoncello and Contrabasso) plays a bass line with eighth notes.

31

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 31-34: Vn Solo continues the melodic line with trills and slurs. Vni I-II continues the harmonic accompaniment. Vle continues the harmonic line with chords. Vlc-Cb continues the bass line with eighth notes.

35

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

39

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

44

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

48

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

$\text{♩} = 60$

poco rall.

fz

May 25, 2013

fz

attacca subito

Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

f SOLO

mf

mf

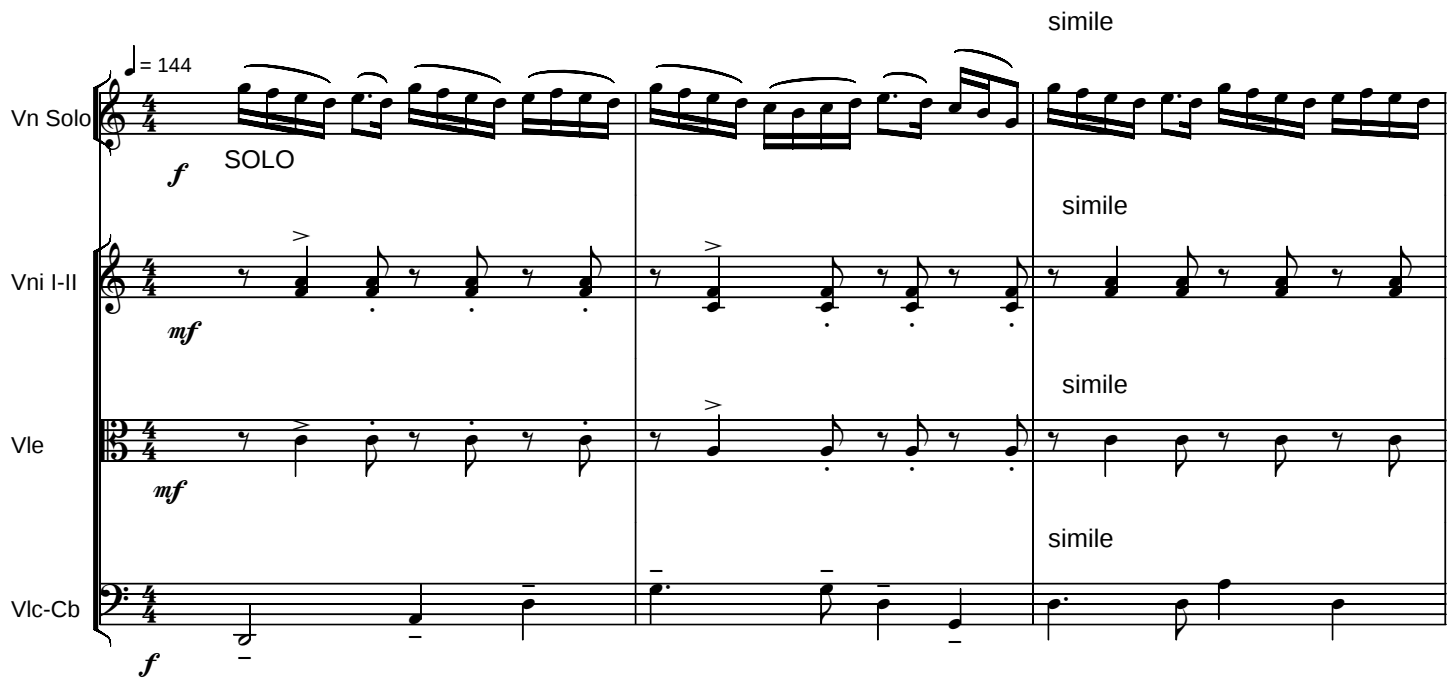
f

simile

simile

simile

simile



Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb



8

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 8-11 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with eighth notes and triplets. The Vni I-II and Vle parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The Vlc-Cb part has a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

12

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 12-14 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part continues the melodic line. The Vni I-II and Vle parts continue the rhythmic accompaniment. The Vlc-Cb part continues the bass line.

15

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 15-18. Vn Solo: Melodic line with triplets and accents. Vni I-II: Chordal accompaniment. Vle: Bass line with eighth notes. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with quarter notes.

19

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 19-22. Vn Solo: Melodic line with triplets and accents. Vni I-II: Chordal accompaniment. Vle: Bass line with eighth notes. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with quarter notes.

23

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 23-26: Vn Solo plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Vni I-II, Vle, and Vlc-Cb provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

27

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 27-30: Vn Solo continues the melodic line with some grace notes. Vni I-II, Vle, and Vlc-Cb continue their harmonic support.

Piu Mosso

31 $\text{♩} = 150$

Vn Solo

simile

Vni I-II

f

simile

Vle

f

simile

Vlc-Cb

simile

34

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

38

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

42

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

simile

simile

simile

45

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 45-48. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II: Chords with accents. Vle: Chords with accents. Vlc-Cb: Chords with accents.

49

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 49-52. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II: Chords with accents and a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Vle: Chords with accents and a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Vlc-Cb: Chords with accents and a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic.

53

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

57

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$

f *ff* *fff*

61 $\text{♩} = 180$ Presto Possibile

Vn Solo *mf* simile

Vni I-II *p* simile

Vle *p* simile

Vlc-Cb *mf* simile

64

Vn Solo *mf*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mf*

67

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

f

mp

mf

71

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

74

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

78

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

mf

mf

ff

82

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

poco a poco rall.

86

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fff

f

f

ff

90 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 80$

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

93 $\text{♩} = 40$

Vn Solo

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

May 25, 2013 attacca subito

4.) Csárdás

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70 Lassu

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

16

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

19

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

7

3

22

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

f

3

7

7

25

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

mf

3

27

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

28

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

ff

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

32

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

rall.

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

fff *mp* *fff*

fff *mp* *fff*

fff *mp* *fff*

35

Vn Solo *f*

Vn *mf*

VI *mf*

Vlc-Cb *f*

Measures 35-37. Vn Solo (Violin Solo) plays a melodic line starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, and then descending. It includes accents and slurs. Vn (Violin) and VI (Viola) play chords, mostly triads and dyads. Vlc-Cb (Violoncello/Contrabasso) plays a bass line with eighth notes and accents.

38

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 38-40. Vn Solo continues its melodic line with slurs. Vn and VI continue with their chordal accompaniment. Vlc-Cb continues with its bass line, featuring accents on the eighth notes.

40

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

43

$\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

46

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 46-48. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Chords. VI: Chords. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with accents.

49

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Measures 49-51. Vn Solo: Melodic line with slurs and accents. Vn: Chords. VI: Chords. Vlc-Cb: Bass line with accents.

52 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

mp *f* *mf*

55

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

58

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

Piu Mosso -
sempre acc.

Sub. Lento
e Rubato

61

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

$\text{♩} = 140$

$\text{♩} = 150$

$\text{♩} = 80$

ff

6 5 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

Vn Solo *rall.* *fff*

Vn

VI

Vlc-Cb

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff, labeled 'Vn Solo', begins with a tempo of 70 bpm and a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking. It features a series of sixteenth-note runs, with a 'fff' (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The tempo changes to 60 bpm, then 50 bpm, and finally 40 bpm. The second staff, labeled 'Vn', provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The third staff, labeled 'VI', and the fourth staff, labeled 'Vlc-Cb', also provide harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

5-IX-2014

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score is for a piece titled "5.) Ländler" by Serban Nichifor, marked "Tempo di Ländler". It consists of two systems of four staves each. The staves are labeled Vn Solo, Vn, VI, and Vc-Cb. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The first system includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) for Vn Solo, Vn, and Vc-Cb, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for VI. The second system continues the piece without dynamic markings. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with grace notes and a fermata. The Vn and VI parts provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns. The Vc-Cb part plays a steady bass line.

11

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

Measures 11-13 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Vn part has a similar line with rests. The VI part has a bass line with slurs. The Vc-Cb part has a simple bass line with slurs.

14

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

Measures 14-17 of the musical score. The Vn Solo part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Vn part has a similar line with rests. The VI part has a bass line with slurs. The Vc-Cb part has a simple bass line with slurs.

18)

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

22)

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

26

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

30

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

33

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

35

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

f

mf

39

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

44

Vn Solo

Vn

VI

Vc-Cb

ff

ff

ff

ff

7-IX-2014

Deciso

6.) Interludio

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 60$ Violino Solo

ff

5

10

$\text{♩} = 40$ 5 $\text{♩} = 40$

13 $\text{♩} = 30$ *fz*

attacca subito

May 25, 2013

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

Vn Sol SOLO *ff*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *ff*

6

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fz

mf

mf

f

9

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

fz

f

f

12

Vn Sol *mf*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mf*

15

Vn Sol *f*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *f*

18

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

ff

mf

ff

mp

ff

mf

21

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

24

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 24-26: Vn Sol (Violoncello Solo) features a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II (Violini I-II) and Vle (Viola) play chords and eighth notes. Vlc-Cb (Violoncello Contrabbasso) plays a simple bass line.

27

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 27-29: Vn Sol continues the melodic line. Vni I-II and Vle have rests in measures 28 and 29. Vlc-Cb continues the bass line.

30

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 30-32 of the musical score. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Sol) part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Violone (Vle) parts provide harmonic support with sustained chords and accents. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part has a bass line with slurs and accents.

33

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 33-36 of the musical score. The Violoncello Solo (Vn Sol) part continues with a melodic line featuring slurs and accents. The Violini I-II (Vni I-II) and Violone (Vle) parts maintain harmonic support with sustained chords and accents. The Violoncello Contrabasso (Vlc-Cb) part continues with a bass line featuring slurs and accents.

36

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

39

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

42

Vn Sol *fz* *f* *mp*

Vni I-II *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc-Cb *mp*

45

Vn Sol *mf* *f*

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

48

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

f

ff

52

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Vn Sol
 Vni I-II
 Vle
 Vlc-Cb

54
 57

mf
mf

Musical score for strings, measures 54-56 and 57-59. The score is written for Violin Solo (Vn Sol), Violin I-II (Vni I-II), Viola (Vle), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vlc-Cb). Measures 54-56 show a complex rhythmic pattern in the Vn Sol part, with Vni I-II and Vle providing harmonic support. Measures 57-59 continue the pattern, with Vn Sol playing a more active role. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated in measures 55 and 58.

60

Vn Sol *mf*

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

63

Vn Sol *f* *ff*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb *ff* *ff*

67

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

69

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

71

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 71-72. Vn Sol (Violoncello Solo) plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. Vni I-II (Violini I-II) play a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents. Vle (Viola) and Vlc-Cb (Violoncello) play a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.

73

Vn Sol

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb

Measures 73-75. Vn Sol (Violoncello Solo) plays a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *fz*. Vni I-II (Violini I-II) play a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents. Vle (Viola) and Vlc-Cb (Violoncello) play a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.

76

Vn Sol *f* *mf*

Vni I-II

Vle

Vlc-Cb *mf*

79

Vn Sol *f*

Vni I-II *f*

Vle *f*

Vlc-Cb

81

Vn Sol *fff*

Vni I-II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vlc-Cb *ff*

6

6

6

$\text{♩} = 60$

$\text{♩} = 30$

fz

fz

fz

May 25, 2013

Deciso

1.) Intrada

Serban NICHIFOR

Violino Solo

$\text{♩} = 60$

ff

attacca subito

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$

f SOLO

24

ff

27

31

35

39

44

48

poco rall.

fz

$\text{♩} = 60$

Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

simile

$\text{♩} = 144$

f SOLO

4

8

12

15

19

23

27

Piu Mosso

$\text{♩} = 150$

31

34

38

42

45

49

53

57

61

64

67

71

74

78

82

86

90

rall.

ff

fff

mf

simile

f

ff

fff

poco a poco rall.

J = 120 *J* = 70

Presto Possibile

J = 180

J = 150 *J* = 140 *J* = 100 *J* = 40

J = 80

Deciso

4.) Csárdás

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 70$ Lassu

f

7

13

17

20

24

25

27

29

31

$\text{♩} = 64$ $\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 110$ Friss - Allegro Moderato

rall.

34

37

f

40

43 $\text{♩} = 120$ Piu Mosso

47

50 $\text{♩} = 130$ Piu Mosso

53

56

58 Piu Mosso - sempre acc. Sub. Lento e Rubato

61 $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff*

65 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$ *rall.* *fff* $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

5.) Ländler

Musical score for "5.) Ländler". The piece is in 2/4 time, key of D major (one sharp). It begins with a 2-measure rest followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and slurs. Measure numbers 7, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 33, 36, and 41 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 41.

Deciso

$\text{♩} = 60$

Violino Solo

6.) Interludio

Musical score for "6.) Interludio". The piece is in 6/8 time, key of D major. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 60$. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 5 and 10 are indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 10, followed by the instruction "attacca subito".

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

SOLO *ff*

3

6

9

12

15

18

21

24

27

30

33

36

39

42

fz

f

mf

ff

fz

f

mp

45 *mf* *f*

48

52

54

57

60 *mf*

63 *f* *ff*

67

69

71

73 *fz* *fz*

76 *f* *mf*

79

81 *fff* *J* = 60 *J* = 30

Violini Ripieni

1.) TACET

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$
mf

7

11

15

19

23

f

27

32

36



Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

simile

$\text{♩} = 144$ *mf*

8

15

21

27 $\text{♩} = 150$ *f*

33 simile

47 *ff*

55 $\text{♩} = 120 = 70 \text{ } \text{♩} = 180$

f *ff* *fff* *p*

62 simile *mp*

mp

69 *mp*

mp

76 *mf*

mf

82

88 $\text{♩} = 150 \text{ } \text{♩} = 140 \text{ } \text{♩} = 100 \text{ } \text{♩} = 80$

f

Deciso

4.) Csardas

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

9

19

26

31

♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110

fff *mp* *fff*

35

mf

40

♩ = 120

mp *f* *mf*

45

50

♩ = 130

mp *f* *mf*

54

59

♩ = 140

63

♩ = 150 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

The musical score for Violin (Vn) is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 44 measures, divided into 11 systems of four measures each. The score includes various dynamics: *f* (forte) at measures 1, 35, and 44; *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 4, 36, and 39; and *ff* (fortissimo) at measure 44. The piece features several repeat signs and first/second endings. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often with slurs and accents. The key signature changes from G major to G minor (two flats) at measure 22 and back to G major at measure 35.

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

The musical score is written for a single staff in treble clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 180$ and a dynamic of *f*. The piece is a continuous, high-energy sequence of chords and melodic fragments. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 14, 25, 32, 44, 54, 64, 71, and 79 indicated at the start of their respective lines. Dynamics vary throughout, including *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *ff*, and *fz*. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a fermata and a dynamic of *fz*. A tempo change to $\text{♩} = 60$ is indicated at measure 79.

Measure numbers: 6, 14, 25, 32, 44, 54, 64, 71, 79.

Dynamics: *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *ff*, *fz*.

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 180$, $\text{♩} = 60$.

Viola

1.) TACET

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$

mf

7

10

14

18

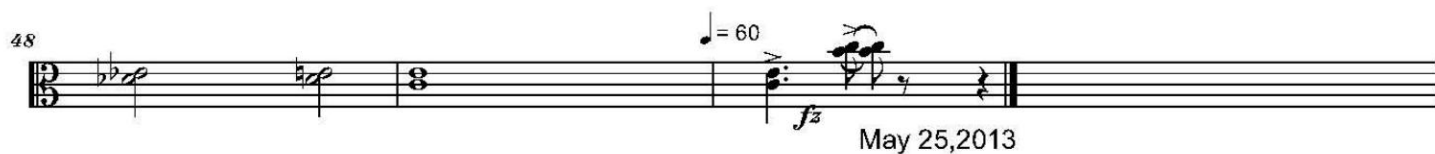
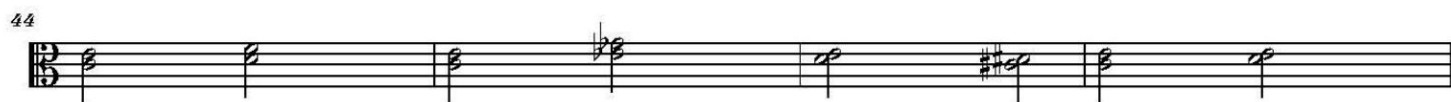
22

f

26

31

35



Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ *mf* simile

8

15

22

29 $\text{♩} = 150$ *f* simile

40 simile

50 *ff* *f*

59 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 180$

ff *fff* *p* simile

65

mp *mp*

72

mp *mp*

79

mf *mf*

86 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$

f

93 $\text{♩} = 40$

f *f* *f*

4.) Csardas

Deciso

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

11

22 *f* *mf*

28 ♩ = 64 ♩ = 54

33 ♩ = 110 *fff* *mp* *fff* *mf*

38

43 ♩ = 120 *mp* *f* *mf*

48 ♩ = 130 *mp* *f*

53 *mf*

59 ♩ = 140

63 ♩ = 150 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

7

12

16

20

25

30

33

36

41

f *mf* *ff*

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

♩ = 180

f

6 *mf* *f* *mp*

14 *f* *ff* *mp*

26

37 *mp*

48 *f* *mf*

59 *f*

68

73 *f* *ff*

82 ♩ = 60-30 *fz*

Cello (& Cb.)

1.) TACET

Allegro Vivo

2.) Hora

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 165$

mf

6

10

13

16

20

23

26

30

The musical score is written for Cello and Contrabass in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro Vivo' and a metronome indication of 165 beats per minute. The first section, '1.) TACET', is indicated by a large horizontal oval spanning the first five measures. The second section, '2.) Hora', starts at measure 6 and continues to measure 30. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'f'. Measure numbers 6, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 26, and 30 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves.



Allegro

3.) Batraneasca

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 144$ simile

f

13

25 $\text{♩} = 150$ simile

36 simile

48 *fff* *f* *ff*

60 $\text{♩} = 120$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 180$ *fff* *mf* simile *mf* *mf*

70 *ff*

83 $\text{♩} = 150$ $\text{♩} = 140$ $\text{♩} = 100$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 40$ *ff*

attacca subito

The musical score is written for Cello (& Cb) 3. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro' and a metronome marking of 144 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 13, 25, 36, 48, 60, 70, and 83 indicated. Dynamics include forte (f), fortissimo (ff), fortississimo (fff), mezzo-forte (mf), and piano (p). There are several 'simile' markings, indicating a continuation of the previous style. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A final section starting at measure 83 includes a series of tempo markings: 150, 140, 100, 80, and 40 quarter notes per minute, followed by a 'piano' marking and a final 'attacca subito' instruction.

Deciso

4.) Csardas

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 70

ff *mf*

11

23 *ff*

32 ♩ = 64 ♩ = 54 ♩ = 110 *fff* *mp* *fff* *f*

37 ♩ = 120 *mp* *f* *f*

46 ♩ = 130 *mp* *f* *f*

55 ♩ = 140 ♩ = 150

64 ♩ = 80 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 60 ♩ = 50 ♩ = 40

5-IX-2014

5.) Ländler

Tempo di Ländler

Serban Nichifor

7

12

16

20

25

30

33

36

41

f

mf

ff

7-IX-2014

6.) TACET

Presto possibile

7.) Perpetuum Mobile

Serban NICHIFOR

$\text{♩} = 180$

11

23

33

41

61

72

$\text{♩} = 60 = 30$

May 25, 2013

A Tribute in Honor of ARIEL SHARON

Maestoso

Serban Nichifor

Trumpets in C

♩ = 60

ff x 2 - with Strings

Organ

f x 2 - with Strings

Piano

ff x 2 - with Strings

Trumpets in C

Organ

Piano

Trumpets in C

Organ

Piano

fff

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Trumpets in C', is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a forte (*fff*) dynamic marking. The middle staff, labeled 'Organ', is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords. The bottom staff, labeled 'Piano', is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 in the middle of the system.

Trumpets in C

Organ

Piano

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Trumpets in C', is in treble clef and contains a melodic line. The middle staff, labeled 'Organ', is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords. The bottom staff, labeled 'Piano', is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords. The time signature is 3/4.

Trumpets in C

allargando

Organ

Piano

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 30$

fff

fff

fff

Bucharest,
January 11, 2014

14

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

2+3

1

2+3

1

2+3

1

2+3

20

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

1 Solo

p

mp

26

Picc

2Fl

Ob

1 Solo

3Cl

1 Tutti

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

1

2

1

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

f

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 26 through 31. Measure 26 features a Piccolo entry with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 27-28 show a woodwind section (Flutes, Oboe, Clarinets) with a melodic line, while the Bassoon and Saxophone sections provide harmonic support. Measure 29 introduces a Trumpet entry with a melodic line, followed by a Trombone entry in measure 30. The Snare Drum and Bass Drum parts provide a rhythmic foundation throughout. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) in measures 29 and 30.

39

Picc

2Fl

Ob

3Cl

2Bs

3Sax

4Hr

2Trbe

2Flg

3Tbn

Bflg

Ef

2Tb

SD

BD

ff

Bucharest, 17 March 2014

CATHEDRAL NATURE

for 5 Electronic Organs

- Visual Music

Lontano, Dolce e Rubato
(free synchronization)
1 Half Note = cca 40-60

composed with Noatikl software -

Serban NICHIFOR

4' 8'

4' 8'

4' 8'

4' 8'

8'

8' 16'

p

POCO A POCO CRESCENDO

17

34)

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

51)

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

f

ff

f

Ad libitum VI-

67)

mf f mp

mf f mp

mf f mp

mf f mp

mf f mp

mf f mp

82)

-DE POCO A POCO DIMINUENDO
Ad libitum

mf f f

mf f f

mf f f

mf f f

mf f f

mf f f

97

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

113

$\text{♩} = 54$ $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 44$ $\text{♩} = 40$

rall. *pp*

rall. *pp*

rall.

Good Friday, April 18, 2014

SERBAN NICHIFOR

12 KOAN MEDITATIONS

(7-VI-2005, rev. 16-IV-2014)

Dedicated to my best Friends: Rich and Sue McClellan

Ambiental Music created with
SSEYO Koan Pro software

VN	Patch	MC	VT	Mu	Pit	PR	PL	PLR	PR%	PG	PGR	Volume Step Change
1	SQ Ratt 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
2	SQ RA 81	0	0	✓	44	24						
3	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
4	Kalimbe 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
5	KALIME 109	0	0	✓	58	24						
6	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
7	Creepy 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
8	Creepy 36	0	0	✓	12	24						
9	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
10	Marimb 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
11	MARIME 13	0	0	✓	55	24						
12	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
13	GM PRI 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
14	GM PRI D51	10	0	✓	54	24						
15	GM PRI D38	10	0	✓	54	24						
16	GM PRI D40	10	0	✓	54	24						
17	GM PRI D36	10	0	✓	54	24						
18	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
19	Dash M 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes
20	DASH M 13	0	0	✓	55	24						
21	End Vo 098-FX 2 (soundtrack)	0	0	m	33	24	4	12	0	1	5	Yes

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IPI Code: I-000391194-0

IPI Name No: 46376567

- 01.) *Incertitude* - p. 3**
- 02.) *Activity* - p. 41**
- 03.) *Exodus* - p. 92**
- 04.) *Night* - p. 144**
- 05.) *Canto* - p. 194**
- 06.) *Dream* - p. 222**
- 07.) *Morse* - p. 257**
- 08.) *Conspiracy* - p. 285**
- 09.) *Joy* - p. 319**
- 10.) *Dance* - p. 371**
- 11.) *Prayer* - p. 435**
- 12.) *Waiting* - p. 461**

1.) Incertitude

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$ Midi 47

Midi 93

Midi 29

Midi 47

Midi 79

Midi 05

Midi 05

3

5

System 5 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and is empty. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef and is empty.

7

System 7 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and is empty. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

9

System 9 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and is mostly empty. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a few notes at the end of the system.

11

System 11 of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and is mostly empty. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous stream of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a few notes at the end of the system.

13)

15)

17)



This system contains measures 17 and 18. It features a grand staff with two bass staves and two treble staves. The top bass staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The middle bass staff has a similar melodic line. The first treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second treble staff is empty. The bottom bass staff has a simple bass line with eighth notes.

19)



This system contains measures 19 and 20. It features a grand staff with two bass staves and two treble staves. The top bass staff continues the melodic line from the previous system. The middle bass staff also continues its melodic line. The first treble staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The second treble staff is empty. The bottom bass staff continues its simple bass line.

21,

Musical score for measures 21-22. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) is empty.

23,

Musical score for measures 23-24. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

25,

27,

29,

31,

33

System 33: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty.

35

System 35: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty.

37)

Musical score for measures 37-38. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole rest. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest.

39

Musical score for measures 39-40. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole rest. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest.

41,

This system contains six staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a long, sustained note with a slur. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

43,

This system contains six staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a long, sustained note with a slur. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

45)

This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a whole rest. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff is in treble clef and contains a single half note. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

47)

This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a whole rest. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff is in treble clef and contains a single half note. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

49

System 49: This system contains six staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and is empty. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and is empty.

51

System 51: This system contains six staves, continuing the musical piece from system 49. The top staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) remains empty. The third staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with eighth notes.

53

System 53: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes appearing in the second measure. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) is mostly empty.

55

System 55: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line from the previous system. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.

57

System 57: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) is mostly empty.

59

System 59: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) is mostly empty.

61

System 61: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty.

63

System 63: This system contains six staves, continuing the musical piece. The top staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line from the previous system. The second staff (treble clef) remains empty. The third staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests.

65

System 65: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line with eighth notes.

67

System 67: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line from system 65. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the sixteenth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the bass line. A long horizontal line with a slur is drawn across the fourth staff, spanning both measures.

69

Measures 69-70. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line with eighth notes.

71

Measures 71-73. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line with eighth notes.

74

76

78

Measures 78-79. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

80

Measures 80-81. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

82

Measures 82-83. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line with eighth notes. A long horizontal line spans across the fourth staff from measure 83 to the end of the system.

84

Measures 84-85. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a simple bass line with eighth notes. A long horizontal line spans across the fourth staff from measure 84 to the end of the system.

86

Measures 86-87. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

88

Measures 88-89. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

90

Measures 90-91. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble with a key signature change to one flat, and the sixth in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

92

Measures 92-93. The score consists of six staves, continuing the arrangement from the previous system. It maintains the same instrumental layout and complex rhythmic notation.

94

95

96

97

98

Musical score for measures 98-99. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in bass, and the sixth in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplets. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

100

Musical score for measures 100-101. The score consists of six staves, continuing the arrangement from the previous system. The notation is consistent, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and a key signature of one flat.

102

This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef and features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a simple melody with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in bass clef and has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with frequent rests. The fourth staff is in treble clef and consists of a continuous sixteenth-note run. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a single note in the treble clef and a whole rest in the bass clef. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

104

This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef and features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a simple melody with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in bass clef and has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with frequent rests. The fourth staff is in treble clef and consists of a continuous sixteenth-note run. The fifth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a single note in the treble clef and a whole rest in the bass clef. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

106

Musical score for measures 106-107. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble with a key signature change to one flat, and the sixth in bass. The music features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

108

Musical score for measures 108-109. The score consists of six staves, continuing from the previous system. The staves are in the same clefs and key signature as the previous system. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and rests.

110

Musical score for measures 110-111. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble with a capo, the sixth in bass, and the seventh in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

112

Musical score for measures 112-113. The score consists of seven staves, continuing the arrangement from the previous system. It maintains the same instrumentation and complex rhythmic language, with dense beamed passages and rests.

114

Musical score for measures 114-115. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

116

Musical score for measures 116-117. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

118

Musical score for measures 118-119. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in bass, and the sixth in bass. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

120

Musical score for measures 120-121. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in bass, and the sixth in bass. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

122

Musical score for measures 122-123. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble with a key signature change to one flat, and the sixth in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.

124

Musical score for measures 124-125. The score consists of six staves, continuing the instrumentation from the previous system. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.

126

Musical score for measures 126-127. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble, and the sixth in bass. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A double bar line is present between measures 126 and 127.

128

Musical score for measures 128-129. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble, and the sixth in bass. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A double bar line is present between measures 128 and 129.

130

Musical score for measures 130-131. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

132

Musical score for measures 132-133. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

134

Musical score for measures 134-135. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

136

Musical score for measures 136-137. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

138

Musical score for measures 138-139. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in bass, and the sixth in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

140

Musical score for measures 140-141. The score consists of six staves, continuing from the previous system. The notation is similar, with complex rhythmic patterns and rests. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat).

142

Musical score for measures 142-143. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is in bass clef, the second in treble, the third in bass, the fourth in treble, the fifth in treble with a key signature change to one flat, and the sixth in bass. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplets. Measure 142 ends with a double bar line.

144

Musical score for measures 144-145. The score consists of six staves, continuing from the previous system. The notation is similar to the previous system, with complex rhythmic patterns and beamed notes. Measure 144 ends with a double bar line.

146

Musical score for measures 146-147. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The third staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The fifth staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The sixth staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

148

Musical score for measures 148-149. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The third staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The fifth staff is a treble line with a single note per measure. The sixth staff is a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

150

A musical score for measures 150 and 151, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure (150) contains complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The second measure (151) continues the musical ideas, with some notes beamed together and rests. The staves are arranged in a system, with the first two staves on the left and the remaining four on the right. The notation is in black ink on a white background.

2.) Activity

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 88$ Midi 13

Midi 13

Midi 13

Midi 13

Midi 36

Midi 109

Midi 109

Midi 81

Midi 01

Midi 01

The musical score is written for 11 staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves are treble clefs and are mostly empty. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line of eighth notes. The sixth staff is a treble clef with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The seventh staff is a treble clef and is mostly empty. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a long sustained note. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The tenth staff is a bass clef and is mostly empty. The eleventh staff is a bass clef with a melodic line of eighth notes.

4/

This musical score system consists of 12 staves, organized into three groups of four. The first group (staves 1-4) is in treble clef, and the second group (staves 5-8) is in bass clef. The third group (staves 9-12) is also in bass clef. The score is divided into three measures. Measure 1: Staff 1 has a whole rest, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G4. Staff 2 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Staff 3 has a whole rest. Staff 4 has a whole rest. Measure 2: Staff 1 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Staff 2 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Staff 3 has a whole rest. Staff 4 has a whole rest. Measure 3: Staff 1 has a whole rest, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G4. Staff 2 has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Staff 3 has a whole rest. Staff 4 has a whole rest.

2

12

10

This musical score consists of 10 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The first system (measures 1-3) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. The second system (measures 4-6) continues this pattern with some slurs indicating phrasing. The third system (measures 7-9) features a prominent bass line with a series of eighth notes and a final measure (measure 10) that concludes the sequence with a specific melodic and harmonic structure.

13

This musical score consists of 13 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The first system (measures 1-3) shows a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with chords, and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 7-9) features more complex rhythmic patterns in the bass staff. The final two systems (measures 10-13) conclude the piece with sustained notes and a final melodic flourish.

16

This musical score page contains measures 16, 17, and 18. The notation is distributed across ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a measure rest in measure 16, followed by a melodic line in measure 17, and another measure rest in measure 18. The second staff (treble clef) features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs across measures 16-18. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) contain whole rests for measures 16-18. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs across measures 16-18. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs across measures 16-18. The seventh and eighth staves (bass clef) contain whole rests for measures 16-18. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs across measures 16-18. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs across measures 16-18.

19

This musical score page contains measures 19, 20, and 21. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 19, followed by rests in measures 20 and 21. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with ties across all three measures. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 19, followed by rests in measures 20 and 21. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with ties across all three measures. The seventh and eighth staves (treble clef) are empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 19, followed by rests in measures 20 and 21. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with ties across all three measures.

22

This musical score page contains measures 22, 23, and 24. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 22, followed by an eighth-note melody in measure 23, and a whole rest in measure 24. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes with chords. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained note with a slur. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs and ties.

25

This musical score page contains measures 25, 26, and 27. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The seventh and eighth staves (bass clef) are empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melody with eighth notes and rests.

28

The musical score for measures 28-30 is as follows:

- Measure 28:** Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2. Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2.
- Measure 29:** Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2. Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2.
- Measure 30:** Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2. Treble clef, quarter rest, eighth rest, eighth note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter note C5, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, eighth note G4, quarter note F#4, eighth note E4, quarter note D4. Bass clef, eighth note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, quarter note C3, eighth note B2, quarter note A2, eighth note G2, quarter note F#2, eighth note E2, quarter note D2.

31

The musical score for page 51, starting at measure 31, features a complex arrangement of 11 staves. The first staff, in treble clef with a one-flat key signature, presents a melodic line. The second staff, also in treble clef, provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves are left empty. The fifth staff, in bass clef, continues the melodic development. The sixth staff, in treble clef, adds another layer of rhythmic accompaniment. The seventh staff is empty. The eighth staff, in bass clef, further develops the melody. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh staves, all in bass clef, continue the melodic and rhythmic patterns, with the eleventh staff featuring a triplet of eighth notes.

34

This musical score page contains measures 34, 35, and 36. The notation is organized into two systems of five staves each. The first system (measures 34-35) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a piano staff with chords, and three empty staves. The second system (measure 36) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line, a piano staff with chords, and three empty staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

37

This musical score block contains measures 37, 38, and 39. It consists of ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff (treble clef) contains chords and rests. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs.

40

This musical score page contains measures 40, 41, and 42. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a measure rest in measure 40, followed by a melodic line in measure 41. The second staff (treble clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a long, sustained note with a triplet marking '3' above it. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

43

This musical score page contains measures 43, 44, and 45. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some beaming. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained note with a fermata. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some beaming.

46

This musical score page contains measures 46, 47, and 48. It features ten staves: five grand staves (treble and bass clef) and five single treble staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with some staves containing multiple measures of music.

49

3

52

This musical score page contains measures 52, 53, and 54. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. Measures 52 and 53 contain rests, while measure 54 begins with a half note G4. The second staff (treble clef) contains chords in measures 52 and 53, and a half note G4 in measure 54. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) contain whole rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G2 in measure 52, a half note G2 in measure 53, and a half note G2 in measure 54. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a half note G4 in measure 52, a half note G4 in measure 53, and a half note G4 in measure 54. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a half note G2 in measure 52, a half note G2 in measure 53, and a half note G2 in measure 54. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G2 in measure 52, a half note G2 in measure 53, and a half note G2 in measure 54. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G2 in measure 52, a half note G2 in measure 53, and a half note G2 in measure 54. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G2 in measure 52, a half note G2 in measure 53, and a half note G2 in measure 54.

55

This musical score page contains measures 55 through 57. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains the main melody. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and arpeggios. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with long notes and ties. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with long notes and ties. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth notes. The ninth and tenth staves (bass clef) contain a bass line with long notes and ties.

58

The musical score is written on 10 staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains measures 58 and 59, which are separated by a double bar line.

61

The musical score for page 61 consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The third staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a rest.

64

This musical score page contains measures 64, 65, and 66. The notation is arranged in a system of ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins measure 64 with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line in measures 65 and 66. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with beams, spanning all three measures. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) contain whole rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with slurs and ties across measures 64, 65, and 66. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, mirroring the fifth staff. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and ties.

67

This musical score page contains measures 67, 68, and 69. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some beaming. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some beaming. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and some beaming. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

70

This musical score page contains measures 70, 71, and 72. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 70, followed by a half note G4 and an eighth note G4 in measure 71, and a whole rest in measure 72. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) contain whole rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a complex accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains whole rests. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 72. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs.

73

This musical score page contains measures 73, 74, and 75. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The second staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 73, followed by rests in 74 and 75.

76

This musical score page contains measures 76, 77, and 78. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The seventh and eighth staves (treble clef) are empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The music is written in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

79

This musical score page contains measures 79, 80, and 81. It features ten staves: five grand staves (treble and bass clef) and five single staves (treble clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first staff (top) shows a melodic line in the treble clef. The second staff shows a rhythmic accompaniment in the treble clef. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff shows a melodic line in the bass clef. The sixth staff shows a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef. The seventh and eighth staves are empty. The ninth staff shows a melodic line in the bass clef. The tenth staff shows a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef.

82

This musical score page contains measures 82, 83, and 84. The notation is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a melodic line in measure 82, followed by two staves with chords in measures 83 and 84. The second system includes a bass staff with a melodic line in measure 82, followed by two staves with chords in measures 83 and 84. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

85

This musical score block contains measures 85, 86, and 87. It consists of ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins measure 85 with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth rest, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 86 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 87 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The second staff (treble clef) contains chords: a triad of G4, B4, and D5 in measure 85; a triad of A4, C5, and E5 in measure 86; and a triad of B4, D5, and F5 in measure 87. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G3 in measure 85, a half note F3 in measure 86, and a half note E3 in measure 87. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in measure 85; a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4 in measure 86; and a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4 in measure 87. The seventh staff is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G3 in measure 85, a half note F3 in measure 86, and a half note E3 in measure 87. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G3 in measure 85, a half note F3 in measure 86, and a half note E3 in measure 87. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a half note G3 in measure 85, a half note F3 in measure 86, and a half note E3 in measure 87.

88

This musical score page contains measures 88, 89, and 90. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 88, followed by rests in 89 and 90. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes with chords. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 88. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a dense rhythmic accompaniment of sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs.

91

This musical score page contains measures 91 through 93. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains the main melody, starting with a quarter rest in measure 91, followed by eighth and quarter notes in measure 92, and a more complex eighth-note pattern in measure 93. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (treble clef) is empty. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 93. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

94

This musical score page contains measures 94, 95, and 96. The notation is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The second system includes a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 94 features a vocal melody starting on a whole note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and arpeggiated figures. Measure 95 continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. Measure 96 concludes the sequence with a final vocal note and piano accompaniment.

97

This musical score page contains measures 97, 98, and 99. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur across measures 97 and 98. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs.

100

This musical score consists of 10 measures, numbered 100 to 102. The notation is arranged in a system of 10 staves, organized into five pairs. The first pair (staves 1-2) uses treble clefs; the first staff contains a melody with eighth-note runs, while the second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The second pair (staves 3-4) is empty. The third pair (staves 5-6) uses a bass clef; the fifth staff features a melodic line with slurs, and the sixth staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth pair (staves 7-8) is empty. The fifth pair (staves 9-10) uses a bass clef; the ninth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, and the tenth staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

103

This musical score block contains measures 103, 104, and 105. It is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into three measures, with each measure spanning four staves. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast or intricate piece of music.

This musical score page, numbered 106, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic phrase of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with another whole rest.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. It contains a series of chords, primarily triads, with some sixteenth-note movement.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef. It contains whole rests for the entire duration.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. It contains whole rests for the entire duration.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef. It features a melodic line with slurs and ties, consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. It contains a series of chords, primarily triads, with some sixteenth-note movement.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. It contains whole rests for the entire duration.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. It contains whole rests for the entire duration.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef. It features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef. It contains a series of chords, primarily dyads, with some sixteenth-note movement.

109

This musical score block contains measures 109, 110, and 111. It is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Measure 109 features a complex melodic line in the top staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bottom staves. Measure 110 continues the melodic development with some rests in the upper staves. Measure 111 shows a continuation of the rhythmic patterns in the lower staves and a final melodic phrase in the top staff.

112

This musical score consists of 11 measures, divided into three systems of three measures each. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 112:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (G4, A4, B4) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 113:** Treble clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (G4, A4, B4) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 114:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 115:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 116:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 117:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 118:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 119:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 120:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 121:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.
- Measure 122:** Treble clef, whole rest. Bass clef, eighth-note triplet (B4, C5, D5) beamed together, followed by a quarter rest.

115

This musical score page contains measures 115, 116, and 117. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a piano staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (staves 3-4) consists of two empty staves. The third system (staves 5-6) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line and a piano staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system (staves 7-8) consists of two empty staves. The fifth system (staves 9-10) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line and a piano staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

118

This musical score block contains measures 118, 119, and 120. It is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into three measures, each spanning four staves. The first measure (118) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second measure (119) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third measure (120) concludes the section with a final cadence. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests, indicating a fast tempo or a dense texture.

121

This musical score page contains measures 121, 122, and 123. The notation is organized into ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins measure 121 with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and rests. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The seventh and eighth staves (bass clef) are empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs. Measure 122 continues the melodic and harmonic patterns. Measure 123 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase in the first staff and a sustained chord in the seventh staff.

124

This musical score consists of 12 measures, divided into three measures per system. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 124:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note B-flat, and then a sixteenth-note triplet ascending from A-flat to B-flat. The bass line features a series of eighth-note chords: B-flat major, A-flat major, G major, F major, E-flat major, D major, C major, and B-flat major.
- Measure 125:** Treble clef. The melody continues with a sixteenth-note triplet descending from B-flat to A-flat, followed by a quarter note G. The bass line continues with eighth-note chords: B-flat major, A-flat major, G major, F major, E-flat major, D major, C major, and B-flat major.
- Measure 126:** Treble clef. The melody concludes with a sixteenth-note triplet descending from A-flat to G, followed by a quarter note F. The bass line continues with eighth-note chords: B-flat major, A-flat major, G major, F major, E-flat major, D major, C major, and B-flat major.

The score is written for a single melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values.

127

This musical score page contains measures 127, 128, and 129. The notation is arranged in a system of ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody for measure 127, which begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measures 128 and 129 continue the melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains accompaniment for measure 127, with chords and eighth notes. Measures 128 and 129 continue the accompaniment. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line for measure 127, with eighth notes and a slur. Measures 128 and 129 continue the bass line. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains accompaniment for measure 127, with chords and eighth notes. Measures 128 and 129 continue the accompaniment. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line for measure 127, with a half note and a slur. Measures 128 and 129 continue the bass line. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line for measure 127, with eighth notes and a slur. Measures 128 and 129 continue the bass line. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line for measure 127, with eighth notes and a slur. Measures 128 and 129 continue the bass line.

130

This musical score block contains measures 130, 131, and 132. It is written for a 12-staff ensemble, consisting of six treble clef staves and six bass clef staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Measure 130 features a melodic line in the top treble staff and a bass line in the fifth staff from the top. Measure 131 continues the melodic and bass lines with some harmonic changes. Measure 132 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase and a bass line. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

133

This musical score page contains measures 133, 134, and 135. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first staff of each system is a treble clef, and the others are bass clefs. Measure 133 features a complex melodic line in the first treble staff, with chords and arpeggios in the second and sixth staves. Measure 134 continues the melodic development in the first treble staff, with sustained chords in the second and sixth staves. Measure 135 shows a more active bass line in the fifth staff, with chords in the second and sixth staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and accidentals.

136

This musical score consists of 13 measures, divided into three systems of three measures each. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 136:**
 - Staff 1 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): A quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Bass): A whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): A whole rest.
 - Staff 7 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): A whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): A whole rest.
- Measure 137:**
 - Staff 1 (Treble): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 5 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 7 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
- Measure 138:**
 - Staff 1 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 5 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 7 (Treble): A whole rest.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): A quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4.

139

This musical score page contains measures 139, 140, and 141. The notation is organized into ten staves, with measures 139 and 140 spanning the first five staves and measures 140 and 141 spanning the last five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex musical composition.

142

This musical score page contains measures 142, 143, and 144. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef on the first staff and a bass clef on the second. The second system (staves 3-4) consists of two empty staves. The third system (staves 5-6) features a bass clef on the fifth staff and a treble clef on the sixth. The fourth system (staves 7-8) consists of two empty staves. The fifth system (staves 9-10) features a bass clef on the ninth staff and a treble clef on the tenth. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A key signature change to one flat is indicated in measure 143. Measure 144 concludes with a double bar line.

145

This musical score page contains measures 145, 146, and 147. The notation is arranged in ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 147. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and rests. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

148

This musical score page contains measures 148, 149, and 150. The notation is arranged in a system of ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The seventh and eighth staves (treble clef) are empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

151

This musical score block contains measures 151 through 154. It is written for a piano and features ten staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 151 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 5 (Bass):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 6 (Treble):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 7 (Treble):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 151 contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest.

Measures 152, 153, and 154 follow a similar pattern, with the first four staves (1-4) and the tenth staff (10) containing a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. The fifth staff (5) contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. The sixth staff (6) contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. The seventh staff (7) contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. The eighth staff (8) contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. The ninth staff (9) contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest.

3.) Exodus

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$ Midi 70

Midi 76

Midi 89

Midi 64

Midi 64

Midi 106

Midi 106

Midi 102

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, organized into three systems of four staves each. The notation includes a variety of musical elements:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in the first measure.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with some rests and a long, sustained note in the second measure.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Features a complex, fast-moving line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.
- Staff 6 (Treble Clef):** Is mostly empty, with only a few notes in the first measure.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Features a complex, fast-moving line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.
- Staff 11 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.
- Staff 12 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests.

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, organized into four systems of three staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1 (Top):** The first staff (treble clef) begins with a 7-measure rest. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 2:** The first staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 3:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 4:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 5:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 6:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 7:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 8:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 9:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 10:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 11:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.
- System 12:** The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) features a complex, multi-measure rest.

10

The musical score consists of 12 staves arranged in a system. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a measure rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second staff (treble clef) begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The third staff (treble clef) contains a whole note chord of G4, A4, and B4. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

13

This musical score is written for a 13-measure phrase. The notation is organized into three systems, each containing three staves. The first system (measures 1-3) features a treble clef on the top staff, a bass clef on the middle staff, and a double bass clef on the bottom staff. The top staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final half note. The middle staff contains a series of beamed eighth notes. The bottom staff contains a series of beamed eighth notes. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the melodic line in the top staff and the beamed eighth notes in the middle and bottom staves. The third system (measures 7-9) shows the melodic line in the top staff and the beamed eighth notes in the middle and bottom staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and beaming.

16

This musical score page contains measures 16, 17, and 18. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The first group (staves 1-3) consists of three treble clefs. The second group (staves 4-6) consists of three bass clefs. The third group (staves 7-9) consists of three treble clefs. The fourth group (staves 10-12) consists of three bass clefs. Measure 16 features a complex texture with various melodic lines and a large, multi-measure rest in the third staff of the first group. Measure 17 continues the melodic development with more active lines. Measure 18 concludes the section with sustained notes and melodic fragments. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

19

This musical score page contains measures 19, 20, and 21. It features ten staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the remaining seven are in bass clef. Measure 19 shows a piano introduction with a series of chords in the upper staves and a rhythmic pattern in the lower staves. Measure 20 continues this pattern with more complex chordal structures. Measure 21 concludes the sequence with a final chordal statement and a rhythmic flourish. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

22

This musical score page, numbered 22, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, starting with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, and a quarter note A4.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, starting with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, containing a complex, multi-measure rest spanning the first two measures.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, containing a whole rest.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals (sharps and flats).
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, containing a whole rest.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals.

25

This musical score page contains measures 25 through 27. It features a grand staff with multiple staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A prominent feature is a long, sustained note in the third staff from the top, which spans across measures 25 and 26. The bottom two staves show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

28

This musical score page contains measures 28, 29, and 30. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line in measure 28, followed by rests in 29 and 30.

31

This musical score page contains measures 31, 32, and 33. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The first group (staves 1-3) consists of three treble clef staves. The second group (staves 4-6) consists of three bass clef staves. The third group (staves 7-9) consists of three treble clef staves. The fourth group (staves 10-12) consists of three bass clef staves. Measure 31 features a variety of notes, rests, and a triplet in the third treble staff. Measure 32 continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 33 includes a triplet in the third treble staff and a triplet in the second bass staff. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with various accidentals and articulation marks.

34

This musical score page contains measures 34, 35, and 36. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (measures 34-36) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a second treble clef staff with a similar melodic line, a third treble clef staff with a sustained chord in measure 34 and a more active line in measures 35-36, a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a fifth treble clef staff with a melodic line. The second system (measures 34-36) includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a second treble clef staff with a sustained chord, a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern, a fourth treble clef staff with a melodic line, and a fifth treble clef staff with a sustained chord. The third system (measures 34-36) consists of a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a second treble clef staff with a sustained chord, a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern, a fourth treble clef staff with a melodic line, and a fifth treble clef staff with a sustained chord.

37

The musical score for measures 37-39 is as follows:

- Measure 37:** Mostly empty staves. The 2nd staff has a few notes. The 3rd staff has a double bar line.
- Measure 38:** Similar to measure 37, mostly empty staves.
- Measure 39:** More active music. The 4th staff has a melodic line. The 7th staff has a complex rhythmic pattern. The 10th staff has a bass line. A double bar line is at the end of measure 39.

40

This musical score page contains measures 40, 41, and 42. It features ten staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the remaining seven are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 40 shows various melodic lines and a complex bass line with many sixteenth notes. Measure 41 includes a large, multi-measure rest spanning measures 41 and 42 in the third staff. Measure 42 continues the melodic and bass line patterns. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

43

This musical score page contains measures 43, 44, and 45. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 43 and 44 show melodic lines in the upper staves, while measures 45 and 46 show a more complex, multi-measure rest in the third staff. The lower staves (bass clef) contain various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some staves have multi-measure rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout and a vertical bar line separating the measures.

46

This musical score page contains measures 46, 47, and 48. It features ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Measure 46 shows a complex arrangement of notes across the staves, with some notes beamed together. Measure 47 continues the musical progression, and measure 48 concludes the section with a final note and a fermata. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

49

The musical score for measures 49-51 is written on 12 staves. Measure 49 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The second staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The third staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The fifth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The sixth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The seventh staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The eighth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The ninth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The tenth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The eleventh staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The twelfth staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 50 continues the melodic development. Measure 51 features a prominent bass line with a series of eighth notes and a final cadence.

52

The musical score is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. The second measure continues the musical development. The third measure concludes the section with a final cadence. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

55

This musical score page contains measures 55 through 57. It features a grand staff with ten staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beamed sixteenth notes. A key signature change to one flat is indicated at the beginning of measure 56. The score is organized into three measures across the page.

58

This musical score page contains measures 58, 59, and 60. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first staff of each system is a treble clef, and the others are bass clefs. Measure 58 features a melodic line in the first treble staff and a complex bass line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 59 continues the melodic and bass patterns. Measure 60 shows a continuation of the bass line with some rests in the upper staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

61

This musical score page contains measures 61, 62, and 63. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (measures 61-63) features a vocal line in the top staff with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the second staff, and a cello/bass line in the third staff. The second system (measures 64-66) continues the vocal and piano parts, with the cello/bass line providing a steady accompaniment. The third system (measures 67-69) shows the vocal line concluding with a final note, while the piano and cello/bass parts continue with their respective patterns. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

64

This musical score page contains measures 64, 65, and 66. It features 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 65. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 66. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

67

The musical score for measures 67-69 is as follows:

- Measure 67:** Features active notation on all 12 staves. The piano part (bottom staves) is particularly dense with sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measure 68:** Continues the active notation from measure 67 across all staves.
- Measure 69:** Shows a transition to a more static texture. Most staves contain whole rests, while some have sustained notes or single rhythmic figures.

70

The musical score for measures 70-72 is as follows:

- Measure 70:** Staff 1 has a whole rest. Staff 2 has a quarter rest. Staff 3 has a whole rest. Staff 4 has a quarter note G4. Staff 5 has a quarter note G4. Staff 6 has a quarter note G4. Staff 7 has a quarter note G4. Staff 8 has a quarter note G4. Staff 9 has a quarter note G4. Staff 10 has a quarter note G4. Staff 11 has a quarter note G4. Staff 12 has a quarter note G4.
- Measure 71:** Staff 1 has a quarter rest. Staff 2 has a quarter note G4. Staff 3 has a quarter rest. Staff 4 has a quarter note G4. Staff 5 has a quarter note G4. Staff 6 has a quarter note G4. Staff 7 has a quarter note G4. Staff 8 has a quarter note G4. Staff 9 has a quarter note G4. Staff 10 has a quarter note G4. Staff 11 has a quarter note G4. Staff 12 has a quarter note G4.
- Measure 72:** Staff 1 has a quarter rest. Staff 2 has a quarter note G4. Staff 3 has a quarter rest. Staff 4 has a quarter note G4. Staff 5 has a quarter note G4. Staff 6 has a quarter note G4. Staff 7 has a quarter note G4. Staff 8 has a quarter note G4. Staff 9 has a quarter note G4. Staff 10 has a quarter note G4. Staff 11 has a quarter note G4. Staff 12 has a quarter note G4.

73

This musical score page contains measures 73, 74, and 75. It features ten staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the third is a grand staff (treble and bass clef), and the remaining seven are bass clef. Measure 73 shows a melodic line in the top treble staff, a sustained chord in the grand staff, and a rhythmic pattern in the bottom bass staff. Measure 74 continues these patterns with some melodic movement. Measure 75 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase and a sustained chord. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

76

The musical score for measures 76-78 is written on 12 staves. Measure 76 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues this melody. The third staff features a complex harmonic structure with multiple voices. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a continuation of the bass line. The sixth staff shows a melodic line with slurs. The seventh staff is a continuation of the melodic line. The eighth staff features a bass line with slurs. The ninth staff has a complex harmonic structure. The tenth staff continues the harmonic structure. The eleventh staff has a bass line with slurs. The twelfth staff is a continuation of the bass line.

79

This musical score page contains measures 79, 80, and 81. It features a grand staff with ten staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beamed sixteenth notes. There are also some unusual symbols, including a large 'X' and a 'B' in the third staff of measure 79, and a large 'X' in the third staff of measure 80. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

82

This musical score page contains measures 82 through 84. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of three staves: the first two are treble clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#), and the third is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The middle section has two staves, both in bass clef. The bottom section also has two staves, both in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs. A large, horizontal oval shape is drawn across the first two staves of the top section, spanning measures 82 and 83. The page number '82' is located at the top left corner.

85

This musical score page contains measures 85, 86, and 87. The notation is organized into three systems, each with three staves. The first system (measures 85-87) features a treble staff with a whole rest in measure 85, a half note Bb in measure 86, and a half note G# in measure 87. The second staff of the first system has a whole rest in measure 85, a half note Bb in measure 86, and a half note G# in measure 87. The third staff of the first system has a whole rest in measure 85, a half note Bb in measure 86, and a half note G# in measure 87. The second system (measures 86-88) features a bass staff with a half note G# in measure 86, a half note F# in measure 87, and a half note E# in measure 88. The third staff of the second system has a whole rest in measure 86, a half note Bb in measure 87, and a half note G# in measure 88. The third system (measures 87-89) features a treble staff with a half note Bb in measure 87, a half note G# in measure 88, and a half note F# in measure 89. The second staff of the third system has a whole rest in measure 87, a half note Bb in measure 88, and a half note G# in measure 89. The third staff of the third system has a whole rest in measure 87, a half note Bb in measure 88, and a half note G# in measure 89.

88

The musical score for measures 88-90 is written on 12 staves. Measure 88 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Measure 89 continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 90 concludes the section with a final note and a rest. The score is organized into three measures, each spanning four staves.

91

The musical score for measures 91-93 is written on 11 staves. Measure 91 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The fifth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The sixth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The seventh staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The eighth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The ninth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The tenth staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The eleventh staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure 92 continues the melodic lines in the upper staves and the bass line. Measure 93 features a prominent sustained chord in the upper staves and a more active bass line.

94

The musical score for measures 94-96 is presented on 12 staves. Measure 94 begins with a series of sixteenth and thirty-second notes in the lower staves, creating a dense rhythmic texture. Measure 95 continues this pattern. Measure 96 is characterized by a large, multi-measure rest in the third staff, which spans the entire measure. The score is written in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

97

The musical score for measures 97-99 is written on 12 staves. Measure 97 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues this melody. The third staff shows a complex harmonic structure with multiple voices. The fourth staff features a bass clef and a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff continues the bass line. The sixth staff shows a treble clef and a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff shows a bass clef and a melodic line with eighth notes. The ninth staff continues the bass line. The tenth staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with eighth notes. The eleventh staff continues the melody. The twelfth staff shows a bass clef and a melodic line with eighth notes. Measure 98 continues the development of these themes. Measure 99 features a prominent sixteenth-note run in the lower staves, starting from a bass clef and moving upwards.

100

This musical score page contains measures 100, 101, and 102. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measures 100 and 101 feature complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 102 continues this pattern. The second staff (treble clef) also contains complex melodic lines. The third staff (treble clef) features a long, sustained chord or block of notes spanning the measures. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty, with some notes in measure 102. The sixth staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes.

This musical score consists of 10 measures, numbered 103 to 112. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The first group (staves 1-3) uses treble clefs, the second group (staves 4-6) uses bass clefs, and the third group (staves 7-9) uses treble clefs. The fourth group (staves 10-12) uses bass clefs. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Some staves contain complex figures, such as a sixteenth-note scale in measure 103 on staff 1, and a long, sustained note in measure 104 on staff 3. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4.

This musical score page, numbered 106, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, mostly rests with a few notes in the second measure.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, contains several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, features long horizontal lines with vertical stems, possibly representing sustained notes or a specific performance technique.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, contains a continuous sequence of sixteenth notes.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, mostly rests.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, contains eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, features long horizontal lines with vertical stems, similar to Staff 3.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, contains a continuous sequence of sixteenth notes.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, contains eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef, contains eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 12:** Bass clef, mostly rests.

This musical score page contains measures 109, 110, and 111. It features a grand staff with multiple staves for different instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure (109) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. The second measure (110) continues the musical development. The third measure (111) concludes the section with a final cadence. The notation is precise, with clear indications of pitch, rhythm, and articulation.

112

112

113

114

This musical score page contains 11 measures of music, numbered 115 through 125. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the remaining nine are bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 115. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

121

This musical score page contains measures 121, 122, and 123. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (measures 121-122) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a second treble staff with a similar line, a grand staff (treble and bass) with a sustained chord, a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern, and a fifth staff with a sustained note. The second system (measure 122) continues the melodic lines and the rhythmic pattern. The third system (measure 123) concludes the section with a final melodic phrase and a sustained chord in the grand staff.

This musical score page contains measures 124, 125, and 126. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first staff of each system is in treble clef, while the others are in bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A prominent feature is a long, sustained melodic line in the third staff of the first system, which continues across measures 124 and 125. The second system includes a complex rhythmic pattern in the first staff, followed by a series of eighth notes in the second staff. The third system features a series of eighth notes in the first staff, followed by a series of eighth notes in the second staff. The score concludes with a final measure in the third system, marked with a '3' above the staff.

This musical score page contains measures 127, 128, and 129. It features ten staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the seventh staff of measure 129. The page number '127' is located at the top left.

This musical score page contains measures 130, 131, and 132. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (measures 130-131) features a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the second and third staves, and a bass line in the fourth and fifth staves. The second system (measure 132) continues the vocal and piano parts, with the bass line providing a steady accompaniment. The third system (measures 133-134) shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the bass line continuing its accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and accidentals. The score is organized into three measures across the page. The first measure contains several staves with active musical notation, including a complex bass line with many sixteenth notes. The second and third measures show some staves with rests, indicating periods of silence for certain instruments or voices. The notation is precise, with clear stems, beams, and accidentals.

136

This musical score page contains measures 136, 137, and 138. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a more complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chordal texture with long horizontal lines. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. The sixth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The music is written in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

This musical score for page 139 consists of 12 staves. The notation includes a variety of musical elements: notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The score is organized into three measures, each containing four staves. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and complex rhythmic figures, suggesting a highly technical or experimental piece. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with the first staff at the top and the twelfth at the bottom. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

This musical score is arranged in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first group of three staves (top) features a melodic line in the first staff, a supporting line in the second, and a sustained chordal texture in the third. The second group (middle) shows a rhythmic pattern in the first staff, a melodic line in the second, and a sustained chordal texture in the third. The third group (lower) features a melodic line in the first staff, a supporting line in the second, and a sustained chordal texture in the third. The fourth group (bottom) shows a rhythmic pattern in the first staff, a melodic line in the second, and a sustained chordal texture in the third. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

This musical score page, numbered 145, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, starting with a whole rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes in the second and third measures.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, starting with a whole rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes in the second and third measures.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, containing a whole note chord with a fermata across all three measures.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern across all three measures.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, containing a whole rest across all three measures.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals (flats and naturals) across all three measures.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, containing a whole rest across all three measures.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, featuring a whole note chord with a fermata in the second measure, followed by a half note in the third measure.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern across all three measures.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, featuring a half note in the first measure, followed by quarter notes and rests in the second and third measures.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef, containing a whole rest across all three measures.

This musical score page contains measures 148, 149, and 150. It features ten staves, with measures 148 and 149 spanning five staves each and measure 150 spanning five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A prominent feature is a long, horizontal oval shape spanning across the middle of the score, likely indicating a sustained note or a specific performance technique. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

151

This musical score consists of 151 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The score features several instances of triplets, indicated by a '3' and a bracket. There are also several measures with complex, multi-measure rests or sustained notes, some of which are marked with a 'b' for a flat. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical manuscript.

154

This musical score consists of 154 measures, organized into two systems of two measures each. The notation is spread across 12 staves, which are grouped into six pairs. The first system (measures 1-2) shows a variety of musical elements: the first staff has a whole rest; the second staff has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest; the third staff has a half note with a slur; the fourth staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes; the fifth staff has a half note; the sixth staff has a quarter note. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the patterns, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic figures and others showing rests. The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

4.) Night

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 120

Midi 26

Midi 26

Midi 49

Midi 49

Midi 49

Midi 36

Midi 47

Midi 105

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, organized into measures across the staves. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each staff containing musical notation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, organized into measures across the staves. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each staff containing musical notation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, organized into measures across the staves.

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, arranged in 12 staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Bass clef, 7/8 time signature. Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef. Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. Features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef. Features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef. Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 12 (Bottom):** Treble clef. Contains a whole rest.

10)

The musical score is written on 11 staves. The first six staves are in bass clef, and the last five are in treble clef. The music is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff begins with a measure number '10)'. The score is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs.

13)

This musical score consists of 13 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 1:** The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 2:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 3:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 4:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 5:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 6:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 7:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 8:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 9:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 10:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 11:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 12:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.
- Measure 13:** The top staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The middle staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4.

16

This musical score page contains measures 16, 17, and 18. It features 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A 'p' (piano) marking is present on the fourth staff in measure 16. The score is organized into three measures, with vertical bar lines separating them. The staves are numbered 1 through 12 on the left margin.

19)

This musical score page contains measures 19, 20, and 21. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a treble clef at the beginning of measure 19. The second staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The third staff (bass clef) contains a single note in measure 19. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a single note in measure 19. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a single note in measure 19. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The eighth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The tenth staff (treble clef) contains a single note in measure 19.

22)

This musical score page contains measures 22, 23, and 24. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The second staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The third staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 22, followed by eighth-note patterns in 23 and 24.

25,

28/

31)

This musical score page contains measures 31, 32, and 33. It features 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The first staff has a measure number '31)' at the beginning. The score is written in a system with vertical bar lines separating the measures. The notation is complex, involving many beamed notes and slurs across the staves.

34,

37

This musical score page contains measures 37, 38, and 39. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The third staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line.

40

This musical score page contains measures 40, 41, and 42. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a bass clef with a similar melodic line. The third staff is a bass clef with a whole rest. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. The seventh staff is a treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. The tenth staff is a treble clef with a whole rest.

43

This musical score page contains measures 43, 44, and 45. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a similar melodic line. The third staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a sustained note. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 43 starts with a treble clef on the first line. Measure 44 starts with a treble clef on the first line. Measure 45 starts with a treble clef on the first line. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4.

46

This musical score page contains measures 46, 47, and 48. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass line with a treble clef, starting with a 46-measure mark. The second staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The third staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The fourth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The fifth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The sixth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The seventh staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The eighth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The ninth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The tenth staff is a bass line with a bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

49

52

The musical score for page 161 begins at measure 52. It features 12 staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The sixth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The seventh staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eighth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The ninth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tenth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eleventh staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The twelfth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score contains various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals.

55

This musical score page contains measures 55, 56, and 57. It features ten staves. The first two staves are in bass clef and contain melodic lines with various ornaments and slurs. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef and contain sustained notes with slurs. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a sustained note. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a complex melodic line with many slurs. The seventh staff is in treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many slurs. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs. The ninth and tenth staves are in bass clef and contain sustained notes. The score is written in a single system with three measures.

58

The musical score for measures 58-60 is presented on 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The third staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The ninth staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests. The eleventh staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes and rests.

61

This musical score page contains measures 61, 62, and 63. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first staff of each system is a bass clef, while the others are grand staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 61 features a complex melodic line in the first bass staff, with various intervals and accidentals. Measure 62 continues this melodic development. Measure 63 shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic patterns. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, indicating a complex musical composition.

64

This musical score page contains measures 64, 65, and 66. It features 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 64 in the top left corner.

67

68

69

70

The musical score for measures 70-72 is written on 11 staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The score is organized into three measures, each spanning two staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values and rests.

73

This musical score page contains measures 73, 74, and 75. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a treble clef on the first line, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

76

This musical score page contains 12 staves and measures 76 through 78. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Bass clef. Measure 76: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 77: quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4. Measure 78: quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef. Measure 76: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 77: quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4. Measure 78: quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. Measure 76: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 77: quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4. Measure 78: quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Measure 76: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 77: quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4. Measure 78: quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef. Measure 76: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Measure 77: quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F4. Measure 78: quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.
- Staff 12:** Treble clef. Measure 76: whole note G4. Measure 77: whole note A4. Measure 78: whole note B4.

79

82

This musical score page contains measures 82, 83, and 84. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a measure number '82' at the beginning. The second staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a single note in measure 84. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) is empty. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (treble clef) is empty.

85

This musical score page contains measures 85, 86, and 87. It features 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a system with three measures per staff. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple lines of music. The first staff has a treble clef, while the others have bass clefs. The notation is in a standard musical notation style.

88

This musical score page contains measures 88, 89, and 90. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a treble clef change at measure 89. The second staff (bass clef) contains melodic lines with slurs. The third staff (bass clef) has rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a treble clef change at measure 89 and rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) has rests. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many slurs. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many slurs. The eighth staff (bass clef) has rests. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The tenth staff (treble clef) has rests.

91

This musical score page contains measures 91, 92, and 93. It features ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The second staff is also in bass clef and contains a similar melodic line. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a single whole note. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a single whole note. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff is in treble clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a single whole note. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff is in treble clef and contains a single whole note.

94

This musical score page contains measures 94, 95, and 96. It features 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score is organized into three measures, with vertical bar lines separating them. The notation is complex, involving many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast or intricate piece of music.

97

This musical score page contains measures 97, 98, and 99. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The second staff (bass clef) has a similar melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) contains whole notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a complex texture of many beamed sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains whole notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex texture of many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a complex texture of many beamed sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains whole notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex texture of many beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (treble clef) contains whole notes.

100

100

101

102

103

The musical score is divided into three systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 103-110) is in 3/4 time. The first staff of each system contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a bass line with whole and half notes. The second system (measures 111-112) is in 2/4 time. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a bass line with whole and half notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

106

This musical score page contains measures 106, 107, and 108. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The second staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns in 106 and 107, followed by a measure rest in 108. The third staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a measure rest in 106, followed by eighth-note patterns in 107 and 108.

109

This musical score page, numbered 109, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Bass clef, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef, containing a whole note chord at the beginning of the first measure, followed by rests.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, containing a whole note chord at the beginning of the first measure, followed by rests.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, containing a whole note chord at the beginning of the first measure, followed by rests.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, containing a whole note chord at the beginning of the first measure, followed by rests.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with beamed sixteenth notes and eighth notes.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, containing a whole note chord at the beginning of the first measure, followed by rests.

112

The musical score for measures 112-114 is written on 11 staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 3: Empty.
- Staff 4: Empty.
- Staff 5: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 7: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 9: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Measure 112: Quarter note G2, quarter note F2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2. Measure 113: Quarter note C2, quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1. Measure 114: Quarter note F1, quarter note E1, quarter note D1, quarter note C1.
- Staff 10: Empty.
- Staff 11: Empty.

115

This musical score page contains measures 115, 116, and 117. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The top staff of each system is in bass clef, while the others are in treble clef. Measure 115 features a melodic line in the top staff and a complex, multi-voice texture in the lower staves. Measure 116 continues the melodic development in the top staff and the complex texture below. Measure 117 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase in the top staff and a complex texture in the lower staves, including some chromatic movement and a final cadence.

This musical score page, numbered 118, contains ten staves of music. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Bass clef, starting with a treble clef-like symbol. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, featuring a series of beamed eighth notes with slurs.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef, mostly empty with a few notes at the end of the first measure.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, mostly empty with a few notes at the end of the first measure.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, mostly empty.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef, containing a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, mostly empty with a few notes at the end of the first measure.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, featuring a series of beamed eighth notes with slurs.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, mostly empty.

121,

[illegible]

124

The musical score is arranged in 12 staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melody for measures 124 and 125. The second staff (treble clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment for measures 124 and 125. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line for measures 124 and 125. The ninth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line for measure 126. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex bass line for measure 126, featuring triplets and sixteenth notes. The remaining staves are empty.

127

This musical score page contains measures 127, 128, and 129. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a treble clef at the beginning of measure 127. Measures 127 and 128 contain complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 129 continues this pattern. The second staff (bass clef) has a treble clef at the beginning of measure 127 and contains a similar melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes.

130

This musical score page contains measures 130, 131, and 132. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The second staff (bass clef) continues this melodic line. The third staff (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes at the end of measure 132. The fourth staff (bass clef) is empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) is empty. The tenth staff (treble clef) is empty.

133

This musical score page contains measures 133, 134, and 135. The notation is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (measures 133-134) features a melody in the top staff with eighth-note patterns and slurs, and a bass line in the second staff. The third staff contains a sustained chord, while the fourth and fifth staves are empty. The second system (measure 135) continues the melody and bass line. The third system (measures 136-138) introduces a new melody in the top staff with eighth-note patterns and slurs, and a bass line in the second staff. The third staff contains a sustained chord, while the fourth and fifth staves are empty.

136

This musical score page contains measures 136 through 138. It features ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a treble clef change at the beginning of measure 136. Measures 136 and 137 contain complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 138 continues this pattern. The second staff (bass clef) has a treble clef change at the beginning of measure 136 and contains a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes. The third staff (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes in measure 138. The fourth staff (bass clef) is empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) is empty. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with beamed sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) is empty.

139

This musical score page contains measures 139, 140, and 141. It features ten staves, with measures 139 and 140 spanning the first nine staves and measure 141 spanning the last seven staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff in measure 139 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with measures separated by vertical bar lines.

142

The musical score is divided into three measures: 142, 143, and 144. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is written for multiple instruments or voices, as indicated by the multiple staves.

145

This musical score page contains measures 145, 146, and 147. The notation is organized into three systems, each with three staves. The top staff of each system is in bass clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in treble clef. Measure 145 features a melodic line in the top staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a complex rhythmic pattern in the bottom staff. Measure 146 continues the melodic development with a long note in the top staff and a similar rhythmic pattern in the bottom staff. Measure 147 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase in the top staff and a rhythmic pattern in the bottom staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

148

This musical score page contains measures 148 through 151. It features ten staves. The first staff is a bass line with a treble clef, starting with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains melodic lines with various note values and rests. The second staff is a bass line with a treble clef, also containing melodic lines. The third staff is a bass line with a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The fourth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The fifth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The sixth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff is a treble line with a bass clef, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The eighth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The ninth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The tenth staff is a bass line with a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The page is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

5.) Canto

Serban Nichifor

Midi 26

♩ = 120

Midi 26

Midi 17

Midi 33

Midi 05

Midi 98

Midi 01

6

Measures 6-8 of a musical score. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves (bass clef) contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chord. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a sustained chord. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes.

9

Measures 9-11 of a musical score. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves (bass clef) contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chord. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a sustained chord. The seventh staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes.

12

15

This musical score page contains measures 12 through 15. It is organized into two systems, each with six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Measure 12 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 13 and 14 continue the piece, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. Measure 15 is the final measure on the page, ending with a double bar line. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with clear staff lines and note heads.

18)

Measures 18 and 19 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff with two bass staves and two treble staves. Measure 18 features a complex melodic line in the upper bass staff, a sustained chord in the upper treble, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower bass. Measure 19 continues the melodic line in the upper bass, has a sustained chord in the upper treble, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower bass. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the lower treble staff in measure 19.

20)

Measures 20 and 21 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff with two bass staves and two treble staves. Measure 20 features a complex melodic line in the upper bass staff, a sustained chord in the upper treble, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower bass. Measure 21 continues the melodic line in the upper bass, has a sustained chord in the upper treble, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower bass. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the lower treble staff in measure 21.

22)

Measures 22-24 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the bass clef, and the accompaniment is in the treble clef. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

25)

Measures 25-27 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the bass clef, and the accompaniment is in the treble clef. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 26.

27)

Musical score for measures 27-28. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and ties across measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

29)

Musical score for measures 29-30. The score consists of seven staves, continuing from the previous system. The notation is similar, with complex rhythmic patterns and many beamed notes. A triplet is marked in the sixth staff of measure 29. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat).

31)



This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The third staff is in treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff is in treble clef, showing a dense texture of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

33,



This system contains six staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The third staff is in treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff is in treble clef, showing a dense texture of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

36

Musical score for measures 36-37. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A key signature change to one flat is indicated in measure 37.

38

Musical score for measures 38-40. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and rests. A key signature change to two flats is indicated in measure 40.

41)

Measures 41-43 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a separate bass line. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the upper staves is highly active, while the lower staves provide a steady, rhythmic accompaniment.

44)

Measures 44-46 of a musical score. The score continues the same instrumentation and key signature. The rhythmic complexity is maintained, with frequent use of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The melody in the upper staves shows some variation in phrasing, while the lower staves continue the rhythmic accompaniment.

47



This system contains measures 47 through 49. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff is in treble clef and contains sustained chords. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and feature a rapid, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The sixth staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains sustained chords. The eighth staff is in bass clef and features a melodic line with some rests.

50



This system contains measures 50 through 52. It continues the complex arrangement of staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff is in treble clef and contains sustained chords. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and feature a rapid, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The sixth staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains sustained chords. The eighth staff is in bass clef and features a melodic line with some rests.

53

Musical score for measures 53-55. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

56

Musical score for measures 56-58. The score consists of seven staves, continuing from the previous system. The notation is similar, with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

59

62

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 59-61) features a variety of musical textures. The top two staves (bass clef) contain melodic lines with slurs and ties. The third staff (treble clef) has a sustained, low-register accompaniment. The fourth staff (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with frequent rests. The fifth staff (treble clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The bottom two staves (bass clef) continue the rhythmic and harmonic patterns. The second system (measures 62-64) follows a similar structure. The top two staves have more active melodic lines. The third staff remains a sustained accompaniment. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff has a more complex accompaniment with some sixteenth-note figures. The bottom two staves maintain the rhythmic and harmonic foundation.

65

Measures 65-67 of a musical score. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is primarily in the bass clef, with some treble clef accompaniment. The piano part is indicated by a 'p' marking.

68

Measures 68-70 of a musical score. The score continues the complex rhythmic pattern from the previous measures. The piano (p) dynamic marking is maintained. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is primarily in the bass clef, with some treble clef accompaniment. The piano part is indicated by a 'p' marking.

71)

74)

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 71-74) features a variety of musical textures. The top two staves (bass clef) contain melodic lines with slurs and ties. The third staff (treble clef) has a sustained harmonic accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves (bass and treble clef) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with frequent rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 75-78) continues these patterns, with the top staves showing more complex melodic movement and the lower staves maintaining their rhythmic roles.

76

Musical score for measures 76-78. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the passage.

79

Musical score for measures 79-81. The score consists of seven staves, continuing the arrangement from the previous system. Measures 79 and 80 show dense rhythmic textures. Measure 81 features a triplet of eighth notes in the sixth staff, marked with a '3' and a slur. The bottom two staves continue with complex rhythmic patterns.

82

System 82: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill. The second staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The third staff (treble clef) has a sustained chordal texture. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beams. The fifth staff (treble clef) features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained chordal texture with some movement in the lower register.

85

System 85: This system contains six staves. The top staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line from the previous system. The second staff (bass clef) continues the harmonic accompaniment. The third staff (treble clef) continues the sustained chordal texture. The fourth staff (bass clef) continues the rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) continues the complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) continues the sustained chordal texture. A measure rest is indicated in the fifth staff at the beginning of the system.

88,

Musical score for measures 88-89. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the sixth staff of measure 89.

90,

Musical score for measures 90-92. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the sixth staff of measure 92.

93

Measures 93-95 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top two staves (bass clef) contain melodic lines with slurs and ties. The third staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a whole note chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole note chord. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern.

96

Measures 96-98 of a musical score. The score continues with the same instrumentation. The top two staves (bass clef) contain melodic lines with slurs and ties. The third staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a whole note chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole note chord. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note pattern.

99

102

105

108

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 105-107) and the second system (measures 108-110) follow a similar pattern. The top two staves in each system are bass clefs, the middle two are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex musical composition.

111

System 111: This system contains six staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and ties across measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

114

System 114: This system contains six staves, continuing the musical notation from the previous system. It includes similar rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating long phrases. The key signature remains one flat.

117

This system contains measures 117, 118, and 119. It features six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values. The third staff (treble clef) contains whole notes and rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has chords and some sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes.

120

This system contains measures 120, 121, and 122. It features six staves. The top staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values. The third staff (treble clef) contains whole notes and rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has chords and some sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes.

122

Musical score for measures 122-124. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some accidentals, such as flats and sharps, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) is visible at the end of measure 124.

125

Musical score for measures 125-127. The score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in bass clef, the third is in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music continues with similar notation to the previous system, including eighth and sixteenth notes and rests. A fermata is present over a note in the sixth staff of measure 126. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

128

131

134

This system contains measures 134 through 136. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is also in bass clef. The third staff is in treble clef. The fourth staff is in bass clef. The fifth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff is in bass clef. The seventh staff is in bass clef. The eighth staff is in bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

137

This system contains measures 137 through 140. It continues the musical arrangement from the previous system. The staves and clefs remain the same. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

140

This system contains measures 140 and 141. It features six staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 140 and 141 show a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff is in treble clef, showing a sustained chordal texture. The fourth staff is in bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beams. The fifth staff is in treble clef, showing a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef, showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beams.

142

This system contains measures 142 and 143. It features six staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 142 and 143 show a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The second staff is also in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff is in treble clef, showing a sustained chordal texture. The fourth staff is in bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beams. The fifth staff is in treble clef, showing a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef, showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beams.

145

148

151

This musical score block contains measures 151 and 152. It consists of seven staves. The first three staves (bass, bass, and treble clef) show a simple harmonic progression with whole and half notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) features a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a dense, fast-moving accompaniment with many sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 152.

6.) Dream

Serban Nichifor

Midi 47 $\text{♩} = 120$

Midi 89

Midi 33

Midi 47

Midi 47

Midi 105

Midi 01

5

8

11)

System 11 of a musical score. It consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes.

14)

System 14 of a musical score. It consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a measure with a triplet of eighth notes.

16

3

18

20)

22)

24,

26,

This musical score consists of two systems, each with two measures. The first system (measures 24-25) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with complex chords and a long slur, a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, and two additional staves with various musical notations. The second system (measures 26-27) continues these patterns, with measure 26 featuring a triplet in the first treble staff and measure 27 featuring a triplet in the second treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and triplets.

28

30

This musical score consists of two systems, each with six staves. The first system (measures 28-29) features a melody in the top staff with a key signature of one flat and a 7/8 time signature. The second staff contains a complex harmonic texture with many beamed notes. The third staff has a bass line with triplets. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff is empty. The sixth staff has a bass line with many beamed notes. The second system (measures 30-31) continues the same patterns, with the top staff showing a melodic phrase and the second staff showing a complex harmonic texture. The third staff has a bass line with triplets. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff is empty. The sixth staff has a bass line with many beamed notes.

32

3

34

The image displays a musical score for measures 32 through 35. The score is organized into two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 32-33) begins with a treble clef staff in measure 32, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in measure 33. The second system (measures 34-35) also begins with a treble clef staff in measure 34, followed by a grand staff in measure 35. The notation is complex, featuring numerous triplets (indicated by a '3' over a bracket), slurs, and various note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout and professional formatting.

36

System 36 of a musical score. It consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a whole note rest in the second measure. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord with a flat. The third staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

38

System 38 of a musical score. It consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a whole note rest in the second measure. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The third staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

40)

42)

45

47

This musical score is presented in two systems, each containing two measures. The notation is arranged in a grand staff format with multiple staves. The first system covers measures 45 and 46, while the second system covers measures 47 and 48. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for a multi-instrument ensemble, with different parts assigned to various staves. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast or intricate piece of music. The first system (measures 45-46) shows a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The second system (measures 47-48) continues the musical development, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic figures and others showing more sustained notes. The overall structure is typical of a classical or contemporary instrumental work.

49

51

53

Measures 53 and 54 of a musical score. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth, triplet), and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

55

Measures 55 and 56 of a musical score. The notation continues with treble and bass clefs, various note values, and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

57

60

62

Musical score for measures 62-63. The system consists of seven staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the middle two are bass clef, and the bottom three are a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 62 shows a melodic line in the top treble staff, a sustained chord in the second treble staff, and active bass lines in the other staves. Measure 63 continues the melodic and harmonic development.

64

Musical score for measures 64-65. The system consists of seven staves. Measure 64 features a complex chordal texture in the top two staves and active bass lines. Measure 65 continues with triplets in the middle staves and sustained chords in the top staves.

66

68

This musical score consists of two systems, each with six staves. The first system (measures 66-67) features a melody in the top staff with a trill in measure 67, sustained chords in the second staff, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bottom staff. The second system (measures 68-69) continues the melody with a triplet in measure 69, features more complex sustained chords in the second staff, and maintains the rhythmic accompaniment in the bottom staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

70

Musical score for measures 70-71. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff has a whole rest. The second staff has a whole note chord. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff has a whole rest. The sixth staff has a whole note chord. The seventh staff has a melodic line with eighth notes.

72

Musical score for measures 72-73. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff has a whole rest. The second staff has a whole note chord. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff has a whole rest. The sixth staff has a whole note chord. The seventh staff has a melodic line with eighth notes.

74

76

78

78

79

80

80

81

82

84

This musical score consists of two systems, each with six staves. The first system (measures 82-83) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a long sustained chord, a bass staff with a triplet eighth-note pattern, and two additional staves with more complex rhythmic patterns. The second system (measures 84-85) continues these patterns, with the grand staff featuring a long sustained chord and the bass staff showing a triplet eighth-note pattern. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature.

86

Musical score for measures 86-87. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

88

Musical score for measures 88-89. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

90,

93,

95

97

This musical score consists of two systems, each with two measures. The first system (measures 95-96) features a piano introduction with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The second system (measures 97-98) continues the melody and accompaniment, with the treble clef featuring a series of eighth notes and the bass clef providing a steady accompaniment. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp and a time signature of 4/4.

99,

101,

103

105

107, 3 3 3

109, 3 3

This musical score page contains measures 107 through 110. It is written for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (eighths, sixteens, and sixteenth notes), and rests. Measures 107 and 109 feature prominent triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the lower staves and more melodic lines in the upper staves. Measure 108 shows a long, sustained note in the upper right staff. Measure 110 continues the complex rhythmic patterns, with a triplet in the lower right staff. The page is numbered 247 at the bottom right.

111)

114)

117

119

121

Musical score for measures 121-122. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with triplets. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with triplets. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

123

Musical score for measures 123-124. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with triplets. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern with triplets. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

125

Musical score for measures 125-126. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord with a fermata. The third staff (bass clef) has a bass line with eighth notes and triplets. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a complex bass line with triplets and sixteenth notes.

127

Musical score for measures 127-128. The score consists of six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord with a fermata. The third staff (bass clef) has a bass line with eighth notes and triplets. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a complex bass line with triplets and sixteenth notes.

129

Measures 129 and 130 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long note in measure 129 and a more active line in measure 130. The second staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chord in measure 129 and a more active line in measure 130. The third staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

131

Measures 131 and 132 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long note in measure 131 and a more active line in measure 132. The second staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chord in measure 131 and a more active line in measure 132. The third staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

133

Musical score for measures 133-135. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The top system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are triplets marked with a '3' in measures 134 and 135.

136

Musical score for measures 136-138. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The top system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are triplets marked with a '3' in measures 136 and 137.

139

Musical score for measures 139-141. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long note in measure 140. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The third staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The thirteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fourteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fifteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The sixteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The seventeenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eighteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The nineteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The twentieth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest.

142

Musical score for measures 142-144. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long note in measure 142. The second staff (treble clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The third staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The thirteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fourteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The fifteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The sixteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The seventeenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The eighteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The nineteenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest. The twentieth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest.

145

147

149

This musical score consists of eight staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic phrase in measure 149, followed by a whole rest in measure 150, and a final phrase in measure 151. The second staff (treble clef) contains a sustained chord of two octaves of G4, indicated by a brace and a fermata. The third staff (bass clef) features a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern across all three measures. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth-note triplets in measures 149 and 150, and a final phrase in measure 151. The fifth staff (treble clef) has whole rests in measures 149 and 150, and a final phrase in measure 151. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 149, a half note G2 in measure 150, and a final phrase in measure 151. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern across all three measures. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern across all three measures. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 151.

Midi 47

7.) Morse

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$

Midi 17 *f*

Midi 33

Midi 81 *f*

Midi 72 *p*

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

3

5)

System 5) features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff contains a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It includes a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, B, D). The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a whole note chord (F#, A, C, E, G, B, D). The third staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The fourth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The sixth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The seventh staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The eighth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The ninth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The tenth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

8)

System 8) continues the musical arrangement. The top staff features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It includes a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a triplet of eighth notes (G, B, D). The second staff is a grand staff with a whole note chord (F#, A, C, E, G, B, D). The third staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The fourth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The sixth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The seventh staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The eighth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The ninth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The tenth staff is a grand staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

11)

This system contains seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat), showing a melodic line with some rests. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat, featuring a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one flat, featuring a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a melodic line with eighth notes.

14)

This system contains seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat), showing a melodic line with some rests. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat, featuring a sustained chord. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a melodic line with eighth notes. The fifth staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one flat, featuring a sustained chord. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a melodic line with eighth notes.

17

System 17: This system contains eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a whole rest followed by a melodic phrase in the second measure. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

19

System 19: This system contains eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic phrase starting with a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

22,

25,

27,

33

System 33 of a musical score. It consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains sustained chords.

36

System 36 of a musical score. It consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains sustained chords.

39,

This system contains measures 39, 40, and 41. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

42,

This system contains measures 42, 43, and 44. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with some rests. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

45

47

50,

This system contains measures 50, 51, and 52. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with a sharp sign above the first measure. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

53,

This system contains measures 53, 54, and 55. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained chord. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

56,

Musical score for measures 56-58. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex arrangement of notes, rests, and accidentals, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 57. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

59,

Musical score for measures 59-61. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music continues the complex arrangement of notes, rests, and accidentals, maintaining the key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

62

System 62: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes in the second and third measures. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures.

65

System 65: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures. The third staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note and an eighth note in the second and third measures.

68)

71)

73

76

79,

81,

83,

85,

87

Musical score for measures 87-89. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

90

Musical score for measures 90-92. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

93

95

98

This system of music, starting at measure 98, consists of eight staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The sixth and seventh staves are a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

101

This system of music, starting at measure 101, consists of eight staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The sixth and seventh staves are a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

104

Musical score for measures 104-106. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chordal accompaniment. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a sustained chordal accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

107

Musical score for measures 107-109. The score consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chordal accompaniment. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a sustained chordal accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

109

Musical score for measures 109-111. The score is written for a multi-staff ensemble. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a sharp key signature. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

112

Musical score for measures 112-114. The score is written for a multi-staff ensemble. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a sharp key signature. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The third staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a sustained chord. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

115

This system contains six staves of music. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line in B-flat major, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line from the first staff. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains sustained chords. The system concludes with a double bar line.

118

This system contains six staves of music. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line in B-flat major, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains sustained chords. The third staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line from the first staff. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains sustained chords. The system concludes with a double bar line.

121,

124,

127

130

132,

135,

138,

Musical score for measures 138-140. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 138-140) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The second system (measures 141-143) continues the melodic line in the treble staff, the sustained chord in the middle staff, and the rhythmic pattern in the bass staff. The third system (measures 144-146) shows the melodic line in the treble staff, the sustained chord in the middle staff, and the rhythmic pattern in the bass staff.

141,

Musical score for measures 141-143. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 141-143) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle staff with a sustained chord, and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The second system (measures 144-146) continues the melodic line in the treble staff, the sustained chord in the middle staff, and the rhythmic pattern in the bass staff. The third system (measures 147-149) shows the melodic line in the treble staff, the sustained chord in the middle staff, and the rhythmic pattern in the bass staff.

143

Musical score for measures 143-145. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The third staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The sixteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventeenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The nineteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The twentieth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

146

Musical score for measures 146-148. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The third staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The sixteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventeenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The nineteenth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The twentieth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

149,

A musical score for measures 149, 150, and 151. The score is written for a piano and features multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A *fff* (fortissimo) marking is present in measure 151. The score is organized into three measures, with measure 149 starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano part is written in bass clef. The score includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The overall structure is a complex, multi-staff musical composition.

8.) Conspiracy

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 120

Midi 43

Midi 73

Midi 80

Midi 47

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 39

5

8

10)

12)

14



System 14: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note melody in B-flat major. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord at the beginning of each measure, tied across the bar line. The third staff (treble clef) contains a simple harmonic line with quarter notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a simple harmonic line with quarter notes.

16



System 16: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) continues the eighth-note melody from system 14. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord at the beginning of each measure, tied across the bar line. The third staff (treble clef) contains a simple harmonic line with quarter notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a simple harmonic line with quarter notes.

18

20

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system covers measures 18 and 19, while the second system covers measures 20 and 21. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Features a continuous eighth-note melody. In measure 19, there is a key signature change from one flat to two flats.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a single half note in measure 18, followed by a whole note in measure 19, and then a whole rest in measure 20.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note in measure 18, followed by a whole note in measure 19, and then a whole rest in measure 20.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Features a continuous eighth-note melody.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Features a continuous eighth-note melody.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Features a continuous eighth-note melody.

22



This system contains six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole note chord at the start, followed by a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff is a treble clef with a whole note chord at the start, followed by a half note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody.

24



This system contains six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole note chord at the start, followed by a half note. The third staff is a treble clef with a whole note chord at the start, followed by a half note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note melody.

26

28

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. The first system (measures 26-27) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the first staff of each measure is a continuous eighth-note scale. The second staff of each measure contains a long, sustained note with a fermata. The third staff of each measure features a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes. The second system (measures 28-29) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the first staff of each measure is a continuous eighth-note scale. The second staff of each measure contains a long, sustained note with a fermata. The third staff of each measure features a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff of each measure contains a series of eighth notes.

30,

32,

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. The first system covers measures 30 and 31, while the second system covers measures 32 and 33. Each system is written on a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and quarter notes, often grouped with beams. There are also rests and dynamic markings. The notation is complex, with many accidentals and ties.

34,

36,

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. Each system contains seven staves. The top staff of each system features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff has a long, sustained note with a slur. The third staff contains a single note followed by rests. The fourth staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The sixth staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

38

40

This musical score consists of two systems, each with two measures. The first system (measures 38-39) features a piano introduction with a complex, fast-moving melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 40-41) continues the piece with a more melodic and sustained texture, featuring long notes and slurs in the right hand and a more varied bass line.

42

44

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. The first system (measures 42-43) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the first staff is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff features a long, sustained note with a fermata. The third staff contains a melody with eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a melody with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a melody with eighth notes and rests. The second system (measures 44-45) follows a similar structure, with the first staff continuing the eighth-note melody, the second staff having a long sustained note with a fermata, and the remaining staves continuing their respective rhythmic patterns.

46

48

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. The first system (measures 46-47) and the second system (measures 48-49) are written on ten staves. The top staff of each system contains a complex, rapid melodic line. The second staff features a sustained, high-pitched chord. The third staff has a melodic line with some rests. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with various intervals. The fifth staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a melodic line with some rests. The seventh staff contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a melodic line with some rests. The ninth staff contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The tenth staff has a melodic line with some rests. In measure 49, there is a triplet of eighth notes in the second staff.

50,

52,

54

System 54: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a few notes and rests, with a brace indicating a section. The third staff (treble clef) has a simple, slow-moving melody. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a similar rhythmic pattern. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a simple, slow-moving melody.

57

System 57: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a few notes and rests, with a brace indicating a section. The third staff (treble clef) has a simple, slow-moving melody. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a similar rhythmic pattern. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a simple, slow-moving melody.

59

61

This musical score consists of two systems, each spanning two measures. The first system (measures 59-60) and the second system (measures 61-62) are visually identical. Each system contains seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole rest. The third staff is a treble clef with a whole note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a whole note. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and beams.

63

65

This image shows two systems of musical notation, each spanning two measures. The first system, labeled '63', covers measures 63 and 64. The second system, labeled '65', covers measures 65 and 66. Each system consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The third staff is a treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are bass clefs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure style.

67

69

This image shows a page of musical notation, specifically measures 67 through 70. The notation is arranged in two systems, each containing two measures. Each system consists of seven staves. The top staff of each system is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The third staff is a single treble clef. The fourth staff is a single bass clef. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The seventh staff is a single bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered 67, 68, 69, and 70 at the beginning of each system.

71)

73)

75

System 75: This system contains two measures of music. The first staff (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign. The second staff (treble clef) has a single half note with a long horizontal line above it, indicating a sustained sound. The third staff (treble clef) contains a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound.

77

System 77: This system contains two measures of music. The first staff (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign. The second staff (treble clef) has a single half note with a long horizontal line above it, indicating a sustained sound. The third staff (treble clef) contains a half note. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a half note with a slash and a vertical line, indicating a sustained sound.

79

81

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing two measures. Each system is written on seven staves. The top staff of each system features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music in the top staff is a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff in each system contains a single half-note chord with a fermata. The third staff features a melody of half notes with a fermata. The fourth staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff is a bass line with eighth-note chords. The sixth staff is a bass line with half notes. The seventh staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, beams, and fermatas.

83

85

87

89

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 87-88) and the second system (measures 89-90) follow a similar pattern. The top staff in each system features a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff has a sustained chord or block of notes. The third staff contains a melodic line with some ties. The fourth staff has a rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The fifth staff has a similar rhythmic pattern. The sixth staff has a melodic line with some ties. The score is written in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

91

93

This image shows two systems of musical notation, measures 91-92 and 93-94. Each system consists of seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a whole rest. The third staff is a treble clef with a whole note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a whole note. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a whole note. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a whole note. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a whole note. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

95

Measures 95-97 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a rapid, ascending and descending melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained, low-register accompaniment. The third staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with long, horizontal intervals. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a complex arrangement of these elements.

98

Measures 98-100 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a rapid, ascending and descending melodic line. The second staff (treble clef) has a sustained, low-register accompaniment. The third staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with long, horizontal intervals. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a complex arrangement of these elements.

101

104

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 101-103) features a complex rhythmic pattern in the upper staves, with a triplet of eighth notes in the second staff of measure 101. The lower staves show a steady bass line with eighth notes and some rests. The second system (measures 104-106) continues the patterns, with the upper staves showing more melodic development and the lower staves maintaining the rhythmic foundation.

107

110

113

System 113 consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous sixteenth-note melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains a single whole note chord at the beginning of the system, followed by rests. The third staff (treble clef) has a melody of eighth notes with ties. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a melody of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melody of eighth notes.

116

System 116 consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous sixteenth-note melody. The second staff (treble clef) contains a single whole note chord at the beginning of the system, followed by rests. The third staff (treble clef) has a melody of eighth notes with ties. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a melody of eighth notes. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melody of eighth notes.

119

System 119: This system contains seven staves. The top staff features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff has a single whole note with a long, horizontal slur above it. The third staff contains a half note followed by a half note with a slur. The fourth staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff is a bass line with continuous sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff is a bass line with eighth notes. The seventh staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

122

System 122: This system contains seven staves. The top staff continues the rapid melodic line from the previous system. The second staff has a single whole note with a long, horizontal slur above it. The third staff contains a half note followed by a half note with a slur. The fourth staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff is a bass line with continuous sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff is a bass line with eighth notes. The seventh staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

125

This system contains six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a long, sustained note. The third staff is a treble clef with a long, sustained note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

128

This system contains six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a long, sustained note. The third staff is a treble clef with a long, sustained note. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a rhythmic pattern.

131

This system contains six staves. The top staff features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff has a single half note with a long, horizontal slur extending across the entire system. The third staff contains a series of half notes, each with a slur above it. The fourth staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff consists of a continuous stream of beamed sixteenth notes. The sixth staff is a bass line with eighth notes and rests, mirroring the fourth staff.

134

This system also contains six staves. The top staff continues the rapid melodic line from the previous system. The second staff has a half note followed by a slur. The third staff has a half note followed by a slur. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note bass line. The fifth staff continues the beamed sixteenth-note texture. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note bass line.

137

140

143

146

This musical score consists of two systems, each containing six staves. The first system (measures 143-145) features a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves, sustained chords in the second and third staves, and a rhythmic bass line in the lower staves. The second system (measures 146-148) continues this texture, with the upper staves showing more melodic movement and the bass line maintaining its rhythmic pattern. Measure 146 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second staff.

149

152

154

This musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff is in treble clef and contains a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and features a single half note with a long, horizontal slur above it. The third staff is in treble clef and contains a few notes, including a sharp sign. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

9.) Joy

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$ Midi 58

Midi 89

Midi 89

Midi 89

Midi 33

Midi 81

Midi 88

Midi 88

Midi 01

Midi 01

3)

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a quarter note in the third measure. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The third staff is in treble clef and is empty. The fourth staff is in treble clef and is empty. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure and a half note in the third measure.

6)

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a long horizontal line with a slur, indicating a sustained sound or a specific performance technique. The third, fourth, and fifth staves (all treble clef) are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a long horizontal line with a slur, indicating a sustained sound or a specific performance technique. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh staves (all bass clef) are empty. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The thirteenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

9)

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with some grace notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a long, sustained chord. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a long, sustained chord. The eighth staff (bass clef) is empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line.

12)

This musical score is for measures 1 through 3 of a piece. It features a grand staff with ten staves. The notation includes various musical elements: a complex melodic line in the top staff with many beamed notes and slurs; a second staff with chords and some tied notes; two empty staves; a bass staff with a simple melodic line; another bass staff with a more active melodic line; a bass staff with a long, sustained note marked with an '8' and a slur; two empty staves; a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern; and a final bass staff with a few notes and rests. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 4/4.

15)

The musical score for measures 15-17 is as follows:

- Measure 15:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Chords (F#m, C#m) with eighth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Chords (F#m, C#m) with a whole note.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
- Measure 16:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Chords (F#m, C#m) with eighth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Chords (F#m, C#m) with a whole note.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
- Measure 17:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Chords (F#m, C#m) with eighth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Chords (F#m, C#m) with a whole note.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Empty.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole note chord (F#m, C#m).
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Eighth notes (F#, C#, G#, D#).

18)

The musical score consists of 18 measures, organized into three systems of three measures each. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 1:** Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, and quarter note B2. Treble staff has a whole note chord of G4 and A4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 2:** Bass staff has a half note C3, quarter note D3, and quarter note E3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of C4 and D4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 3:** Bass staff has a half note F3, quarter note G3, and quarter note A3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of F4 and G4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 4:** Bass staff has a half note B2, quarter note C3, and quarter note D3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of B3 and C4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 5:** Bass staff has a half note E3, quarter note F3, and quarter note G3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of E4 and F4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 6:** Bass staff has a half note A2, quarter note B2, and quarter note C3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of A3 and B3. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 7:** Bass staff has a half note D3, quarter note E3, and quarter note F3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of D4 and E4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 8:** Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, and quarter note B2. Treble staff has a whole note chord of G4 and A4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 9:** Bass staff has a half note C3, quarter note D3, and quarter note E3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of C4 and D4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 10:** Bass staff has a half note F3, quarter note G3, and quarter note A3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of F4 and G4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 11:** Bass staff has a half note B2, quarter note C3, and quarter note D3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of B3 and C4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 12:** Bass staff has a half note E3, quarter note F3, and quarter note G3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of E4 and F4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 13:** Bass staff has a half note A2, quarter note B2, and quarter note C3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of A3 and B3. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 14:** Bass staff has a half note D3, quarter note E3, and quarter note F3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of D4 and E4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 15:** Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, and quarter note B2. Treble staff has a whole note chord of G4 and A4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 16:** Bass staff has a half note C3, quarter note D3, and quarter note E3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of C4 and D4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 17:** Bass staff has a half note F3, quarter note G3, and quarter note A3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of F4 and G4. Other staves are empty.
- Measure 18:** Bass staff has a half note B2, quarter note C3, and quarter note D3. Treble staff has a whole note chord of B3 and C4. Other staves are empty.

21,

This musical score page contains ten staves of music across three measures. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Measure 21 has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note chord (B3, D4). Measure 22 has a half note chord (B3, D4) and a half note chord (F#4, A4). Measure 23 has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note chord (B3, D4).
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 21 has a whole note chord (F#4, A4). Measure 22 has a whole note chord (B3, D4). Measure 23 has a whole note chord (F#4, A4).
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** All three measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** All three measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measure 21 has a half note (F#3), a quarter note (A3), and a half note (B3). Measure 22 has a half note (B3), a quarter note (A3), and a half note (F#3). Measure 23 has a half note (F#3), a quarter note (A3), and a half note (B3).
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** All three measures contain a continuous eighth-note pattern: F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** All three measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** All three measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** All three measures contain a continuous eighth-note pattern: F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3, F#3, A3, B3, A3.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Measure 21 has a half note (F#3) and a half note (A3). Measure 22 has a half note (A3) and a half note (B3). Measure 23 has a half note (B3) and a half note (F#3).

24)

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals (sharps and flats).
- Staff 2 (Treble clef):** Features a series of chords, some of which are beamed together across measures.
- Staff 3 (Treble clef):** Remains empty throughout the measures.
- Staff 4 (Treble clef):** Remains empty throughout the measures.
- Staff 5 (Bass clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 6 (Bass clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 7 (Bass clef):** Features a long, sustained note (likely a whole or half note) that spans across the measures.
- Staff 8 (Bass clef):** Remains empty throughout the measures.
- Staff 9 (Bass clef):** Contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Staff 10 (Bass clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

27,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Measure 27 starts with a whole note chord (F2, C3, G2, F2). Measure 28 has a whole note chord (F2, C3, G2, F2). Measure 29 has a whole note chord (F2, C3, G2, F2).
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 27 has a whole note chord (F4, C5, G5, F5). Measure 28 has a whole note chord (F4, C5, G5, F5). Measure 29 has a whole note chord (F4, C5, G5, F5).
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Measures 27-29 are empty.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Measures 27-29 are empty.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measure 27 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 28 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 29 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2).
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Measure 27 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 28 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 29 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2).
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Measures 27-29 are empty.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Measures 27-29 are empty.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Measures 27-29 are empty.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Measure 27 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 28 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2). Measure 29 has a quarter note (F2), eighth note (C3), quarter note (G2), and quarter note (F2).

30,

Musical score for measures 30, 31, and 32. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a sustained chord with a fermata. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a sustained chord with a fermata. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a sustained chord with a fermata. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line.

33,

This musical score page contains ten staves of music across three measures. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Measure 33 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. Measure 34 has eighth notes D5, C5, B4, and A4. Measure 35 has eighth notes G4, F4, E4, and D4.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measures 33-35 contain a sustained chord of G4, A4, B4, and C5.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Measures 33-35 contain a whole rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Measures 33-35 contain a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measure 33 has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. Measure 34 has eighth notes D4, C4, B3, and A3. Measure 35 has eighth notes G3, F3, E3, and D3.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Measure 33 has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. Measure 34 has eighth notes D4, C4, B3, and A3. Measure 35 has eighth notes G3, F3, E3, and D3.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Measure 33 has a whole note G3. Measure 34 has a whole note F3. Measure 35 has a whole note E3.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Measures 33-35 contain a whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Measures 33-35 contain a continuous eighth-note pattern: G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Measure 33 has a whole rest. Measure 34 has a quarter note G4. Measure 35 has a quarter note F4.

36,

The musical score for measures 36-38 is written on ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some rests. The second staff (treble clef) contains chords and some rests. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet marked with a '3'. The eighth staff (bass clef) is empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

39,

The musical score for measures 39, 40, and 41 is written on ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 40. The second staff (treble clef) also features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 40. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

42,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Measure 42 has a whole rest. Measure 43 begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 44 has a half note C2, followed by a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 42 has a whole rest. Measure 43 has a whole note chord of G4 and F4. Measure 44 has a whole note chord of E4 and D4.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Measures 42, 43, and 44 all contain whole rests.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Measure 42 has a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 43 has a half note C2, followed by a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. Measure 44 has a half note F1, followed by a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, and a quarter note C1.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measure 42 has a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 43 has a half note C2, followed by a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. Measure 44 has a half note F1, followed by a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, and a quarter note C1.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Measures 42, 43, and 44 all contain whole rests.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Measures 42, 43, and 44 all contain whole rests.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Measures 42, 43, and 44 all contain eighth-note triplets of G2, F2, and E2.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Measure 42 has a whole rest. Measure 43 has a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. Measure 44 has a whole rest.

45)

A musical score for 10 staves, spanning measures 45, 46, and 47. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains eighth notes and a quarter note. Measure 46 contains eighth notes and a quarter note. Measure 47 contains a quarter note and a half note.
- Staff 2 (Treble clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole note chord. Measure 46 contains a whole note chord. Measure 47 contains a whole note chord.
- Staff 3 (Treble clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole rest. Measure 46 contains a whole rest. Measure 47 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole rest. Measure 46 contains a whole rest. Measure 47 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains eighth notes. Measure 46 contains eighth notes. Measure 47 contains eighth notes.
- Staff 6 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains eighth notes. Measure 46 contains eighth notes. Measure 47 contains eighth notes.
- Staff 7 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole note. Measure 46 contains a whole note. Measure 47 contains a whole note.
- Staff 8 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole rest. Measure 46 contains a whole rest. Measure 47 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains sixteenth notes. Measure 46 contains sixteenth notes. Measure 47 contains sixteenth notes.
- Staff 10 (Bass clef):** Measure 45 contains a whole rest. Measure 46 contains a whole rest. Measure 47 contains a whole rest.

48)

The musical score for measures 48-50 is written on ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The second staff (treble clef) contains a bass clef at the beginning. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a treble clef at the beginning. The music is in 4/4 time and features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

51,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 2 (Treble clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure 52 contains a half note C5, a quarter note D5, and a half note E5. Measure 53 contains a half note F5, a quarter note G5, and a half note A5.
- Staff 3 (Treble clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Measure 52 contains a half note C5, a quarter note D5, and a half note E5. Measure 53 contains a half note F5, a quarter note G5, and a half note A5.
- Staff 4 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 5 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 6 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 7 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 8 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 9 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.
- Staff 10 (Bass clef):** Measure 51 contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 52 contains a half note C3, a quarter note D3, and a half note E3. Measure 53 contains a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

54,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including ties across measures.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Features a long horizontal line spanning measures 54 and 55, with a double bar line in measure 56. Above the line in measure 54 are two vertical lines with circles at the top, and in measure 55 are two vertical lines with circles at the bottom.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest for the entire duration.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest for the entire duration.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including ties across measures.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including ties across measures.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Features a long horizontal line spanning measures 54 and 55, with a double bar line in measure 56. Above the line in measure 54 is a circle, and in measure 55 is another circle.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a whole rest for the entire duration.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including ties across measures.

57,

This musical score page contains measures 57, 58, and 59. The notation is organized into ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef and contains complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 58. The second staff is in treble clef and features a long, sustained melodic line with a slur across all three measures. The third, fourth, and fifth staves are in treble clef and contain whole rests. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains eighth-note patterns. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains eighth-note patterns. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains whole rests. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains sixteenth-note patterns. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains eighth-note patterns. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

60,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Contains complex chords and eighth-note patterns. Measure 60 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes in measures 61 and 62.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Features chords with slurs. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 contain long, sustained notes.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Remains empty throughout the three measures.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Remains empty throughout the three measures.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line of eighth notes. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 continue the eighth-note pattern.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line of eighth notes. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 continue the eighth-note pattern.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Features long, sustained notes with slurs. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 contain long, sustained notes.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Remains empty throughout the three measures.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex, fast-moving pattern of sixteenth notes. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 continue the sixteenth-note pattern.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line of eighth notes. Measure 60 has a half note, while measures 61 and 62 continue the eighth-note pattern.

63

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Measure 63 contains a complex chordal figure with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 64 continues this with a descending line. Measure 65 features a similar chordal texture.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 63 has a whole note chord. Measure 64 has a half note chord. Measure 65 has a half note chord.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** All three measures (63, 64, 65) contain whole rests.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** All three measures (63, 64, 65) contain whole rests.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Measure 63 has a half note. Measure 64 has a half note. Measure 65 has a half note.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Measure 63 has a half note. Measure 64 has a half note. Measure 65 has a half note.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** All three measures (63, 64, 65) contain whole rests.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** All three measures (63, 64, 65) contain whole rests.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Measure 63 has a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 64 continues this pattern. Measure 65 continues this pattern.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Measure 63 has a half note. Measure 64 has a half note. Measure 65 has a half note.

66,

This musical score page contains measures 66, 67, and 68. The notation is arranged in ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef and contains complex chords and melodic lines with various accidentals (flats, sharps, naturals). The second staff is in treble clef and features a long, sustained chord in measure 66, followed by a melodic line in measure 67. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a long, sustained chord. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a long, sustained chord. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line.

69,

This musical score page contains measures 69, 70, and 71. The notation is organized into ten staves, with the first staff in bass clef and the others in treble clef. Measure 69 features a complex melodic line in the first staff, a sustained chord in the second, and a rhythmic pattern in the fourth. Measure 70 continues these patterns with some melodic movement in the first and fourth staves. Measure 71 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase in the first staff and a sustained chord in the second. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

72

The musical score for page 72 consists of ten staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including accidentals (sharps and flats).
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Features a series of chords, some with accidentals, and a few melodic fragments.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains whole rests for the entire duration of the page.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains whole rests for the entire duration of the page.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment pattern with accidentals.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Features a long, sustained note (likely a pedal point) with a sharp accidental, spanning the entire page.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains whole rests for the entire duration of the page.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including accidentals.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Features a sparse melodic line with occasional notes and rests, including accidentals.

75

The musical score for measures 75-77 is as follows:

- Measure 75:** Features a complex arrangement of notes across the staves, including a prominent melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic pattern in the lower staves.
- Measure 76:** Continues the musical theme from measure 75, with similar melodic and rhythmic elements.
- Measure 77:** The final measure of the system, concluding the musical phrase.

78,

79,

80,

81,

This musical score page contains measures 81 through 83. It features ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef and contains complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The second staff is in treble clef and contains sustained chords with some movement in the third measure. The third, fourth, and fifth staves are empty. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a long, sustained note with a triplet of eighth notes leading into it. The ninth and tenth staves are empty. The bottom two staves (eleventh and twelfth) are in bass clef and contain a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.

84

This musical score page contains measures 84, 85, and 86. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 84:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Long note (half note).
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Measure 85:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Long note (half note).
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Measure 86:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Chordal accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Long note (half note).
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

87,

The musical score for measures 87-89 is written on ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

90,

A musical score for measures 90, 91, and 92. The score is written for a 10-staff ensemble. The top staff (bass clef) contains the primary melody, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The second staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are mostly empty, indicating rests for those parts. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth staff (bass clef) features a more complex, flowing line with many accidentals. The seventh staff (bass clef) is empty. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment. The ninth and tenth staves (bass clef) provide a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) between measures 91 and 92.

93,

94,

95

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The first staff of each pair is in bass clef, and the second is in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 95 (the first measure) contains various musical notations: the first bass staff has eighth and sixteenth notes with beams; the second treble staff has a whole note chord; the third and fourth staves are empty; the fifth bass staff has a half note; the sixth treble staff has a half note; the seventh bass staff has a half note; the eighth treble staff has a whole note chord; the ninth bass staff has a sixteenth-note triplet; and the tenth bass staff has a half note. Measure 96 (the second measure) shows: the first bass staff with eighth notes and beams; the second treble staff with a whole note chord; the third and fourth staves empty; the fifth bass staff with a half note; the sixth treble staff with a half note; the seventh bass staff with a half note; the eighth treble staff with a whole note chord; the ninth bass staff with a half note; and the tenth bass staff with a half note. Measure 97 (the third measure) shows: the first bass staff with eighth notes and beams; the second treble staff with a whole note chord; the third and fourth staves empty; the fifth bass staff with a half note; the sixth treble staff with a half note; the seventh bass staff with a half note; the eighth treble staff with a whole note chord; the ninth bass staff with a half note; and the tenth bass staff with a half note.

98

This musical score page contains measures 98, 99, and 100. The notation is arranged in ten staves. The first staff (bass clef) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second staff (treble clef) contains a few notes with a long slur. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a long, sustained note with a slur. The eighth staff (bass clef) is empty. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line.

101,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The first staff of each pair is in bass clef, and the second is in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three measures. Measure 101 (the first measure) contains complex chords and melodic lines in the bass staves, while the treble staves have long rests. Measure 102 (the second measure) continues the bass-line activity with some melodic movement, while the treble staves remain mostly at rest. Measure 103 (the third measure) shows a continuation of the bass-line patterns. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

104,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass clef):** Contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including some triplets.
- Staff 2 (Treble clef):** Features a series of chords, some of which are held over multiple measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 3 (Treble clef):** Remains empty throughout the section.
- Staff 4 (Treble clef):** Remains empty throughout the section.
- Staff 5 (Bass clef):** Contains a simple melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 6 (Bass clef):** Contains a simple melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 7 (Bass clef):** Features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by sustained chords indicated by long horizontal lines.
- Staff 8 (Bass clef):** Remains empty throughout the section.
- Staff 9 (Bass clef):** Contains a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note pattern.
- Staff 10 (Bass clef):** Contains a simple melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

107,

A musical score for measures 107, 108, and 109. The score is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure (107) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. The second measure (108) features a prominent sustained note in the upper right staff. The third measure (109) continues the musical development with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

110,

This musical score page contains measures 110, 111, and 112. The notation is arranged in ten staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The second staff is in treble clef and contains sustained chords, some marked with a sharp sign. The third and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a long, sustained note. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a long, sustained note. The ninth staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The tenth staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

113

This musical score consists of 11 measures, numbered 113 to 115. The notation is arranged in a system of 10 staves. The first staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The second staff (treble clef) features a sustained chord in measure 113, followed by a melodic line in measure 114, and a final chord in measure 115. The third, fourth, and fifth staves are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 114. The ninth staff (bass clef) is empty. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties.

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119,

This musical score page contains measures 119, 120, and 121. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef on the first staff and a bass clef on the second. The second system (staves 3-4) consists of two empty staves. The third system (staves 5-6) has a bass clef on the fifth staff. The fourth system (staves 7-8) has a bass clef on the seventh staff. The fifth system (staves 9-10) has a bass clef on the ninth staff. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, with some notes beamed together. A key signature change is visible at the beginning of measure 120.

122,

The musical score is divided into two measures, 122 and 123. Measure 122 contains the following notation: Staff 1 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 2 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole note chord of G4, A4, B4, and C5. Staff 3 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole rest. Staff 4 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole rest. Staff 5 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 6 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 7 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 8 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 9 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 10 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Measure 123 contains the following notation: Staff 1 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 2 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole note chord of G4, A4, B4, and C5. Staff 3 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole rest. Staff 4 (treble clef, B-flat key signature) has a whole rest. Staff 5 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 6 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 7 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 8 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 9 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. Staff 10 (bass clef, B-flat key signature) has a half note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2.

124,

This musical score consists of 12 measures, divided into three measures per system. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 124:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter rest, quarter note G2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Quarter rest, quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Half note G2, half note A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
- Measure 125:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Half note G2, half note A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
- Measure 126:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble): Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4.
 - Staff 3 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble): Whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 6 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass): Half note G2, half note A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass): Whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass): Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass): Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2.

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130

This musical score page contains measures 130, 131, and 132. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 130:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Contains a whole note chord of G#4 and A5.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Contains a whole note chord of G#2 and A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.
- Measure 131:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Contains a whole note chord of G#4 and A5.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Contains a whole note chord of G#2 and A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.
- Measure 132:**
 - Staff 1 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 2 (Treble):** Contains a whole note chord of G#4 and A5.
 - Staff 3 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 4 (Treble):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 5 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 6 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 7 (Bass):** Contains a whole note chord of G#2 and A2.
 - Staff 8 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.
 - Staff 9 (Bass):** Contains a half note G#2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2.
 - Staff 10 (Bass):** Contains a whole rest.

133)

This musical score consists of 133 measures, organized into three systems of three measures each. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass Clef):** Contains complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. It includes a triplet in the third measure of the second system.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Features long, sustained notes, likely representing a drone or a held chord.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Contains whole rests throughout the entire piece.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Also contains whole rests throughout the entire piece.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains long, sustained notes, similar to Staff 2.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains whole rests throughout the entire piece.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 11 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 12 (Bass Clef):** Contains a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes.

136,

A musical score for 10 staves, spanning measures 136, 137, and 138. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Bass):** Measure 136: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter rest. Measure 137: eighth note G2, eighth note A2, quarter rest. Measure 138: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 136: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 137: half note G4, half note A4. Measure 138: half note G4, half note A4.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** All measures contain a whole rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** All measures contain a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Bass):** Measure 136: quarter rest, quarter note G2, quarter note A2. Measure 137: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2. Measure 138: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measure 136: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2. Measure 137: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2. Measure 138: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** All measures contain a whole rest.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** All measures contain a whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Measure 136: eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3. Measure 137: eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3. Measure 138: eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 136: quarter rest, quarter note G2, quarter note A2. Measure 137: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2. Measure 138: quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.

139

This musical score page contains measures 139, 140, and 141. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 139:** The top staff (bass clef) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a complex chordal texture with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a whole note.
- Measure 140:** The top staff (bass clef) continues the complex texture. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a whole note.
- Measure 141:** The top staff (bass clef) continues the complex texture. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole note chord. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) are empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a half note. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a whole note. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a whole note.

142,

145

This musical score consists of 145 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Features complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. It includes slurs and ties across measures.
- Staff 2:** Contains long horizontal lines, likely representing sustained notes or rests.
- Staff 3:** Similar to Staff 2, with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 4:** Contains rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs.
- Staff 5:** Features rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs.
- Staff 6:** Contains long horizontal lines, likely representing sustained notes or rests.
- Staff 7:** Similar to Staff 6, with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 8:** Features complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. It includes slurs and ties across measures.
- Staff 9:** Contains rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs.

148)

This musical score consists of 148 measures, organized into three systems of three staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical elements:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Contains dense chordal textures and melodic fragments, often with slurs and ties.
- Staff 2:** Features sustained chords and melodic lines, with some measures containing long horizontal lines indicating sustained notes or rests.
- Staff 3:** Includes melodic lines with slurs and ties, as well as measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 4:** Shows melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 5:** Contains melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 6:** Features melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 7:** Includes melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 8:** Shows melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 9:** Contains melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 10:** Features melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 11:** Includes melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.
- Staff 12:** Shows melodic lines with slurs and ties, and measures with long horizontal lines.

151,

The musical score for measures 151-155 consists of ten staves. The first staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The second staff is a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter rest. The third staff is a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter rest. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter rest. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The ninth staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter rest.

10.) Dance

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$ Midi 47

Midi 01

Midi 33

Midi 11

Midi 11

Midi 88

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

Midi 01

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. It consists of ten staves, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and triplets. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff has a triplet of eighth notes.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Measure 1: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3). Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3).
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef. Measure 1: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3). Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3).
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest.
- Staff 7:** Bass clef. Measure 1: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3). Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3).
- Staff 8:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef. Measure 1: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3). Measure 2: Triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3).
- Staff 10:** Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest.

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves arranged in two systems of six staves each. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 1 contains a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G4, an eighth note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter rest. Measure 2 contains a whole rest, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G#4.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Both measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 3 (Bass):** Measure 1 contains a quarter note G2, an eighth note F2, an eighth note E2, a quarter note D2, and a quarter rest. Measure 2 contains a quarter rest, an eighth note G2, an eighth note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 1 contains a sixteenth note G4, followed by a series of sixteenth notes F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, and A3, ending with a quarter rest. Measure 2 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Both measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Both measures contain a long horizontal line, likely representing a sustained chord or a specific performance instruction.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Both measures contain a complex sequence of chords and notes, including a double bar line in the middle of each measure. The notes are primarily in the lower register, with some accidentals.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Both measures contain a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note F2.
- Staff 9 (Treble):** Both measures contain whole rests.
- Staff 10 (Treble):** Both measures contain whole rests.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. It consists of ten staves, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The fifth staff has a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The sixth staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The eighth staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The ninth staff has a bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests. The tenth staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests.

The image shows a page of musical notation with ten staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple measures of music.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first measure of the first system shows a melody in the top staff, a bass line in the second staff, and a complex rhythmic pattern in the third staff. The second measure of the first system shows a continuation of the melody and bass line, with a long rest in the third staff. The second system of staves shows a continuation of the musical piece, with a complex rhythmic pattern in the third staff and a long rest in the fourth staff. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures per staff. The staves are arranged in a single system. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures per staff.

The image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. The notation is arranged in two systems of five staves each, with a single staff at the bottom. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the first staff of the second measure. The notation is arranged in two systems of five staves each, with a single staff at the bottom.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a whole rest. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

3

3

13

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. The page contains 12 staves, arranged in two groups of six. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The first measure of the first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The second measure of the first staff continues the musical phrase. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The page is numbered 14 at the bottom center.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a multi-instrument ensemble or a complex vocal piece. It consists of ten staves, arranged in two groups of five. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The first group of five staves (top) includes a variety of musical symbols: notes, rests, and beams. The second group of five staves (bottom) also contains musical notation, including notes, rests, and beams. The notation is organized into two measures, separated by a vertical line. The staves are connected by a brace on the left side. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. The page contains 12 staves, arranged in two groups of six. The notation is written in a single system, spanning two measures. The first measure contains several staves with musical notation, including a complex figure in the fifth staff from the top. The second measure continues the notation, with some staves showing rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in a system. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Measure 1 contains a series of eighth notes with a slur. Measure 2 is a whole rest. Measure 3 contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Measure 1 is a whole rest. Measure 2 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 3 contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Measure 1 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 2 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 3 contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Measure 1 contains a series of eighth notes with a slur. Measure 2 is a whole rest. Measure 3 contains a series of eighth notes with a slur.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Measure 1 is a whole rest. Measure 2 is a whole rest. Measure 3 is a whole rest.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. Measure 1 contains a half note. Measure 2 contains a half note. Measure 3 contains a half note.
- Staff 7:** Bass clef. Measure 1 contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 2 contains the same pattern. Measure 3 contains the same pattern.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Measure 1 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 2 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 3 contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef. Measure 1 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 2 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measure 3 contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef. Measure 1 is a whole rest. Measure 2 is a whole rest. Measure 3 is a whole rest.

The image displays a musical score for a 12-part ensemble, organized into three systems, each containing four staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols and clefs.

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 10 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 11 (Bass Clef):** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.
- Staff 12 (Bass Clef):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the first measure.

The score is divided into three systems, each with four staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The first system contains the first three staves, the second system contains the next four staves, and the third system contains the final three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is organized into measures across three systems.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The first system contains the first three staves, the second system contains the next four staves, and the third system contains the final three staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The overall style is that of a professional musical score.

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and complex rhythmic patterns including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, rests, and ties. The music is organized into three measures across the staves.

The image displays a page of musical notation with ten staves. The notation is organized into three measures. The first staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, and a quarter note F#4. The second staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E#4. The third staff is a bass clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E#3. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E#4. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E#4. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E#3. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E#3. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E#3. The ninth staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E#4. The tenth staff is a treble clef with a whole rest, a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E#4.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in two systems of five. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols and patterns across three measures.

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure, and a quarter note in the third measure.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in a system. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a rest in the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes in the second measure, and a rest in the third measure.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a rest in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure, and a rest in the third measure.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a sequence of notes in the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes in the second measure, and a sequence of notes in the third measure.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a rest in the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes in the second measure, and a rest in the third measure.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a rest in the first measure, followed by a rest in the second measure, and a rest in the third measure.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is arranged in ten staves, grouped into three systems. The first system consists of the first three staves, the second system of the next four staves, and the third system of the final three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The fifth staff from the top has a long, continuous melodic line with many accidentals. The sixth staff has a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many accidentals. The seventh staff has a slower, more melodic line with some accidentals. The eighth staff has a simple, rhythmic line with few notes. The ninth and tenth staves are mostly empty, with some rests and a few notes.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The first system contains the first three staves, the second system contains the next four staves, and the third system contains the final three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into measures across three systems. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a melody. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a melody with some rests. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a melody. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a melody. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a melody. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a melody. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a melody. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a melody. The ninth staff has a treble clef and contains a melody. The tenth staff has a treble clef and contains a melody.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The first system contains the first three staves, the second system contains the next four staves, and the third system contains the final three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is organized into measures across three systems.

A page of musical notation for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and a triplet marking. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format with multiple staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef. The third staff has a treble clef. The fourth staff has a bass clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a treble clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and a triplet marking. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The first system contains the first three staves, the second system contains the next four staves, and the third system contains the final three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into measures across three systems. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F#4.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F#4.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4. Measure 3: quarter notes B3, A3, G3, F#3.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F#4.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: whole rest. Measure 3: whole rest.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: whole rest. Measure 3: whole rest.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F#4.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4. Measure 3: quarter notes B3, A3, G3, F#3.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 3: quarter notes B4, A4, G4, F#4.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: whole rest. Measure 3: whole rest.

A large bracket spans across the middle staves (Staff 4 to Staff 8), indicating a specific section of the music.

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is organized into three measures across the staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The ninth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The tenth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests.

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is arranged in three measures across the page.

This musical score page contains ten staves organized into three measures. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Measure 1 has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, and quarter rest. Measure 2 has a whole rest. Measure 3 has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, and quarter rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 1 has a half note chord (F4, C5) and a quarter rest. Measures 2 and 3 have whole rests.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Measure 1 has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, and quarter rest. Measure 2 has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, and quarter rest. Measure 3 has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, eighth note B2, and quarter rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Measure 1 has a complex chordal structure with many beamed notes. Measures 2 and 3 have whole rests.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** All three measures have whole rests.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** All three measures have whole rests.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Measures 1 and 2 have a complex chordal structure with many beamed notes. Measure 3 has a similar structure but ends with a quarter note C3.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Measures 1 and 2 have a half note chord (F2, C3) and a quarter rest. Measure 3 has a half note chord (F2, C3) and a quarter note C3.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Measures 1 and 2 have a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. Measure 3 has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** All three measures have whole rests.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a multi-instrument ensemble or a complex vocal arrangement. It consists of ten staves, each with a different clef (treble or bass). The notation includes various musical symbols such as rests, notes, and complex rhythmic patterns. The first staff has a treble clef and a whole rest. The second staff has a treble clef and a whole note chord. The third staff has a bass clef and a whole note chord. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a whole note chord. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a whole rest. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a whole note chord. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a whole note chord. The eighth staff has a bass clef and a whole note chord. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a whole note chord. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a whole rest.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is arranged in ten staves, grouped into two measures. The first measure contains several staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The second measure continues the notation, with some staves showing rests and others showing more complex musical figures. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in bass clef. The fourth staff is in treble clef. The fifth staff is in treble clef. The sixth staff is in bass clef. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a complex, dense passage of music with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including accidentals. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler passage with mostly eighth notes. The ninth staff is in treble clef and contains a simple passage with mostly eighth notes. The tenth staff is in treble clef and contains a simple passage with mostly eighth notes. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves arranged in five systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and intricate rhythmic patterns. The music is organized into measures across three systems. The bottom two staves appear to be empty or contain very faint notation.

This image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a multi-instrument ensemble or a complex vocal piece. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into three systems. The first system consists of the top three staves, the second system of the next four staves, and the third system of the bottom three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The bottom two staves appear to be empty or contain very faint notation.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is arranged in ten staves, grouped into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures across the staves. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation is organized into two measures across the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures across the staves.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. It consists of ten staves arranged in three systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and triplets. The music is organized into measures across three systems. The fifth staff is empty. The sixth staff has a long horizontal line with a fermata. The seventh staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The eighth staff has a simple harmonic pattern. The ninth and tenth staves are empty.

The image displays a page of musical notation with ten staves. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The staves are arranged in two groups of five. The first group of five staves (top) contains musical notation, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and triplets. The second group of five staves (bottom) contains musical notation, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and triplets. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols and clefs.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The music is organized into two measures, with a vertical bar line separating them. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some notes are beamed together. The page is numbered 42 at the bottom.

A musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like '8'. The score is written on a grand staff with multiple systems. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece appears to be in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section contains several measures of music, including a melodic line in the upper staves and a more complex, rhythmic line in the lower staves. The second section continues the composition with similar musical elements. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is written on ten staves, arranged in a vertical column. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and beams. The music is organized into two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves containing multiple systems of notation.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is written on ten staves, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple measures of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple measures of music.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each, separated by a vertical bar line. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains a single eighth note followed by a whole rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note chord, a whole rest, and a half note chord.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note, a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef):** Contains a half note and a quarter note.
- Staff 9 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest.
- Staff 10 (Treble Clef):** Contains a whole rest.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a multi-instrument ensemble or a complex vocal arrangement. It consists of ten staves, organized into two measures. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The staves are arranged in a system with a brace on the left. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple lines of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple lines of music.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The third staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The sixth staff is a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a complex melodic line. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a complex melodic line. The ninth staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The tenth staff is a treble clef, mostly containing rests. The notation is organized into two measures across the staves.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. The notation is arranged in ten staves, grouped into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures across the staves. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation is organized into two measures across the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, organized into two measures across the staves.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in bass clef. The fourth staff is in treble clef. The fifth staff is in treble clef. The sixth staff is in bass clef. The seventh staff is in bass clef. The eighth staff is in bass clef. The ninth staff is in treble clef. The tenth staff is in treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music is organized into three measures. The first measure shows a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the third staff. The second measure features a complex chordal texture in the bottom staves, with a large '8' indicating an octave. The third measure continues the musical development. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of notes and rests. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The fourth staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The fifth staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The seventh staff is in bass clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The eighth staff is in bass clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The ninth staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes and rests. The tenth staff is in treble clef and contains a series of notes and rests. A double bar line is present in the middle of the page, separating the first five staves from the last five staves. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a triplet marking. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is spread across two measures, with a double bar line in the middle.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. It consists of ten staves, arranged in two groups of five. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The first measure contains several staves with notes and rests. The second measure contains a large bracketed section of complex, multi-measure notation, followed by a few more staves with notes and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.

Musical notation on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is arranged in two systems of five staves each, separated by a vertical line. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some measures contain multiple notes beamed together. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. It features ten staves, arranged in two groups of five. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The music is organized into two measures, with a double bar line in the middle. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves containing more complex notation than others. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, arranged in a vertical column. The notation is organized into two measures, separated by a vertical bar line. The staves are as follows:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, contains a whole rest in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, contains a whole note chord in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 3: Bass clef, contains a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, contains a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, contains a whole rest in the first measure and a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, contains a whole rest in the first measure and a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 7: Bass clef, contains a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, contains a half note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 9: Treble clef, contains a whole rest in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.
- Staff 10: Treble clef, contains a whole rest in the first measure and a half note in the second measure.

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves arranged in two systems of six staves each. The notation is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains the following elements:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 3: Bass clef, half note G2, half note A2, half note B1, half note A2, half note G2, whole rest.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B1, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth rest, eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B1, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, whole rest.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, whole note chord (G2, A2, B1, A2, G2).

The second measure contains the following elements:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, half note G2, half note A2, half note B1, half note A2, half note G2, whole rest.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 3: Bass clef, half note G2, half note A2, half note B1, half note A2, half note G2, whole rest.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B1, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth rest, eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B1, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, whole rest.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, whole note chord (G2, A2, B1, A2, G2).

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, organized into two measures separated by a vertical bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves containing more complex notation than others. The first measure contains several staves with notes and rests, while the second measure contains staves with notes and rests. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves.

The image shows a page of musical notation with ten staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a treble clef. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple measures of music.

The musical score consists of ten staves, numbered 1 to 10 from top to bottom. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a quarter note (F#4), followed by a quarter rest, and then a half note (F#5) in the second measure.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, containing a whole rest in the first measure and a whole note (F#4) in the second measure.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. It starts with a quarter note (F#2), followed by an eighth note (F#3), a quarter note (F#4), and a half note (F#5) in the first measure. The second measure contains a half note (F#5), a quarter note (F#4), and a quarter rest.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. It contains a complex sequence of thirty-second and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter rest. The second measure is empty.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, containing a whole rest in both measures.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef. It contains a whole note (F#2) in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure.
- Staff 7:** Bass clef. It contains a complex sequence of thirty-second and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter rest. The second measure contains a complex sequence of thirty-second and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. It contains a quarter note (F#2) in the first measure, followed by a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note (F#2) and a quarter rest.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef. It contains a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note (F#4) and a quarter rest in the second measure.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef. It contains a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note (F#4) and a quarter rest in the second measure.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piece of music. It consists of ten staves, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The music is organized into two measures, separated by a vertical bar line. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves containing more complex notation than others. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, each containing two measures of music. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols and patterns. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tenth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes many accidentals, dynamic markings, and complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, rests, and ties. The music is organized into two measures per staff, with a double bar line separating them.

A page of musical notation featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is organized into three measures across the staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The fourth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a few notes and rests. The ninth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests. The tenth staff has a treble clef and contains a few notes and rests.

The image shows a musical score for a piano piece, consisting of ten staves. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The second measure continues the piece with similar notation, including a triplet of eighth notes. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having a double bar line at the end of the first measure.

11.) Prayer

Serban Nichifor

Midi 13
♩ = 120

Midi 93

Midi 01

Midi 36

Midi 47

Midi 88

Midi 01

Midi 01

7

10

13

16

19

This system contains measures 19, 20, and 21. It features a grand staff with three systems of staves. The first system has a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with a sustained octave chord marked with an '8'. The second system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The third system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

22

This system contains measures 22, 23, and 24. It features a grand staff with three systems of staves. The first system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a sustained octave chord marked with an '8'. The second system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The third system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

25

28

31



This system contains measures 31 through 33. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained melodic line with long horizontal strokes. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

34



This system contains measures 34 through 36. It continues the musical arrangement from the previous system. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a sustained melodic line with long horizontal strokes. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

37

System 37: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a long slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

40

System 40: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a long slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

43

System 43: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) features a sustained melodic line with a slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained melodic line with a slur. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

46

System 46: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) features a sustained melodic line with a slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained melodic line with a slur. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

49



This system contains measures 49 through 51. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

52



This system contains measures 52 through 54. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The top system consists of a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The bottom system consists of a bass staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a melodic line in the top treble staff.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The top system consists of a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The bottom system consists of a bass staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The music continues the complex rhythmic pattern from the previous measures, with a melodic line in the top treble staff.

61

System 61: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic phrase of eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) features a long, flowing melodic line with slurs. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes in the first measure. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained chord or block of notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

64

System 64: This system contains seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) features a long, flowing melodic line with slurs. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty, with a few notes in the first measure. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained chord or block of notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes.

67

System 67: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a long slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a long slur and a repeat sign.

70

System 70: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with a long slur. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a long slur and a repeat sign.

73

76

79

82

85

88

91

System 91: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

94

System 94: This system contains six staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with quarter notes. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

97

100

103

Musical score for measures 103-105. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

106

Musical score for measures 106-108. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music continues the complex rhythmic pattern from the previous system, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

109

112

115

118

121

Musical score for measures 121-123. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes and some rests. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melody with eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) is empty.

124

Musical score for measures 124-126. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes and some rests. The third staff (treble clef) is empty. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a melody with eighth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melody with eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) is empty.

127

130

133

136

139

Musical score for measures 139-141. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. A double bar line is present after measure 141.

142

Musical score for measures 142-144. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. A double bar line is present after measure 144.

145

Musical score for measures 145-147. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a melodic line in the upper register.

148

Musical score for measures 148-150. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a melodic line in the upper register. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 149.

151

A musical score for measures 151-154, consisting of eight staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble): Measure 151 has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble): Measure 151 has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble): Measure 151 has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 4 (Bass): Measure 151 has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble): Measure 151 has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass): Measure 151 has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 7 (Bass): Measure 151 has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.
- Staff 8 (Bass): Measure 151 has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter rest. Measure 152 has a quarter rest.

12.) Waiting

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 120$ Midi 22

Midi 22

Midi 89

Midi 89

Midi 89

Midi 50

Midi 47

Midi 98

Midi 98

Midi 01

Midi 01

3)

Musical score for a piano piece, page 462. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef. The fifth staff has a treble clef. The sixth staff has a bass clef. The seventh staff has a bass clef. The eighth staff has a bass clef. The ninth staff has a treble clef. The tenth staff has a bass clef. The eleventh staff has a bass clef. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical line. The first measure contains various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The second measure contains similar notations, including a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

5)

The musical score consists of 12 staves arranged in three systems of four staves each. The first system includes a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a bass staff. The second system includes a treble staff, a grand staff, and a bass staff. The third system includes a treble staff, a grand staff, and a bass staff. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a piano accompaniment, and a bass staff with a melodic line. The second measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a piano accompaniment, and a bass staff with a melodic line. The third measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a piano accompaniment, and a bass staff with a melodic line.

8,

3

11,

This musical score page contains measures 11 through 13 of a piece. The notation is arranged in a system of 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 11. The second staff (treble clef) contains a few scattered notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The fourth and fifth staves (treble clef) are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a long, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning measures 11, 12, and 13.

14,

The musical score for measures 14 and 15 is written on 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef, one flat) contains a long, sustained note with a slur. The fourth staff (treble clef, one flat) contains a whole rest. The fifth staff (treble clef, one flat) contains a whole rest. The sixth staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef, one flat) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

16,

This musical score page contains measures 16, 17, and 18. It features 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and slurs. The first staff has a measure rest in measure 16, followed by notes in measures 17 and 18. The second staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The third staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The fourth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The fifth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The sixth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The seventh staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The eighth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The ninth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The tenth staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18. The eleventh staff has a whole note in measure 16, followed by a half note and a quarter note in measure 17, and a quarter note in measure 18.

19,

The musical score for measures 19, 20, and 21 is presented on 11 staves. Measure 19 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody in the first staff is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a complex texture with many overlapping notes and rests. The fourth and fifth staves are mostly empty, with some rests. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes.

22,

This musical score consists of ten staves arranged in five pairs. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 22 contains a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 23 contains a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 22 contains a whole rest. Measure 23 contains a whole rest.

24,

This musical score page contains measures 24, 25, and 26. The notation is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The second system includes a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (bass clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piano accompaniment includes complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The bass line provides a steady rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C).

27,

The musical score for measures 27-29 is written on 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a 7/8 time signature and contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a few notes and rests. The third staff (treble clef) contains a complex chordal structure with many beamed notes. The fourth and fifth staves (treble clef) are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes. The ninth staff (treble clef) is empty. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a series of eighth notes. The time signature changes from 7/8 to 9/8 at the beginning of measure 29.

30,

The musical score for measures 30-32 is written on 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and accents. The score is organized into measures, with measure numbers 30, 31, and 32 indicated. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast or intricate piece of music. The staves are arranged in a standard musical format, with treble and bass clefs used throughout.

33,

The musical score is written for 11 staves. Measures 33 and 34 contain melodic lines in the upper staves and sustained chords in the lower staves. Measures 35 and 36 are characterized by a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage in the lower staves, while the upper staves have rests. Measure 37 features a sustained chord in the upper staves and a final melodic phrase in the lower staves.

36,

This musical score page contains measures 36, 37, and 38. It features a grand staff with ten staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and complex chordal structures. Measure 36 shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. Measure 37 continues the musical development with similar notation. Measure 38 concludes the sequence with a final set of notes and rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic progression of the piece.

39,

This musical score page contains measures 39 and 40 of a piece. The score is written for a 12-staff ensemble, organized into three systems of four staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (staves 1-4) features a melody in the first staff, with accompaniment in the second and third staves, and a sustained chord in the fourth. The second system (staves 5-8) shows a more active accompaniment in the fifth staff, with sustained chords in the sixth, seventh, and eighth staves. The third system (staves 9-12) continues the melodic line in the ninth staff, with active accompaniment in the tenth and eleventh staves, and a sustained chord in the twelfth. The notation is precise, with clear note heads, stems, and rests, and includes dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano).

41,

43,

This musical score page contains measures 43, 44, and 45. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a sparse melodic line. The third staff (treble clef) contains a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes. The fourth and fifth staves (treble clef) are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained note with a fermata. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many beamed notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a long, sustained note with a fermata. The ninth staff (treble clef) is empty. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The twelfth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

46,

This musical score page contains measures 46, 47, and 48. It features ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a few notes and rests. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with eighth notes.

49,

Musical score for measures 49 and 50. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The second staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The third staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The seventh staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The tenth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50. The eleventh staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 49 and a melodic line in measure 50.

51,

This musical score page contains measures 51, 52, and 53. The notation is arranged in 12 staves, organized into four systems of three staves each. The first system (staves 1-3) features a treble clef on the first staff, a treble clef on the second, and a bass clef on the third. The second system (staves 4-6) consists of three empty staves. The third system (staves 7-9) includes a bass clef on the first staff, a treble clef on the second, and a bass clef on the third. The fourth system (staves 10-12) includes a bass clef on the first staff, a treble clef on the second, and a bass clef on the third. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 51 shows a melodic line in the first staff, a bass line in the third staff, and a complex chordal texture in the seventh staff. Measure 52 continues the melodic and bass lines, with the seventh staff showing a sustained chord. Measure 53 concludes the sequence with a final melodic phrase in the first staff and a bass line in the third staff.

54,

This musical score page contains measures 54 and 55. The notation is arranged in two systems, each with five staves. The top system (measures 54-55) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a second treble clef staff with a similar melodic line, a third treble clef staff with a sustained chord, and two empty staves. The bottom system (measures 54-55) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line, a second bass clef staff with a complex rhythmic pattern, a third bass clef staff with a sustained chord, and two empty staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ties.

56,

A musical score for measures 56, 57, and 58. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth notes and a flat. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. The ninth staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes.

59,

This musical score page contains measures 59 and 60. The notation is arranged in two systems, each with two staves. The top system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The bottom system also consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. Measure 59 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a complex, multi-measure rest. Measure 60 continues the treble staff melody and features a bass staff with a complex, multi-measure rest. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.

61,

The musical score for measures 61 and 62 is written on 11 staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a single eighth note followed by a rest. The third staff (bass clef) contains a whole note chord. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains a whole rest. The fifth staff (treble clef) contains a whole rest. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a whole note chord. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a whole note chord. The ninth staff (treble clef) contains a whole rest. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a whole rest.

63,

This musical score page contains measures 63 and 64. The notation is organized into two systems, each with two staves. The top system consists of two treble clef staves. The first staff in the top system contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the second staff contains a more complex line with slurs and ties. The bottom system consists of two bass clef staves. The first staff in the bottom system features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern, while the second staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

65,

This musical score page contains measures 65 and 66. It features ten staves, with the following details:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 65 contains a half rest, a quarter rest, and a half note G4. Measure 66 contains a half note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a half rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 65 contains a whole rest. Measure 66 contains a whole rest and a quarter note G4.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measures 65 and 66 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and a final half note G4 in measure 66.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measures 65 and 66 contain whole rests.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measures 65 and 66 contain whole rests.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measures 65 and 66 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and a final half note G2 in measure 66.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measures 65 and 66 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and a final half note G2 in measure 66.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 65 contains a whole rest. Measure 66 contains a whole rest and a quarter note G2.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Measures 65 and 66 contain whole rests.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measures 65 and 66 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and a final half note G2 in measure 66.
- Staff 11 (Bass):** Measures 65 and 66 contain whole rests.

67,

The musical score for measures 67 and 68 is presented across 12 staves. Measure 67 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The second staff has a few notes and rests. The third staff features a complex figure with many beamed notes. The fourth and fifth staves are empty. The sixth staff, in bass clef, has a few notes. The seventh staff contains a dense, beamed passage. The eighth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth and tenth staves are empty. The eleventh staff, in bass clef, has a few notes. The twelfth staff has a few notes. Measure 68 continues the patterns from measure 67, with similar notation across the staves.

69,

This musical score page contains measures 69, 70, and 71. It features ten staves, with the following instrumentation and notation:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 69 is a whole rest. Measure 70 contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 71 contains a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 69 is a whole rest. Measure 70 contains a quarter note G4. Measure 71 is a whole rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measures 69-71 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and ties.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measures 69-71 are whole rests.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measures 69-71 are whole rests.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measures 69-71 are whole rests.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measures 69-71 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and ties.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measures 69-71 are whole rests.
- Staff 9 (Treble):** Measures 69-71 are whole rests.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measures 69-71 contain a continuous melodic line with various intervals and ties.

72,

74,

The musical score for measures 74 and 75 is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 74: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, eighth note B4, quarter rest. Measure 75: Quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note D5, quarter note E5.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 74: Quarter note G4, quarter rest. Measure 75: Quarter note A4, quarter rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measure 74: Whole note chord (G4, A4, B4). Measure 75: Whole note chord (C5, D5, E5).
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 74: Whole rest. Measure 75: Whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measure 74: Whole rest. Measure 75: Whole rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measure 74: Whole rest. Measure 75: Whole rest.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measure 74: Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note C3. Measure 75: Quarter note D3, quarter note E3, quarter note F3, quarter note G3.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 74: Whole rest. Measure 75: Whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Treble):** Measure 74: Whole rest. Measure 75: Whole rest.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 74: Quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2, quarter note C3. Measure 75: Quarter note D3, quarter note E3, quarter note F3, quarter note G3.

76,

A musical score for 12 staves, organized into three systems of four staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 76-78) shows a complex arrangement of parts. The second system (measures 79-81) continues the musical development. The third system (measures 82-84) concludes the page with a final cadence. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

79

81,

The musical score for measures 81 and 82 is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 81: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter rest, eighth note G4, eighth note F#4. Measure 82: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Quarter rest, eighth note G4, quarter rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measure 81: Half note G4, half note A4. Measure 82: Half note G4, half note A4.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Whole rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Quarter rest, quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measure 81: Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2. Measure 82: Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Quarter rest, half note G2, half note A2.
- Staff 9 (Treble):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Whole rest.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 81: Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2. Measure 82: Eighth note G2, eighth note A2, eighth note B2, eighth note C3, eighth note B2, eighth note A2, eighth note G2, eighth note F#2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2.
- Staff 11 (Bass):** Measure 81: Whole rest. Measure 82: Quarter rest, quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.

83,

A musical score for measures 83, 84, and 85. The score is written for a 12-staff ensemble. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. The first staff (top) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a single note in measure 83. The third staff contains a complex melodic line with a fermata. The fourth and fifth staves are empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a fermata. The seventh staff (bass clef) features a complex melodic line with a fermata. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with a fermata. The ninth staff is empty. The tenth staff (bass clef) features a complex melodic line with a fermata. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex melodic line with a fermata. The twelfth staff (bass clef) features a complex melodic line with a fermata.

86,

A musical score for measures 86, 87, and 88. The score is written on 12 staves, organized into three systems of four staves each. The first system (staves 1-4) contains the vocal melody and a piano accompaniment. The second system (staves 5-8) contains a piano accompaniment. The third system (staves 9-12) contains a piano accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

89,

This musical score page contains measures 89 and 90. It features ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and slurs. The first system (staves 1-2) shows a melody in the upper voice and a supporting line in the lower voice. The second system (staves 3-4) features a sustained chord in the upper voice and a rest in the lower voice. The third system (staves 5-6) shows a sustained chord in the upper voice and a rest in the lower voice. The fourth system (staves 7-8) features a sustained chord in the upper voice and a rest in the lower voice. The fifth system (staves 9-10) shows a melody in the upper voice and a supporting line in the lower voice. The notation is in a standard musical style, likely for a piano or similar instrument.

91,

This musical score page contains measures 91 through 93. It features ten staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a key signature change to two flats. The second staff (treble clef) has rests in measures 91 and 92, followed by a melodic phrase in measure 93. The third staff (treble clef) has a rest in measure 91, followed by a complex chordal texture in measures 92 and 93. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 91 and rests in measures 92 and 93. The fifth staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 91 and rests in measures 92 and 93. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 91 and rests in measures 92 and 93. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a complex, fast-moving line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 91 and rests in measures 92 and 93. The ninth staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 91 and rests in measures 92 and 93. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

94,

This musical score page contains measures 94, 95, and 96. The notation is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line features a melodic phrase in measure 94, a rest in measure 95, and a continuation in measure 96. The piano accompaniment includes a sustained chord in measure 94 and a more complex texture in measure 96. The second system includes a bass line (bass clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The bass line features a melodic phrase in measure 94, a rest in measure 95, and a continuation in measure 96. The piano accompaniment includes a sustained chord in measure 94 and a more complex texture in measure 96.

97,

This musical score page contains measures 97, 98, and 99. The notation is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff (treble and bass) with a piano accompaniment, and a single bass staff. The second system includes a grand staff with piano accompaniment and a single bass staff. The piano accompaniment features complex chords and arpeggiated patterns. The bass staff in the first system has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 98. The bass staff in the second system has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 98. The score is written in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

100,

A musical score for a 12-part ensemble, likely a string quartet and woodwinds, showing a complex arrangement with multiple staves and a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second measure features a prominent melodic line in the upper staves, possibly a flute or violin, with a long, sustained note. The third measure continues the melodic development, with a focus on the upper staves. The lower staves provide a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and rhythmic patterns. The overall texture is dense and intricate, typical of a chamber music composition.

103,

This musical score page contains measures 103 and 104. It features ten staves, with the following instrumentation and notation:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 103 contains eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) and a quarter note (D5). Measure 104 contains a quarter note (C5), an eighth note (B4), and a quarter rest.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 103 contains a quarter rest. Measure 104 contains a quarter note (G4) and a quarter rest.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Measure 103 contains a whole rest. Measure 104 contains a whole note chord (G4, A4, B4, C5, D5) with a fermata.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Measure 103 contains a whole rest. Measure 104 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Measure 103 contains a whole rest. Measure 104 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Measure 103 contains a whole note chord (G3, A3, B3, C4, D4) with a fermata. Measure 104 contains a whole note chord (G3, A3, B3, C4, D4) with a fermata.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Measure 103 contains a continuous eighth-note pattern (G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4). Measure 104 continues this pattern.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Measure 103 contains a whole rest. Measure 104 contains a whole rest.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Measure 103 contains a continuous eighth-note pattern (G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4). Measure 104 continues this pattern.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Measure 103 contains a whole rest. Measure 104 contains a quarter note (G3) and a quarter rest.

105,

This musical score page contains measures 105, 106, and 107. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves, organized into four groups of three staves each. The first group (staves 1-3) features a treble clef on the first staff, which contains a melodic line with eighth-note runs and rests. The second staff in this group is empty. The third staff has a bass clef and contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning the entire measure. The second group (staves 4-6) consists of three empty staves. The third group (staves 7-9) also consists of three empty staves. The fourth group (staves 10-12) features a bass clef on the first staff, which contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning the entire measure. The second staff in this group has a bass clef and contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning the entire measure. The third staff in this group has a bass clef and contains a complex, multi-measure rest spanning the entire measure.

108,

This musical score page contains measures 108 and 109. It features ten staves, with measures 108 and 109 separated by a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'a' (accendo). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with treble and bass clefs used for different parts.

110,

This musical score page contains measures 110 and 111. It features ten staves, with measures 110 and 111 separated by a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and slurs. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The music is arranged in a multi-staff format, with some staves containing multiple voices or instruments. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic progression of the piece.

112,

This musical score page contains measures 112, 113, and 114. The notation is arranged in a system of 12 staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (treble clef) is empty. The fifth staff (treble clef) is empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The ninth staff (treble clef) is empty. The tenth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The twelfth staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

115,

This musical score page contains measures 115, 116, and 117. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system (staves 3-4) includes a treble clef and a key signature change to two flats. The third system (staves 5-6) consists of two empty staves. The fourth system (staves 7-8) features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The fifth system (staves 9-10) includes a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others being empty.

118,

This musical score page contains measures 118 and 119. It features ten staves, with the first five in treble clef and the last five in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. A double bar line separates the two measures. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

120,

This musical score page contains measures 120, 121, and 122. The notation is organized into two systems of five staves each. The first system (measures 120-121) features a treble staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a complex chordal accompaniment, and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The second system (measure 122) continues the melodic and rhythmic themes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex musical composition.

123,

This musical score consists of 12 staves, organized into six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and note values. The first system (measures 123-124) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests. The second system (measures 125-126) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 127-128) features a prominent triplet in the lower staff. The fourth system (measures 129-130) shows a continuation of the melodic lines. The fifth system (measures 131-132) includes a series of eighth notes in the lower staff. The sixth system (measures 133-134) concludes the sequence with a final note in the lower staff.

125,

This musical score page contains measures 125 and 126. The notation is organized into two systems, each with two staves. The top system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The bottom system also consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system (measures 125-126) shows a complex melodic line in the treble staff and a more rhythmic, bass-heavy line in the bass staff. The second system (measures 127-128) continues the melodic line in the treble staff and the rhythmic line in the bass staff. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

127,

This musical score page contains measures 127 and 128. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment. The second system (staves 3-4) consists of two empty staves. The third system (staves 5-6) also consists of two empty staves. The fourth system (staves 7-8) features a grand staff with a piano accompaniment. The fifth system (staves 9-10) features a grand staff with a piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

129,

This musical score page contains measures 129 and 130. It features ten staves, with the first five in treble clef and the last five in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Measure 129 shows a melodic line in the first staff, while measure 130 continues this line and introduces more complex rhythmic patterns in the lower staves. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

131,

This musical score page contains measures 131 and 132. The notation is arranged in ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system (staves 1-2) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line in measure 131 and a bass clef staff with a single note in measure 132. The second system (staves 3-4) shows a treble clef staff with a complex chordal structure in measure 131 and a bass clef staff with a single note in measure 132. The third system (staves 5-6) consists of two empty staves. The fourth system (staves 7-8) shows a bass clef staff with a complex melodic line in measure 131 and a bass clef staff with a single note in measure 132. The fifth system (staves 9-10) shows a bass clef staff with a complex melodic line in measure 131 and a bass clef staff with a single note in measure 132.

133,

A musical score for measures 133, 134, and 135. The score is written for a 12-staff ensemble, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system (measures 133-135) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests across the staves. The second system (measures 136-138) continues the musical progression. The third system (measures 139-141) features a prominent melodic line in the upper staves and a more active bass line. The fourth system (measures 142-144) shows a continuation of the musical themes. The fifth system (measures 145-147) includes a final measure with a double bar line. The sixth system (measures 148-150) concludes the section with a final measure. The notation is detailed, with many notes and rests, indicating a complex and rhythmic piece of music.

136,

This musical score page contains measures 136, 137, and 138. It features ten staves, with the following instrumentation and notation:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including rests.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Melodic line with eighth notes and rests.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Chordal accompaniment with sustained notes and slurs.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Empty staff.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Empty staff.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth notes and rests.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Sustained notes with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 137.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Empty staff.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth notes and rests.
- Staff 11 (Bass):** Melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

139,

This musical score page contains measures 139 and 140. It features ten staves, with the first three in treble clef and the remaining seven in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 139 shows a complex arrangement of notes across the staves, with some staves containing rests. Measure 140 continues the musical progression, with some staves showing sustained notes and others containing rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

141,

This musical score page contains measures 141 and 142. The notation is organized into two systems, each with two measures. The first system (measures 141 and 142) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line in measure 141 and a whole rest in measure 142. A second treble clef staff has a whole rest in measure 141 and a half note in measure 142. A third treble clef staff contains a whole rest in both measures. The second system (measures 141 and 142) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line in measure 141 and a whole rest in measure 142. A second bass clef staff has a whole rest in measure 141 and a half note in measure 142. A third bass clef staff contains a whole rest in both measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

143,

This musical score page contains measures 143 and 144. The notation is arranged in two systems, each with two measures. The first system (measures 143 and 144) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line in measure 143 and a more complex, rhythmic line in measure 144. The second system (measures 145 and 146) features a bass clef staff with a melodic line in measure 145 and a more complex, rhythmic line in measure 146. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

145,

This musical score page contains measures 145 and 146. It features ten staves, with the first three staves in treble clef and the remaining seven in bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The second staff has a few notes and rests. The third staff has a long, sustained chord with a slur. The fourth and fifth staves are empty. The sixth staff has a few notes and rests. The seventh staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The eighth staff has a long, sustained chord with a slur. The ninth staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The tenth staff has a few notes and rests.

147,

This musical score page contains measures 147 and 148. It features ten staves, including vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A specific measure in the lower staves is marked with a '3' and a fermata, indicating a triplet or a sustained note. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

149,

A musical score for measures 149, 150, and 151. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The notation is in standard musical notation with various clefs (treble and bass) and time signatures. The score includes a variety of musical elements such as melodic lines, harmonic support, and rhythmic patterns. The measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and the score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 151.

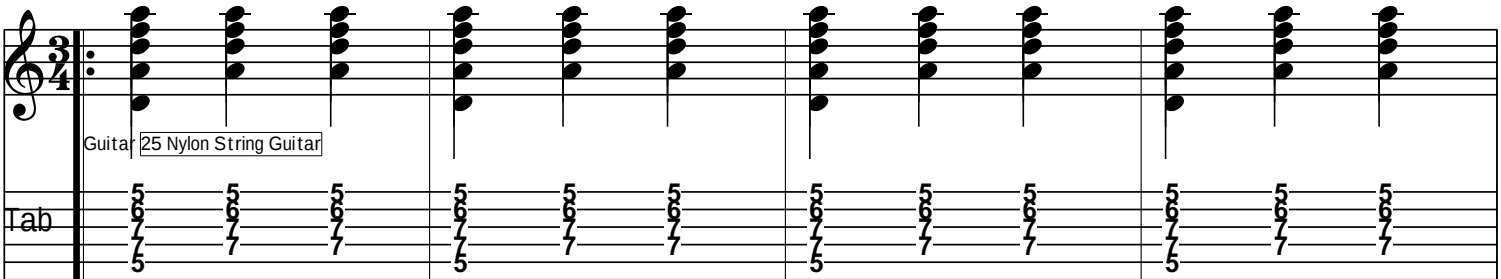
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Serban Nichifor: Waltz 01, 15-III-2014

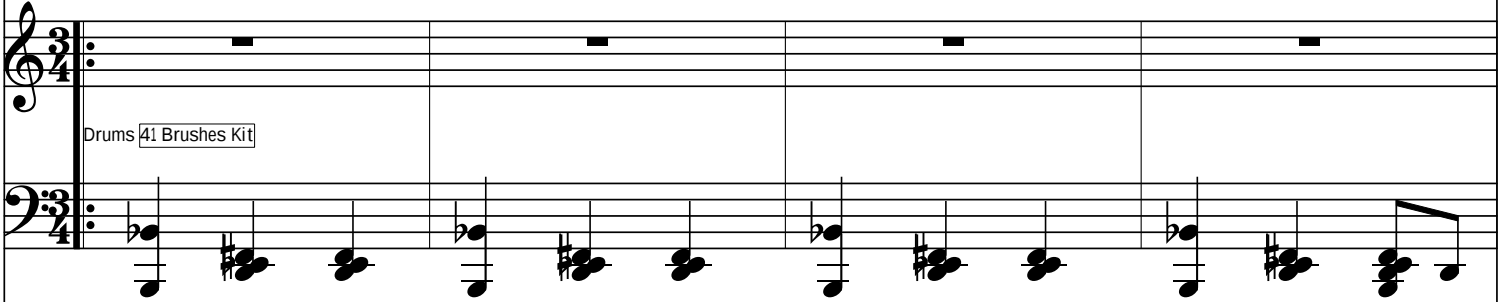
Dm

Guitar 25 Nylon String Guitar

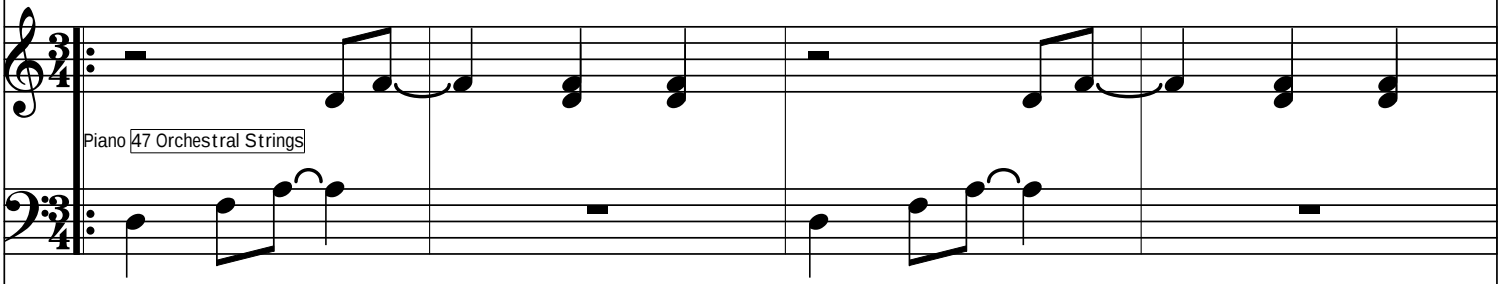
Tab



Drums 41 Brushes Kit

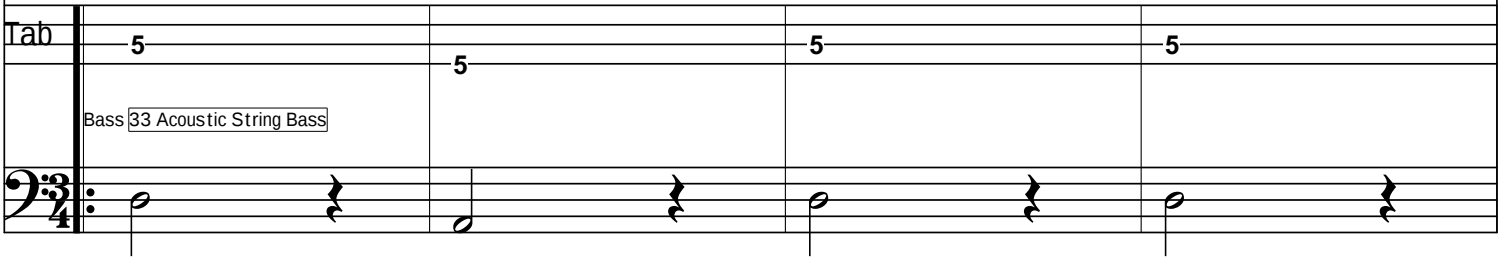


Piano 47 Orchestral Strings



Tab

Bass 33 Acoustic String Bass



Gm7/C

Tab

8 7 8

Gm7/C
Bbm6/C

The musical score is written for a waltz in Bb major (one flat) and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of music.

System 1:

- Treble Staff:** Contains two measures of chords for **Gm7/C** and two measures for **Bbm6/C**. The chords are represented by vertical lines with dots indicating the notes.
- Guitar Tab Staff:** Shows fret numbers for the chords: 3, 3, 3 for Gm7/C and 6, 6, 6 for Bbm6/C.
- Bass Staff:** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in the second measure.

System 2:

- Treble Staff:** Contains four measures of rests, indicated by horizontal lines.
- Bass Staff:** Contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in the second measure.
- Guitar Tab Staff:** Shows fret numbers: 8, 8, 3, and 1.

Am7

Gm7/C

Bbm6/C

Tab

5

5

8

8

	Asus		Bbsus		B9sus
Melody					
Tab	5 5 5 5 5		6 6 6 6 6		2 2 2 2 2
Bass					
Lead					
Tab	5		6		7
Bass					

	EMaj7/C#			EMaj7/B			Em11/A			Em11/G		
Tab	4	4	4	4	4	4	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	
	6	6	6	6	6	6	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	5 ₇	
	7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	

Serban Nichifor: Waltz No 2 - Spring

Ab9/Eb

Songs 50 Slow Strings

Guitar 25 Nylon String Guitar

Tab

Piano 47 Orchestral Strings

Tab

Bass 33 Acoustic String Bass

Drums 41 Brushes Kit

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

[illegible]

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

5 7 5 7 5 7 4 6 4 6 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 3

Tab 3 6 5 3

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. The notation includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), a guitar tab staff, and a piano staff. The first measure (C) shows a piano introduction with a bass line and a guitar accompaniment. The second measure (C2) continues the piano introduction. The third measure (Ab7) shows a piano introduction. The fourth measure (Ab9/Eb) shows a piano introduction. The score is written in 3/4 time and features a mix of chords and melodic lines.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

Tab 5 7 5 7 5 7 8 8 8 5 5 2 2 2

Tab 3 3 5 5 4

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

The musical score is presented in a system of four measures. Each measure is associated with a specific chord: Dm9, D9/A, Csus/G, and Dm7/G. The notation includes a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar tablature staff with six lines. The tablature uses numbers to indicate fret positions and includes symbols for bends and slides. The music is in 3/4 time and features a mix of chords and melodic lines. The guitar part is written in standard notation on a single staff, while the tablature is written on a six-line staff below it. The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: Dm9, D9/A, Csus/G, and Dm7/G. The tablature includes various fret numbers and techniques such as bends and slides.

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 8 7

3 2 2 6 6 6 3 2 5 8 8

6

Tab 3 6 3 3 3 3

3 6 3 3 3 3

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a chord: F6, Ab9, C6/G, and C9. The guitar part features a mix of chords and single notes, while the bass part provides a steady accompaniment. The tablature system includes fret numbers and string numbers for the guitar part.

Measure 1: F6 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 2: Ab9 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 3: C6/G chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

Measure 4: C9 chord. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9. Chords: F6, Ab9, C6/G, C9.

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G}

G7

Tab

1 6 3 3 3 3 3

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is divided into three systems, each containing a guitar staff, a bass staff, and a drum staff. The guitar part is written in standard notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a complex, fast-paced melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The bass part provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment, often using a walking bass line. The drum part consists of a simple, repeating pattern of eighth notes.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

5 7 5 7 5 8 8 8 5 5 5 5 7 7

Tab 3 3 0 0 7 4

Dm9

D9/A

G9

Gaug

The image displays a musical score for a guitar piece, specifically a waltz by Serban Nichifor. The score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a different chord: Dm9, D9/A, G9, and Gaug. The notation is presented in a multi-staff format, including a standard musical staff with a treble clef, a guitar tablature system (TAB) with fret numbers, and a bass staff with a bass clef. The tablature system uses numbers 1-5 to indicate fret positions and includes bar lines to separate measures. The musical staff shows notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats) for the melody and harmony. The bass staff provides a low-frequency accompaniment. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

C2

Eb7

Dm7

G9sus

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a guitar tab staff. The first system shows a sequence of chords: C2, Eb7, Dm7, and G9sus. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system shows a sequence of chords: C2, Eb7, Dm7, and G9sus. The fourth system continues the melody and bass line.

C C2 Ab7 Ab9/Eb

The musical score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a specific chord: C, C2, Ab7, and Ab9/Eb. The first system features a treble staff with a key signature change to two flats, a guitar staff with chords and a 7th fret, and a bass staff with a 3rd fret. The second system features a treble staff with a key signature change to one flat, a guitar staff with chords and a 4th fret, and a bass staff with a 4th fret. The third system features a treble staff with a key signature change to one flat, a guitar staff with chords and a 6th fret, and a bass staff with a 6th fret. The fourth system features a treble staff with a key signature change to one flat, a guitar staff with chords and a 6th fret, and a bass staff with a 6th fret.

C2

CMaj7/G

A9

A7

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, organized into four systems. Each system consists of four staves: a guitar staff (top), a treble staff, a bass staff, and a tablature staff (bottom).

- System 1:**
 - Guitar Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Treble Staff:** Four measures of chords. The first three measures contain triads (E2, G2, B1), (E2, G2, B1), and (E2, G2, B1). The fourth measure contains a triad (E2, G2, B1) followed by a whole note chord (E2, G2, B1).
 - Bass Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Tablature Staff:** Four measures of fret numbers. The first three measures contain the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7. The fourth measure contains the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7.
- System 2:**
 - Guitar Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Treble Staff:** Four measures of chords. The first three measures contain triads (E2, G2, B1), (E2, G2, B1), and (E2, G2, B1). The fourth measure contains a triad (E2, G2, B1) followed by a whole note chord (E2, G2, B1).
 - Bass Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Tablature Staff:** Four measures of fret numbers. The first three measures contain the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7. The fourth measure contains the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7.
- System 3:**
 - Guitar Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Treble Staff:** Four measures of chords. The first three measures contain triads (E2, G2, B1), (E2, G2, B1), and (E2, G2, B1). The fourth measure contains a triad (E2, G2, B1) followed by a whole note chord (E2, G2, B1).
 - Bass Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Tablature Staff:** Four measures of fret numbers. The first three measures contain the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7. The fourth measure contains the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7.
- System 4:**
 - Guitar Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Treble Staff:** Four measures of chords. The first three measures contain triads (E2, G2, B1), (E2, G2, B1), and (E2, G2, B1). The fourth measure contains a triad (E2, G2, B1) followed by a whole note chord (E2, G2, B1).
 - Bass Staff:** Four measures of single notes. The notes are E2, E2, F#2, and F#2.
 - Tablature Staff:** Four measures of fret numbers. The first three measures contain the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7. The fourth measure contains the sequence 5 7 5 7 5 7.

Dm9

D9/A

Csus/G

Dm7/G

The musical score is written for guitar and includes a guitar tablature system. The key signature is D minor (two flats). The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a chord: Dm9, D9/A, Csus/G, and Dm7/G. The guitar part features a mix of chords and single notes, with a prominent bass line in the lower register. The tablature system includes fret numbers and a 'Tab' label.

Measure 1: Dm9. Chords: Dm9, Dm9, Dm9. Bass line: D, F, A, B, D, F, A, B. Tab: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Measure 2: D9/A. Chords: D9/A, D9/A, D9/A. Bass line: D, F, A, B, D, F, A, B. Tab: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Measure 3: Csus/G. Chords: Csus/G, Csus/G, Csus/G. Bass line: D, F, A, B, D, F, A, B. Tab: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

Measure 4: Dm7/G. Chords: Dm7/G, Dm7/G, Dm7/G. Bass line: D, F, A, B, D, F, A, B. Tab: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

C69

Bb9

C69

C^{Maj7}

C9

C7b5

Tab 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3

F6

Ab9

C6/G

C9

Caug

[illegible]

F69

Bb9

C/G

C#/GD^{m/G}Eb^{m/G}

G7

Tab

1 6 3 3 3 3 3

Serban Nichifor: Waltz 03

Dm

C#m/D

Cm/D

Bm/D

50 Slow Strings

47 Orchestral Strings

33 Acoustic String Bass

41 Brushes Kit

The musical score is arranged in a system of five staves. The top staff is for 50 Slow Strings, the second for 47 Orchestral Strings, the third for 33 Acoustic String Bass, the fourth for 41 Brushes Kit, and the fifth for the piano. The key signature is D minor (one flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The strings provide harmonic support, and the brushes kit adds a rhythmic texture.

Bbm/D

BbmMaj7/G

C#m6/F#

Gm6/Gb

Tab 5 3 2 0 2

Gm/B

GmMaj7/E

A#m6/D#

Em6/D#

The musical score is organized into four systems. The first system consists of a single treble staff with four measures of chords: Gm/B, GmMaj7/E, A#m6/D#, and Em6/D#. The second system is a grand staff with four measures of music. The third system includes a guitar tab staff with four measures of fret numbers (2, 0, 6, 6) and a grand staff with four measures of music. The fourth system is a grand staff with four measures of music. The music is in G minor, 3/4 time, and features a waltz-like melody in the bass line.

Ab+

Gm/Ab

Gbm/Ab

Fm/Ab

The musical score is organized into four measures, each corresponding to a specific chord: Ab+, Gm/Ab, Gbm/Ab, and Fm/Ab. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A guitar tab system is also present, showing fret numbers (4) for the first four measures.

Em/G#

EmMaj7/C#

Gm6/C

C#m6/C

Tab

4 9 3 3

F+

Fm

FmMaj7

Fm7

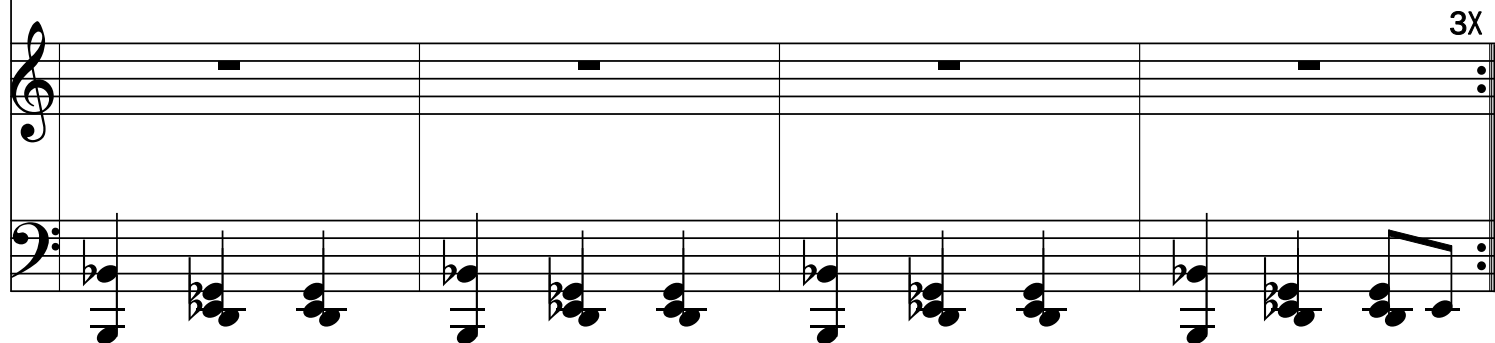
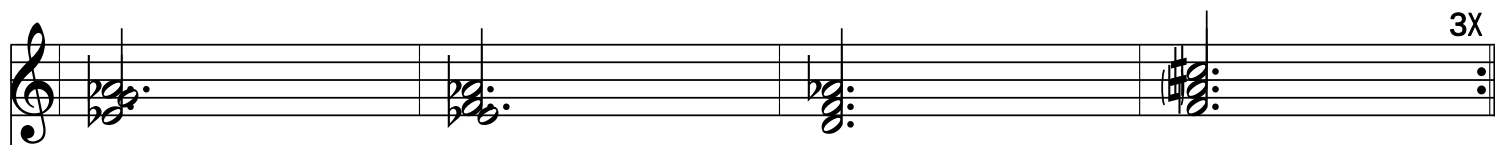
Sheet music for a piece titled "Waltz 03" by Serban Nichifor, page 7. The music is written for guitar, featuring a treble and bass staff, a guitar tablature (Tab) staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is F major (one flat). The piece is in 3/4 time. The first system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F major), a bass staff with a whole note chord (F major), and a Tab staff with a whole note chord (F major). The second system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F major), a bass staff with a whole note chord (F major), and a Tab staff with a whole note chord (F major). The third system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F major), a bass staff with a whole note chord (F major), and a Tab staff with a whole note chord (F major). The fourth system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F major), a bass staff with a whole note chord (F major), and a Tab staff with a whole note chord (F major).

Fm9

Fm7

Fm6

F+



J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$

Voice

You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

5

Voice

bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

This musical score is for the song 'Santa Claus is com - in' to town.' It features a vocal line and six instrumental parts: Piano (Pno), Violin 1 (V.1), Violin 2 (V.2), Viola (VI), and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb). The vocal line begins with a measure rest, followed by the lyrics 'bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.' The instrumental parts provide harmonic support, with the piano and strings playing a steady accompaniment. The score is written in a common time signature and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

10

Voice

He's mak- ing a list and check- ing it twice, goma find out who's naughty and nice.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 10 through 14. The Voice part begins with a whole note rest in measure 10, followed by a half note 'He's' in measure 11, a quarter note 'mak-' in measure 12, a quarter note 'ing' in measure 13, a quarter note 'a' in measure 14, a quarter note 'list' in measure 15, a quarter note 'and' in measure 16, a quarter note 'check-' in measure 17, a quarter note 'ing' in measure 18, a quarter note 'it' in measure 19, a quarter note 'twice,' in measure 20, a quarter note 'goma' in measure 21, a quarter note 'find' in measure 22, a quarter note 'out' in measure 23, a quarter note 'who's' in measure 24, a quarter note 'naughty' in measure 25, and a quarter note 'and nice.' in measure 26. The Piano (Pno) part features a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. Violin 1 (V.1) plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. Violin 2 (V.2) plays a harmonic accompaniment. Viola (VI) and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb) provide a bass line with sustained notes and moving lines.

15

Voice

Santa Claus is comin' to town He

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the song 'Santa Claus is comin' to town'. The score is written for six parts: Voice, Piano (Pno), Violin 1 (V.1), Violin 2 (V.2), Viola (VI), and Cello/Double Bass (VcCb). The music is in 4/4 time. The Voice part starts at measure 15 with the lyrics 'Santa Claus is comin' to town' and 'He'. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Violin 1 has a melodic line with a trill in measure 18. Violin 2, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass provide harmonic support with chords and a bass line. The score is written in standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

19

Voice

sees you when you're sleep - ing You know when you're a - wake He

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

23

Voice

knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good- ness sake Oh!... You

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

27

Voice

bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why:

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

31

Voice

Santa Claus is comin' to town.

Pno

V.1

V.2

VI

VcCb

24 dec 2014

This musical score is for the song 'Santa Claus is comin' to town.' It is a multi-staff arrangement. The Voice part begins at measure 31 with the lyrics 'Santa Claus is comin' to town.' and features a long, sustained note. The Piano (Pno) part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Violin 1 (V.1) has a melodic line with a trill marked with a '7' and a slur. Violin 2 (V.2) plays a similar harmonic role. The Viola (VI) and Violoncello/Double Bass (VcCb) parts provide a bass line. The score concludes with a double bar line and the date '24 dec 2014'.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$

First system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note 'You', a quarter note 'bet - ter', a quarter note 'watch', a quarter note 'out,', a quarter note 'you', a quarter note 'bet - ter', a quarter note 'watch', and a half note 'cry,'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. The vocal line continues with a half note 'bet - ter', a quarter note 'not', a quarter note 'pout,', a half note 'I'm', a quarter note 'tell - ing', a quarter note 'you', a quarter note 'why:', a quarter note 'Santa', a quarter note 'Claus', a quarter note 'is', a quarter note 'com - in'', a quarter note 'to', and a half note 'town.' with a fermata. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. The vocal line begins with a half note 'He's', a quarter note 'mak - ing', a quarter note 'a', a quarter note 'list', a quarter note 'and', a quarter note 'check - ing', a quarter note 'it', a quarter note 'twice,', a quarter note 'goma', a quarter note 'find', a quarter note 'out', a quarter note 'who's', a quarter note 'naughty', a quarter note 'and', and a half note 'nice.' The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

He's mak - ing a list and check - ing it twice, goma find out who's naughty and nice.

15

Santa Claus is comin' to town He sees you when you're sleeping You

21

know when you're a - wake He knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good-ness

26

sake Oh!... You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm

30

tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is comin' to town.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN

$\text{♩} = 100$



You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry,



bet - ter not pout, I'm tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is com - in' to town.



He's mak - ing a list and check - ing it twice, gonna find out who's naughty and nice.



Santa Claus is comin' to town

He sees you when you're sleep - ing You



know when you're a - wake He knows if you've been bad or good So be good for good-ness



sake Oh!... You bet - ter watch out, you bet - ter watch cry, bet - ter not pout, I'm



tell - ing you why: Santa Claus is comin' to town.

You better watch out
You better not cry
Better not pout
I'm telling you why
Santa Claus is coming to town

He's making a list
And checking it twice
Gonna find out Who's naughty and nice
Santa Claus is coming to town

He sees you when you're sleeping
He knows when you're awake
He knows if you've been bad or good
So be good for goodness sake!

O! You better watch out!
You better not cry
Better not pout
I'm telling you why
Santa Claus is coming to town
Santa Claus is coming to town

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN
Violini I

The musical score is written for Violini I in treble clef, 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 100$. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 19, 23, 27, and 31 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various musical ornaments such as slurs, ties, and accents. A prominent seven-measure rest is marked with a '7' in measures 15-21. The piece concludes with a final double bar line in measure 34.

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN
Violini II

$\text{♩} = 100$

5

10

15

19

23

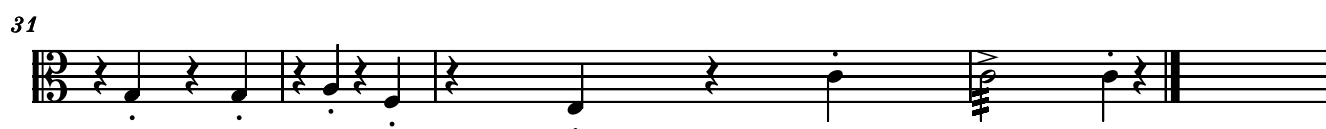
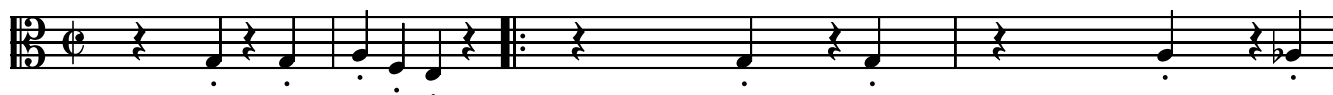
27

31

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie

arr. Serban Nichifor

Allegro

SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO TOWN**Viole** $\text{♩} = 100$ 

J. Fred Coots / Haven Gillespie
arr. Serban Nichifor

$$J = 100$$

5

[illegible]

10

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (half). The notes are written on a single staff with a bass clef.

15

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in 2/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. The second measure contains a half note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a half note G3. The notes are written on a five-line staff with a bass clef.

19

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, mostly with upward stems, indicating a descending melodic line.

23

[illegible]

27

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests, creating a simple, folk-like tune. The notation includes a repeat sign and a final cadence.

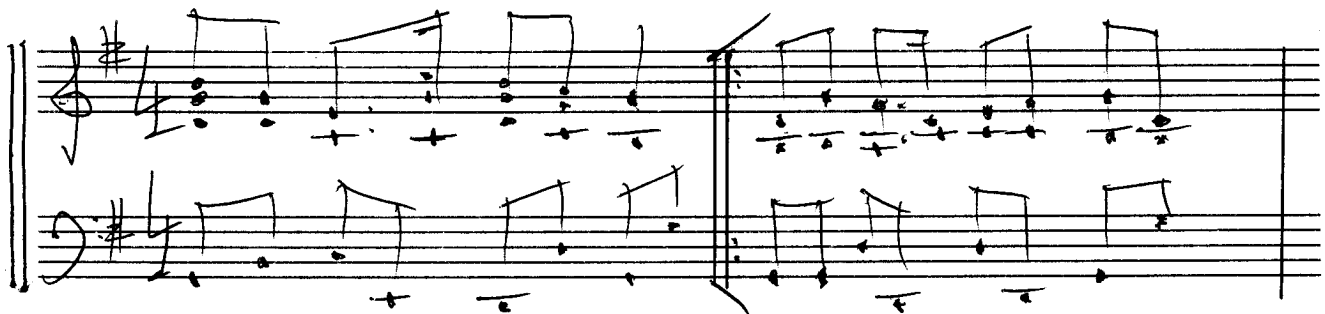
31

[illegible]

24 dec 2014

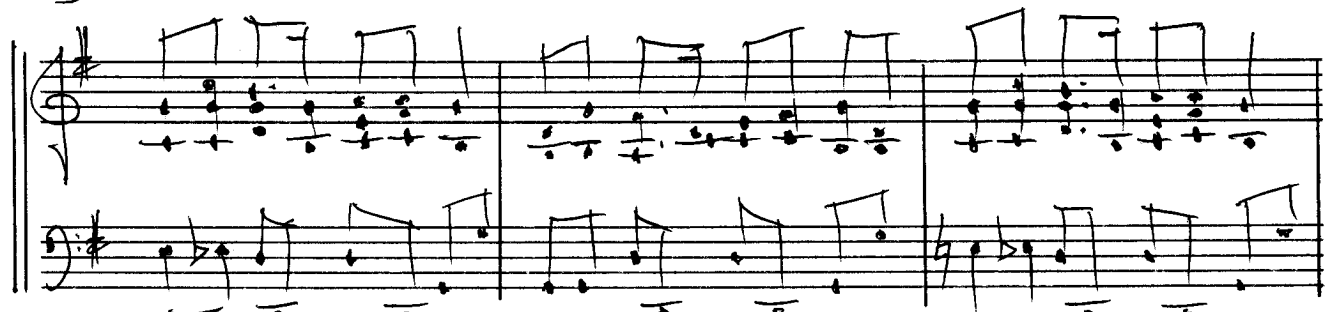
Piano
(+ Arpa)
Moderato

Mos Căciun arr. Surban Nichefor



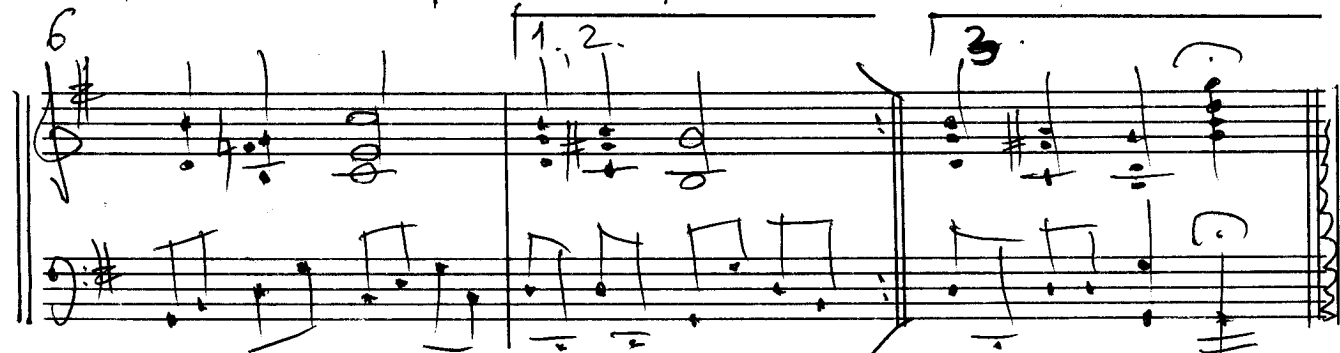
Mos Căciun - cu plute del-be
Pon' hăciun de po-ver-tate
Mos Căciun - cu plute del-be

3



A so-bit de prin vîntu Si a-de-u do-rim mult-te La fe-ti-te si hă-ci-ete
Căciun a-nu ne-gre-șit Mos Căciun pri-bor-to-re-ta Xi-a-do-te în-a-bi-șit
Pon' hăciun si a-pu-șit Păciun to-plu-ni-le del-be Păciun si a-nu-ta dăci

6



Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

Soli (SATB)

Mos Gracim

an. Suban Niche

Modesto

S
A

T
B

4

Mos Gracim cu ple-ti dul-ze A so-rit de prim vo-ueți
 Din bă-tini se po-ves-ti-te Că-nta-a-ni ne-gre-șit
 Mos Gracim cu ple-ti dul-ze În co-toare a-ni pu-ai

S
A

T
B

4

Si a-du-ce da-mi ^{multe} le-fe-ti-te și ho-rie Mos Gracim
 Mos Gracim pri-ney so-se-ty Ni-că-de-tă n-ă lip-șit
 Tri-az cîn-ța flo-ri-de dul-ze Pe la mări so-are te duce

7

S
A

T
B

1. 2.

3.

Mos Gracim Mos Gracim

Flauto

Maz Cracium

arr. S. Nidrup

Moderato

Handwritten musical score for Flute, titled "Maz Cracium" by S. Nidrup. The tempo is "Moderato". The score consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a 1, 2 marking above it. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

DRACO

Oboe

arr. S. Nischif

Maz. Capriccio

Moderato

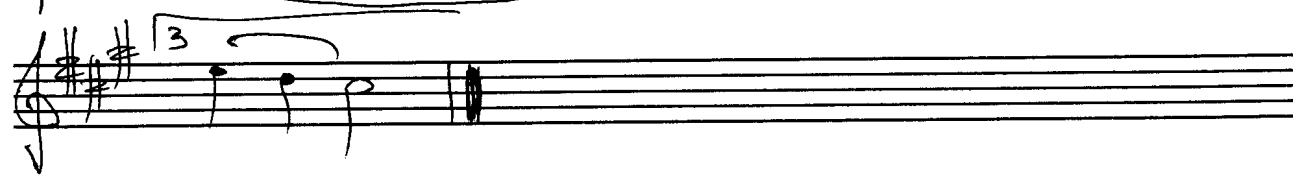
Handwritten musical score for Oboe, Maz. Capriccio, Moderato. The score consists of five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff has a 3/4 time signature. The third staff has a 5/4 time signature. The fourth staff has a 3/4 time signature. The fifth staff has a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

Clarineto in Si^b

DACO

arr. S. Nishifor

Moz. Clarinet
Moderato



U

Fugato *an. S. Niche*
Maz Găciun

Moderato

Sempre staccato

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Fugato" by S. Niche, arranged for Maz Găciun. The score is written on four staves. The first staff is in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The second staff is in D major and 3/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The third staff is in D major and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The fourth staff is in D major and 4/4 time, starting with a treble clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are triplets marked with a "3" and a "5" over a group of notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata. Below the fourth staff are two empty staves.

DRACO

Corno in Fa

arr. S. Nishida

Mas Ciacium

Modurato

Handwritten musical notation for Corno in Fa. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a double bar line and a 4-measure rest. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a 6-measure rest. It contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a double bar line and a 3-measure rest. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Empty musical staff.

Empty musical staff.

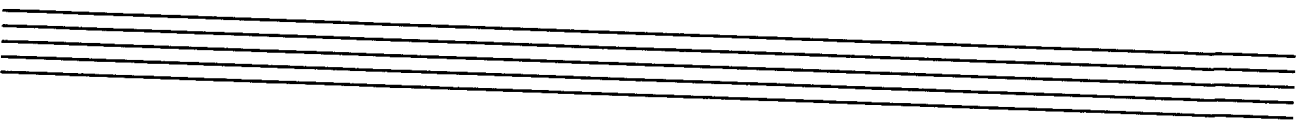
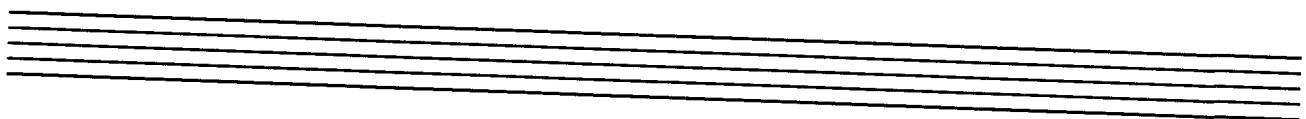
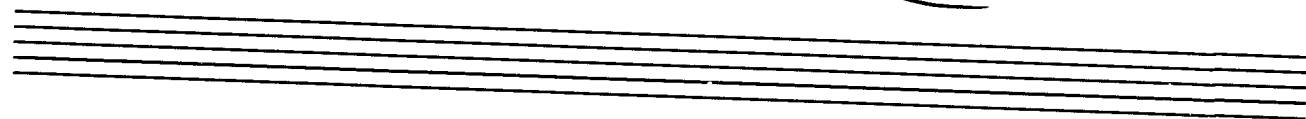
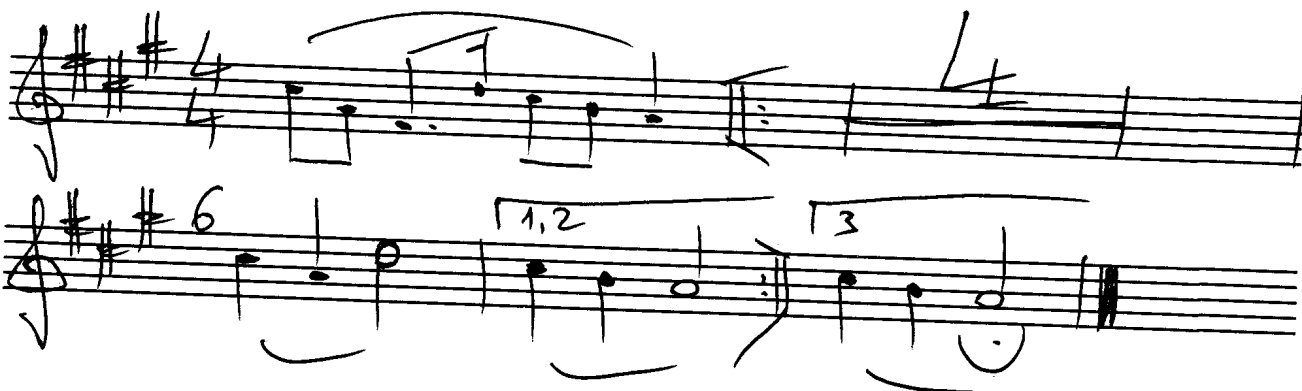
Empty musical staff.

Tanz 1 in Sib

an. S. Nidhuf

Modrato

Max Caccini



Tamba 2 in Sib an S. Nisch

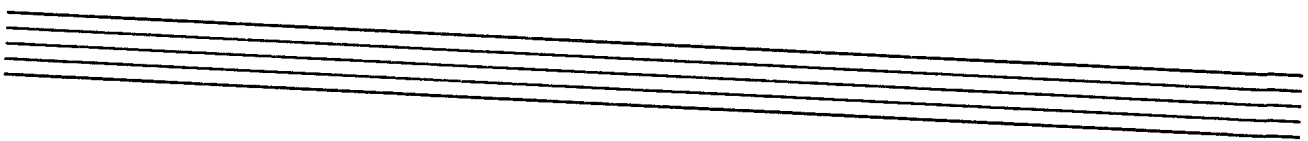
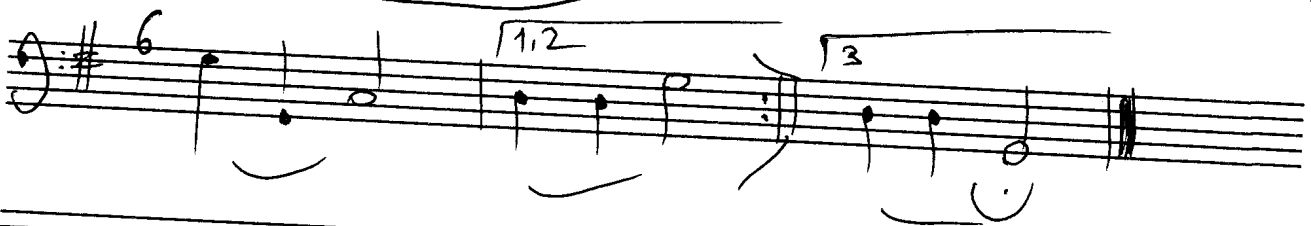
Moderato Max Cracium



Trombone

arr. S. Nischke

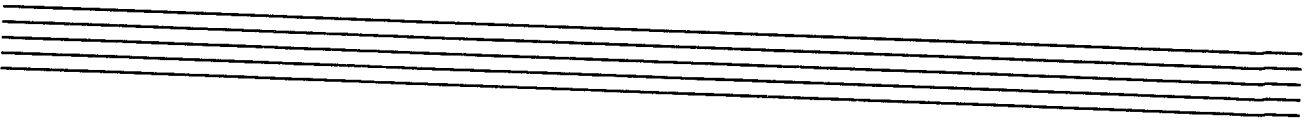
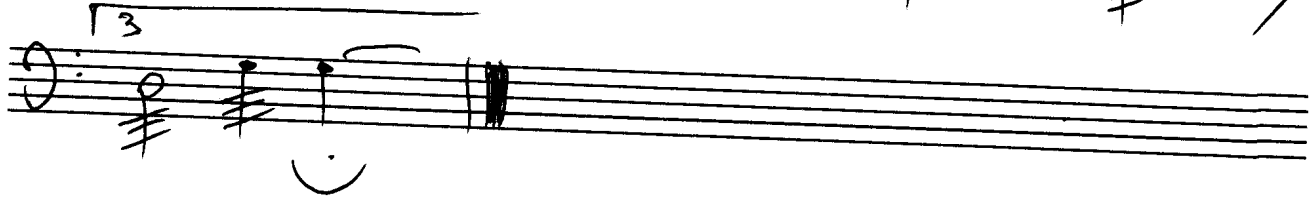
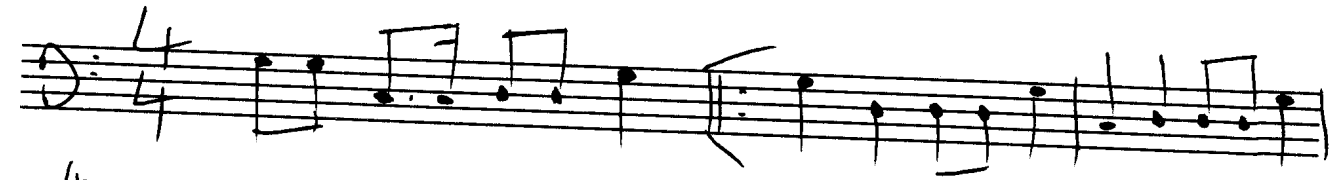
Moderato Max Götting



Timpani

an. S. Nischke

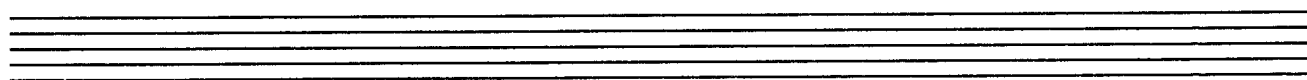
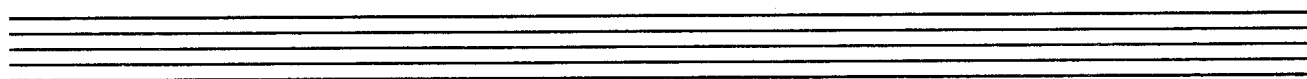
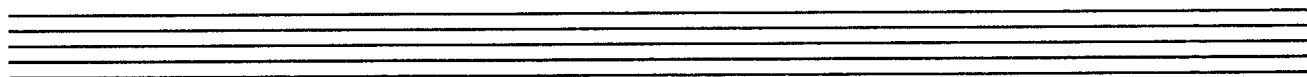
Moderato Mos. C♯m



Campaselli
DACO

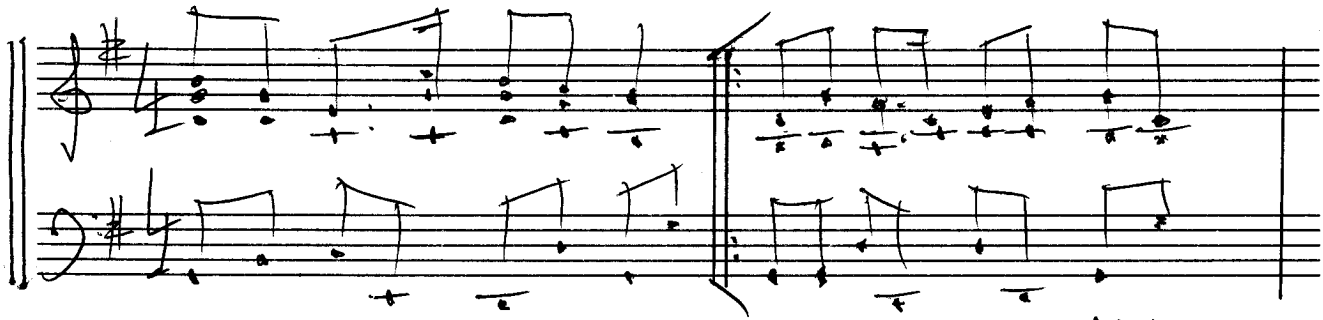
arr. S. Nichef

Moderato Mos. Ciacium



Piano
(+ Arpa)
Moderato

Mos Căciun art. Surban Niche



Mos Căciun - cu plătă del-hu
Păin' hărtărie de păsărească
Mos Căciun - cu plătă del-hu

3



A so-băt de prin ur-mă Si a-dă-u do-um' mule-te La fe-ti-tă și hă-i-țe
Că-n'te a-mă ne-gre-șit Mos Căciun pri-beg să-șe-te și a-dă-u a-nă-lă-șit
Pă-n' Căciun s-a a-pă-nă Jă-n' Căciun plo-șe-le del-hu Pă-n' Căciun mă-tă dă-nă

6



Mos Căciun

Mos Căciun

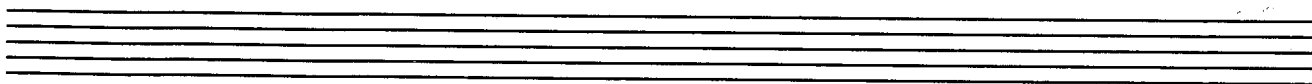
Mos Căciun

Violin I

Moderate *Mos. Capriccio* an. Schubert Nicht für

simile

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a 'simile' marking above the second measure. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation. The third staff features a '1, 2' marking above a measure, indicating a first and second ending. The fourth staff concludes with a '3' marking above a measure, suggesting a third ending or a triplet. The score is handwritten and includes various musical notations such as stems, beams, and rests.



DRACO

Violini II

arr. S. Nishijima

Modesto

May Górriz

simile

4

3

5

1,2

3

3

DRACO

Viole

an. S. Nieh for

Mos Craciu

Moderato

Handwritten musical score for Violin, Moderato tempo. The score is written on four staves, all in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a 4-measure phrase, followed by a repeat sign and a 4-measure phrase marked *simile*. The second staff contains a 3-measure phrase. The third staff contains a 5-measure phrase and a 1,2-measure phrase. The fourth staff contains a 3-measure phrase. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Celli' + Bass' (1/2 Arco, 1/2 Pizz)

arr. S. Nichef

Modesto *Max Caccin*

simile

3

5

1, 2

3

*Partitura***O, BRAD FRUMOS**

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

Intro (Ouch)

♩ = 80

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). It includes staves for V1, V2, VI, and VcCb. The music is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and marked *Maestoso* with a tempo of 80. The first measure is marked *f* (forte). The notation includes various string techniques such as slurs, ties, and accents.

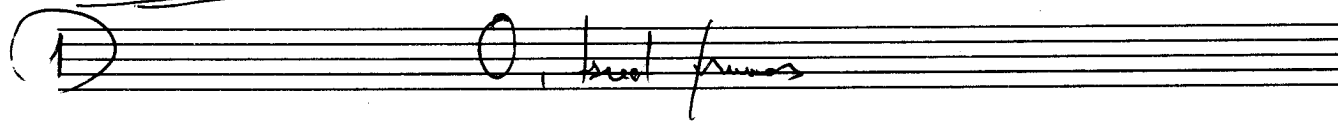
+ Voc

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). It includes staves for V1, V2, VI, and VcCb. The music continues with similar string techniques and dynamics. A double bar line is present at the start of measure 5.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). It includes staves for V1, V2, VI, and VcCb. The music concludes with a final cadence. Measure numbers 11 and 12 are indicated at the beginning of the system. First and second endings are marked at the end of the system.

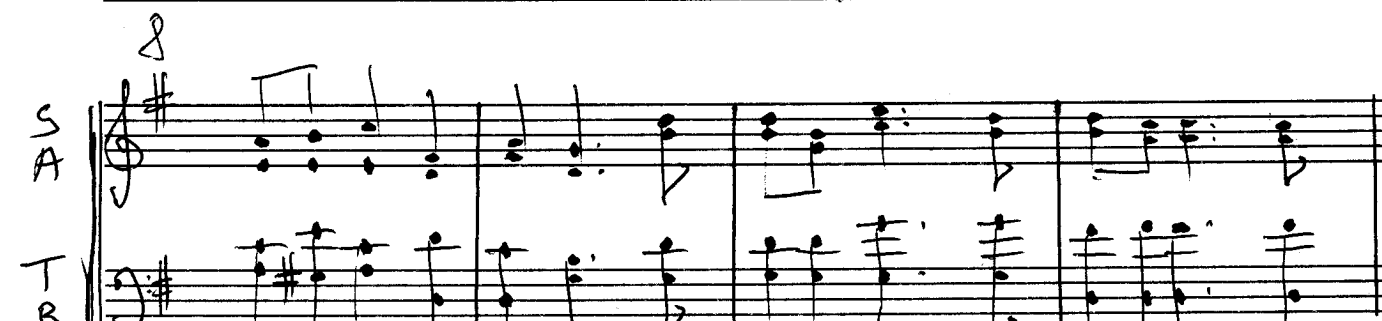
19 dec 2014

Soli (SATB)



S A T B 

O bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os Cu
 bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os Ver-
 bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os Cu

S A T B 

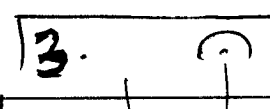
ce-ti-na tat ver-de Tu a-ti co-po cul cre-di-n-ai-os Ce
 deo-te to i-ni plo-ce Căd o te-vi-d sunt bu-cu-bus Si
 fume-a re-schi-n-ai Ma măn-gi-ă me fac vo-iaș

12 S A T B 

fume-a re-schi-n-ai pier-de, O bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os - Cu
 re-schi-n-ai pier-de, O bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os - Ver-
 fume-a re-schi-n-ai pier-de, O bu-cu-r fume-os, O bu-cu-r fume-os - Cu

16 S A T B 

ce-ti-na tat ver-de, O
 deo-te to i-ni plo-ce, O
 fume-a re-schi-n-ai

1, 2 3. 

- ba-ta

2

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Flauto

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

f

5

10

16

1

2

3

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Oboe

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

10

16

1

2

4

O, BRAD FRUMOS
Clarinetto in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



5

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Fagotto

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso





O, BRAD FRUMOS

Corno in Fa

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a single horn in F major (one sharp, F#) in 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 10 and includes several sharp accidentals. The fourth staff starts at measure 16 and includes first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' respectively. The key signature is F# (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4.



O, BRAD FRUMOS
Tromba 1 in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

Handwritten musical score for Tromba 1 in Si b. The score is written on four staves in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking 'f' and a tempo marking '= 80'. The second staff starts with a measure rest and a repeat sign. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff includes first and second endings, marked '1' and '2' respectively. The score concludes with a double bar line.



O, BRAD FRUMOS
Tromba 2 in Si b

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

Handwritten musical score for Tromba 2 in Si b. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Maestoso' and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of four lines of music. The first line starts with a fermata and a tempo marking of 80. The second line starts with a measure rest and a repeat sign. The third line starts with a measure rest and a repeat sign. The fourth line starts with a measure rest and a repeat sign. The score ends with a double bar line.

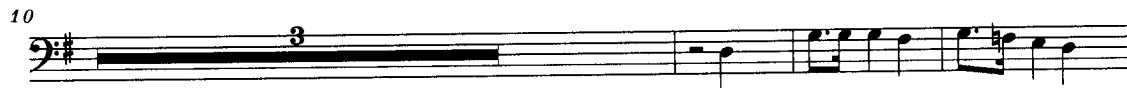


O, BRAD FRUMOS

Trombone

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso





O, BRAD FRUMOS

Campanelli

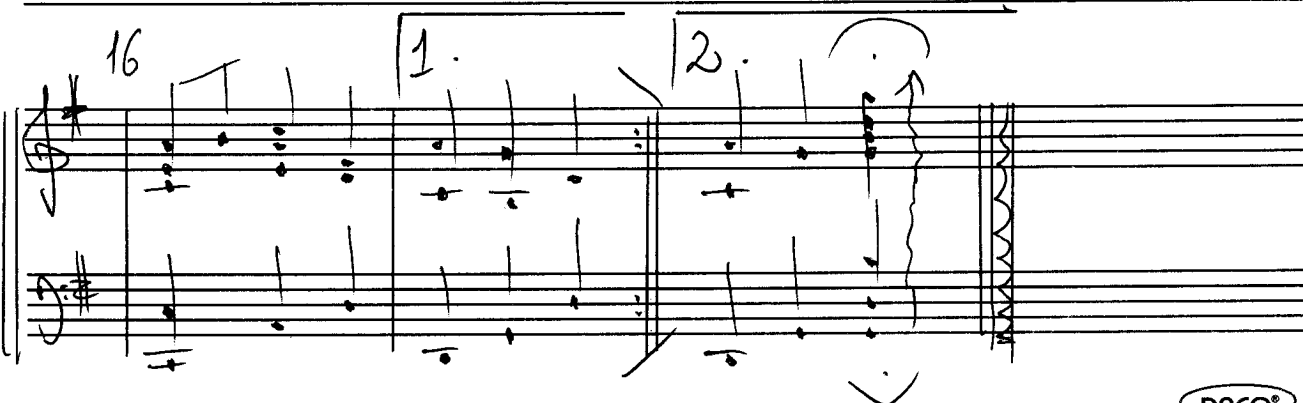
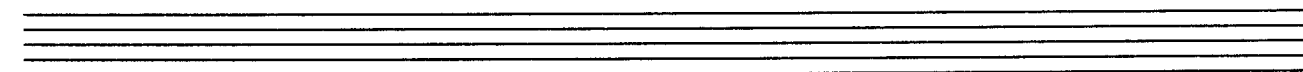
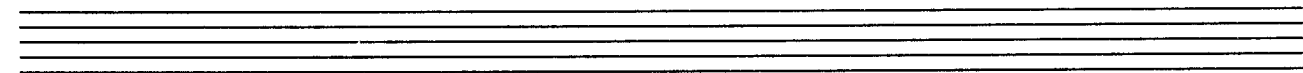
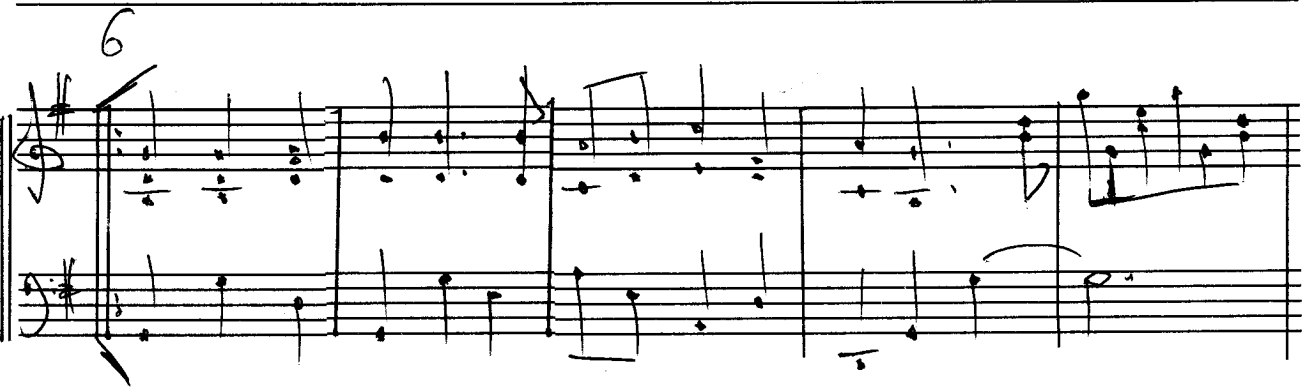
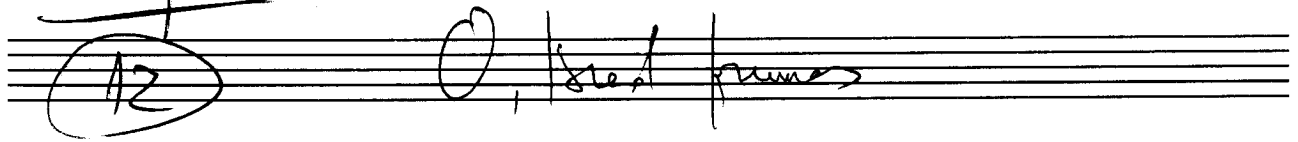
arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff contains a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff concludes with two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', each marked with a fermata.

Ans 2



Piano

(13)

O, Lord, preserve

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1-5. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

6

Handwritten musical notation for measures 6-10. The notation continues on the grand staff, featuring a mix of eighth and quarter notes in the treble and bass staves.

11

Handwritten musical notation for measures 11-14. The musical structure remains consistent with the previous measures, using a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

15

Handwritten musical notation for measures 15-18. Measures 15 and 16 are marked with a bracket and the number '1', and measures 17 and 18 are marked with a bracket and the number '2'. The notation concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the bass clef.

14

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

1

2

15

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

arr. Serban Nichifor

[illegible]

18 

17

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

18

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

19

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



20

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini I

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



21

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

1

2

22

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

1

2

23

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

2

1

24

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

25

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

2

1

26

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Violini II

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

27

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



28

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

29

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



30

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso



31

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Viole

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

32

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



33

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



35

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Celli

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



36

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



37

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$



38

O, BRAD FRUMOS

Bassi

arr. Serban Nichifor

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 80$

5

11

18

Campanelli
Archi

2.) Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
for String Orchestra

Orchestra - Tutti

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

= 50

= 70

Violin 1 (Vln 1) *p* *mp*

Violin 2 (Vln 2) *p* *mp*

Viola *p*

Cello *Pizz.* *p*

Contra Bass (Cb) *p* *Pizz.*

Violin 1 (Vln 1) *mf* *f* *+ Canto (Soli)*

Violin 2 (Vln 2) *mp* *mf*

Viola *mp* *mf*

Cello *mp* *mf*

Contra Bass (Cb) *mp* *mf*

Violin 1 (Vln 1)

Violin 2 (Vln 2)

Viola

Cello

Contra Bass (Cb) *mf*

16

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Cb

22

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cello

Cb

rall.

Arco

Arco

44

30

Bucharest, December 15, 2014

Soli (4 voci) (1a)

Contralto e Soprano

O ce ves-te mi-nu-na - ta în Vi-

fla-im în si-a-ta - ta Ce-nul stră-lu-cea

În - ge-nul re-vea Pro-ter-ă cu-be - ta Ce-nul stră-lu-cea

În - ge-nul re-vea Pro-ter-ă cu-be - ta Că

A — DRACO

Soli' ⁽¹¹⁾ O, ce veste minunată -

8

O ce veste mi-nu-na-tă

Vi-flămăia Ma-ni-a Să-vâr-

(12)

flămăia se-a ba-tă

Ce-nul strălucă In-ge-nul ve-nă

Sunt că-lă-To-ri-a În-tru mic s-o-lăz lângă a-lă-baz

(16)

Pe-o tă-cu-bă-tă

Ce-nul strălucă In-ge-nul ve-nă

S-a-născut Me-si-a În-tru mic s-o-lăz lângă a-lă-baz

(20)

Pe-o tă-cu-bă-tă. Că-lă

S-a-născut Me-si-a

rall.



O, ce veste minunata

O, ce veste minunata,
In Viflaim ni se-arata,
Cerul stralucea,
Ingerul venea,
Pe-o raza curata.

Ca, la Viflaim, Maria,
Savarsind calatoria,
Intr-un mic salas,
Langa-acel oras,
S-a nascut Mesia.

Pastorilor din campie
Le vesteste-o bucurie:
Astazi S-a nascut
Cel far-de-nceput,
Cum au zis proorocii.

In coliba pastoreasca,
Vrut-a Domnul sa se nasca
Fiul Sau cel Sfant,
Noua pe pamant
Sa ne mantuiasca.

Pastorii cum auzira
Spre lacasul sfant pornira,
Unde au aflat
Prunc prealuminat
Si il preamarira.

Pe Fiul in al Sau nume
Pe Fiul in al Sau nume
Sa se nasca
Si sa creasca,
Sa ne mantuiasca.

2

Flauto

O, ca vești *inimare* *ff*

The musical score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring numerous sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs and phrasing marks throughout. The second staff has a circled '6' at the beginning. The third staff has a circled '9'. The fourth staff has a circled '13' and a circled '17'. The fifth staff has a circled '2' and a circled '1'. The sixth staff begins with the word 'tutti.' and continues with the rhythmic notation. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a technical exercise or a highly rhythmic piece of music.

3

Oboe

O, ce vesti minare!

Handwritten musical score for Oboe, measures 11 to 20. The score is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measure 11 starts with a first ending bracket. Measure 12 has a first ending bracket. Measure 13 has a first ending bracket. Measure 14 has a first ending bracket. Measure 15 has a first ending bracket. Measure 16 has a first ending bracket. Measure 17 has a first ending bracket. Measure 18 has a first ending bracket. Measure 19 has a first ending bracket. Measure 20 has a first ending bracket. The score ends with a double bar line.

4

Clarinete Sib O, ce text nummels

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet in B-flat (Sib). The score is written on five staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The score is numbered with circled numbers 1 through 19. The final measure is marked with a double bar line and the word "Halt." written below it.

5

Andante O, a voz humana

p *f* *rall.* *DACO*

(6)

Contra 1 in F₂ O, le verta minimate

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a 4/4 time signature. The score includes several measures of music, with some measures containing multiple notes and ornaments. The melody is written in a style that suggests a vocal line, with some measures containing a 'P' (piano) marking. The score is divided into sections by bar lines. The final section is marked 'hall.' and consists of a few measures of music. The score is written in a handwritten style, with some corrections and markings visible.

17

12

7

1

2

1

hall.

7

Cover 2 in F a ①, a week around

A handwritten musical score for guitar, written on a single staff. The score is organized into four measures, each containing a circled number (7, 12, 12, 17) and a series of notes and chords. The first measure starts with a circled 7 and a 1 over the first note. The second measure starts with a circled 12 and a 1 over the first note. The third measure starts with a circled 12 and a 1 over the first note. The fourth measure starts with a circled 17 and a 1 over the first note. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords indicated by vertical lines. The score ends with a double bar line and a circled 17. Below the staff, there is a circled 'DRCO' and a circled '12 17'.

8

Cone 3 in Fa O, a vert minute

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cone 3 in Fa O, a vert minute". The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line with various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several measures of music, some of which are grouped by brackets. The second staff continues the melody, with a measure marked with a circled "12". The third staff also continues the melody, with a measure marked with a circled "13". The fourth staff continues the melody, with a measure marked with a circled "14". The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and the word "Foll." written below it. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, note heads, stems, and rests.

9

Corus i f2 O u vea amammade

1

12

17

24

tall.

DRACO

10

Tromba 1 in Sib O, ce vete minunate

Handwritten musical score for Tromba 1 in Sib. The score consists of five staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a style that suggests a melodic line with various ornaments and phrasing. The first staff includes a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) and a phrasing slur. The second staff includes a dynamic marking 'p' and a phrasing slur. The third staff includes a dynamic marking 'p' and a phrasing slur. The fourth staff includes a dynamic marking 'p' and a phrasing slur. The fifth staff includes a dynamic marking 'p' and a phrasing slur. The score concludes with three empty staves at the bottom.

11

Track 2 in Sib O, u vert nummer

Handwritten musical score for Track 2 in Sib. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first staff has a measure with a whole note and a measure with a half note. The second staff has a measure with a whole note and a measure with a half note. The third staff has a measure with a whole note and a measure with a half note. The fourth staff has a measure with a whole note and a measure with a half note. The score ends with a double bar line and the word "tall." written below the final staff.

DRACO

12

Temba 3 in Sib O, ce next minute

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Temba 3 in Sib O, ce next minute". The score is written on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of notes, some beamed together, and rests. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign and a circled "10". The third staff has a circled "15" and continues the melody. The fourth staff has a circled "19" and continues the melody. The fifth staff has a circled "2" and continues the melody. The score ends with a double bar line. There are some additional markings like "f" and "p" below the notes.

13



14

Trombone 2

O, ce vreau minunato

Handwritten musical score for Trombone 2, measures 14-20. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Measure 14 is marked with a circled '14'. Measure 15 is marked with a circled '15'. Measure 16 is marked with a circled '16'. Measure 17 is marked with a circled '17'. Measure 18 is marked with a circled '18'. Measure 19 is marked with a circled '19'. Measure 20 is marked with a circled '20'. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word 'tall.' written below the staff.

House 3

O, ce vestă minime

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The melody consists of half notes and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing the melody from the previous staff. It includes a circled measure number '8' and features a repeat sign followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing the melody. It includes a circled measure number '11' and features a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing the melody. It includes a circled measure number '20' and features a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a note, located below the musical staff.

16

Impassi

O, e verte minime-

Handwritten musical notation for three staves. The first staff is in 4/4 time and contains a series of notes with stems and beams. The second staff is in 4/4 time and contains a series of notes with stems and beams. The third staff is in 4/4 time and contains a series of notes with stems and beams. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and note heads.

add.

17

Canzoni *O' ce vultu mirabile*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Canzoni O' ce vultu mirabile". The score is written on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a fermata. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and rests. The third staff has a measure with a fermata and a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff has a measure with a fermata and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth staff has a measure with a fermata and a 4/4 time signature. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine" written below the staff.

18

Ata

O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ!

Lento e Dolce, Poco Rubato

O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!

Serban NICHIFOR

Romanian Folklore

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is indicated as *Lento e Dolce, Poco Rubato*. The piece is titled O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ! / O, WHAT GREAT NEWS! and is attributed to Serban NICHIFOR. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *Piano*.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *Piano*.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *Piano*.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *Piano*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a *rit.* marking.

Serban Nichifor

Producea, December 15, 2014

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19) Piano

O, CE VESTE MINUNATĂ!

Lontano e Dolce, Poco Rubato

O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!

Serban NICHIFOR

Romanian Folklore

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring treble and bass staves with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo/mood markings "Lontano e Dolce, Poco Rubato" and "O, WHAT GREAT NEWS!" are present. The word "Piano" is written on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "rall." is written above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Serban Nichifor

Rehearsal December 15, 2014

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Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

50 = 50 *p*

70 = 70 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *rall.* 30 = 30

(21)

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 70$

p

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 44$ *rall.* $\text{♩} = 30$

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

22

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 50$

$\text{♩} = 70$

p

5

mp

mf

9

f

13

17

21

1

$\text{♩} = 44$

$\text{♩} = 30$

rall.

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

23

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 70

p

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *f* *rall.* 30

24

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

50
p
5
mp
mf
9
f
13
17
21
f
rall.
30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

25

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

1 = 50 *p*

5 *mp* *mf*

9 *f*

13

17

21 *f* = 44 *rall.* = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini I

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

26

p

mp *mf*

f

f

f *rall.*

f *44* *30*

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

27

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

50

p

mp

70

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

1

mf

44

30

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$

Lullaby
 Erik Satie
 Op. 6, No. 1
 Allegretto
 50 = 50
 70 = 70
 p mp mf f
 24

29

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 = 70

p *mp* *mf*

5 9 13 17 21

1 1 1

30 = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

30

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

1 = 50
p
mp
mf
mf
mf
1 = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

31

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50

p

mp

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

1

♩ = 44

♩ = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Violini II

32

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

50 = 70

p *mp* *mf*

5 9 13 17 21

1 = 44 = 30

33

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

♩ = 30

34

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

♩ = 30

35

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

mf

♩ = 40 ♩ = 30

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

Handwritten circled number: 36

Handwritten circled number: 36

Handwritten tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 50$ and $\text{♩} = 70$

Handwritten dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*

Handwritten measure numbers: 5, 9, 13, 17, 21

Handwritten tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 44$ and $\text{♩} = 30$

37

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Viole

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 ♩ = 70

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13

17

21 ♩ = 48 ♩ = 30

38

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Celli

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

♩ = 50 Pizz. ♩ = 70

p

5

mp

9

mf

13

17

21

♩ = 44 Arco = 30

39

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *f* $\text{♩} = 44$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

40

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 44$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

41

Variation on "O, What Great News!"
(Romanian Carol)
Bassi

Lontano e Dolce

Serban Nichifor

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz.

p

5 *mp*

9 *mf*

13 *mf*

17

21 *1* $\text{♩} = 48$ Arco $\text{♩} = 30$

Dedicated to my Mother**Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"**

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

mf

Bass

Steaua sus ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare

Flute

mp

Vln 1

mp

Vln 2

tremolo
sempre

p

Viola

tremolo
sempre

p

Cl_Bs

Pizz.

p



9

Bass

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Steaia stralu-ces te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Caas-tazi Cu-ra-ta

The musical score is written for a 6-piece ensemble. The staves are arranged vertically from top to bottom: Bass, Flute, Vln 1, Vln 2, Viola, and Cl_Bs. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the Bass staff. The music features a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

15

Bass

Pre-ne-vi - no-va-ta Fe - cioara Ma ri a Naste pe Me si - a Naste pe Me si - a In ta-ra ves-ti-ta

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

20

Bass

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Betle - em nu - mi - ta Magii cunza - ri ra Stea - a si' o porni - ra Mer - gand du - pa ra - za Pe - Hris - toss' l va

25

Bass

za Si da-ca por ni-ra In-da - ta'l ga-si-ra La Dan - sul in tra ra

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

The musical score is written for six instruments: Bass, Flute, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Clarinet Bass. The score covers measures 25 through 29. The Bass part includes the vocal line with lyrics. The Flute, Violin 1, and Violin 2 parts have melodic lines. The Viola and Clarinet Bass parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

30

Bass

Si se in- china- ra Si se in- china- ra Cuda - ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris- tos meni-te Du- candi- e ca re Bucu-ri- e ma re

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

36

Bass

Bucu ri-e mare

Care bu-cu-ri-e

Si a-icisa fi-e

Dela ti-ne-re te

Panla ba - trane - te

Flute

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 36 to 41. The Bass part (bass clef) has lyrics: 'Bucu ri-e mare' (measures 36-37), 'Care bu-cu-ri-e' (measure 38), 'Si a-icisa fi-e' (measure 39), 'Dela ti-ne-re te' (measure 40), and 'Panla ba - trane - te' (measure 41). The Flute part (treble clef) has a melodic line with slurs. Violin 1 (treble clef) has a melodic line with slurs. Violin 2 (treble clef) has a harmonic line with slurs. Viola (bass clef) has a harmonic line with slurs. Clarinet Bass (bass clef) has a harmonic line with slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

43, rall. ♩ = 64 ♩ = 40

Bass

Panla ba - tran-te

Flute

Vln 1 non tremolo

Vln 2

Viola

Cl_Bs Arco

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 43 to 48. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'rall.' with a metronome marking of 64 and 40. The parts are: Bass (Bass clef), Flute (Treble clef), Violin 1 (Treble clef), Violin 2 (Treble clef), Viola (Clef with F#), and Clarinet in B-flat (Bass clef). The lyrics 'Panla ba - tran-te' are written above the Flute part. The performance instruction 'Arco' is written above the Clarinet part. The date 'Bucharest, 21-XII-2014' is at the bottom right.

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Bass

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce



Steaua sus ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare



Steaua stralu-ces te Si lu-mii ves - tes-te Si lu-mii ves - tes-te Caas - tazi Cu-ra-ta



Preane-vi - no-va-ta Fe - cioara Ma ri a Naste pe Me si - a Naste pe Me si - a In ta-ra ves-ti-ta



Betle-em nu - mi-ta Magii cunza-ri ra Steaua si'o porni - ra Mer-gand du - pa ra - za Pe - Hris-toss'l va



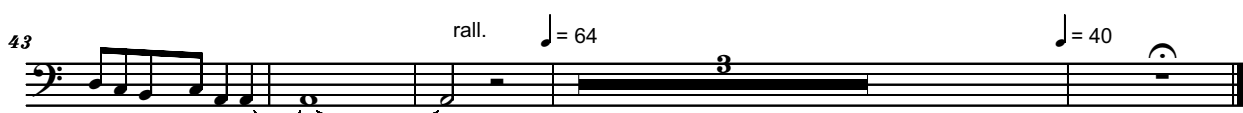
za Si da-ca por ni-ra In-da - ta'lga-si-ra La Dan - sul in tra ra



Si se in-china - ra Si se in-china-ra Cuda - ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris-tos meni-te Du-cand'i-e ca re Bucu-ri-e ma re



Bucu ri-e mare Care bu-cu-ri-e Si a-icisa fi-e Dela ti-ne-re te Panla ba - trane-te



Panla ba - trane-te

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Flute

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

6

mp

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

♩ = 64

♩ = 40

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Violini I

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

6

mp

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

♩ = 64

non tremolo

♩ = 40

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Violini II

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ tremolo sempre

p

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

$\text{♩} = 64$ non tremolo

$\text{♩} = 40$

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Viole

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ tremolo
sempre

p

9

15

20

25

30

36

43

$\text{♩} = 40$ non
tremolo

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
Celli & Bassi

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$ Pizz. *p*

8

14

19

24

29

34

41 $\text{♩} = 64$ Arco

48 $\text{♩} = 40$

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Dedicated to my Mother**Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"
for Instrument/Voice & Organ/Piano**

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

$\text{♩} = 70$

The musical score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 70$ and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The first system (measures 1-8) features a treble staff with a melodic line starting in measure 7, an alto staff with sustained chords, and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-14) includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a time signature change to 2/4. The treble staff continues the melody with a long slur across measures 9-12. The alto and bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and a walking bass line. The third system (measures 15-19) continues the piece, with the treble staff featuring more melodic development and the bass staff maintaining the accompaniment. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 19.

20

This system contains measures 20 through 23. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and a final half-note. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords and some tied notes. The bottom staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

24

This system contains measures 24 through 28. Measures 24 and 25 show a melodic phrase in the top staff followed by a whole rest. Measures 26 and 27 feature a more active melodic line. The middle staff has complex chordal textures with many tied notes. The bottom staff continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

29

This system contains measures 29 through 33. Measures 29 and 30 have a melodic line in the top staff. Measures 31 and 32 show a more active melodic line. The middle staff has complex chordal textures with many tied notes. The bottom staff continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

34

System 1 (Measures 34-39): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains chords, mostly dyads. Bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes.

40

System 2 (Measures 40-45): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains chords, mostly dyads. Bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes.

46

$\text{♩} = 64$

$\text{♩} = 40$

System 3 (Measures 46-49): Treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth notes, some beamed together. Middle staff contains chords, mostly dyads. Bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes.

Bucharest, 21-XII-2014

Dedicated to my Mother

Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song "Steaua sus rasare" for Instrument/Voice & Organ/Piano

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70

6

mf

9

15

20

24

29

34

40

46

♩ = 64

♩ = 40

Dedicated to my Mother
Variation on the Romanian Christmas Song
"Steaua sus rasare"

Serban Nichifor

Lontano e Dolce

♩ = 70 *mf*

S 

Steaua sus-ra-sa-re Ca o tai-na mare

9 S 

Steaua stralu-ces-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Si lu-mii ves-tes-te Caas-tazi Cu-ra-ta

15 S 

Preane-vi-no-va-ta Fe-cioara Ma-ri-a Naste-pe Me-si-a Naste-pe Me-si-a In-ta-ra ves-ti-ta

20 S 

Betle-em nu-mi-ta Magii cunza-ri-ra Steaua si'o porni-ra Mer-gand du-pa-ra-za Pe-Hris-toss'l va

25 S 

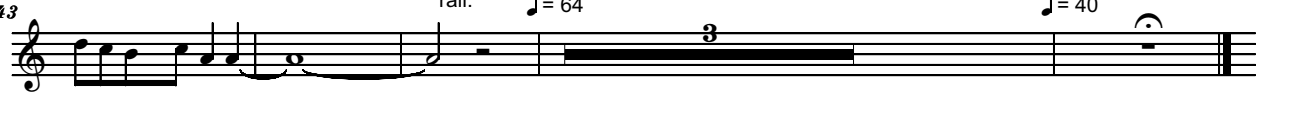
za Si-da-ca porni-ra In-da-ta'l ga-si-ra La Dan-sul in tra-ra

30 S 

Si se in-china-ra Si se in-china-ra Cuda-ruriga-ti-te Lui Hris-tos meni-te Du-cand i-e ca-re Bucu-ri-e ma-re

36 S 

Bucu-ri-e mare Care bucu-ri-e Si a-icisa fi-e Dela ti-ne-re te Panla ba-trane-te

43 S 

Panla ba-trane-te

Poco Lento,
Dolce, Molto Cantabile

PANIS ANGELICUS

Viola & Piano (or Harp)

CESAR FRANCK

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf

mp

simile



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp, providing a harmonic foundation with quarter and eighth notes.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff in bass clef continues the melody with eighth notes and rests. The middle staff in treble clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff in bass clef features a more complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff in bass clef continues the melody with eighth notes and rests. The middle staff in treble clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff in bass clef provides a steady harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff in bass clef continues the melody with eighth notes and rests. The middle staff in treble clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff in bass clef features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in alto clef (C4 on the third line) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in alto clef (C4 on the third line) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in alto clef (C4 on the third line) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. Above the staff, there are tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 80$, $\text{♩} = 70$, $\text{♩} = 60$, and $\text{♩} = 50$. Below the staff, the word "rall." is written. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Poco Lento,
Dolce, Molto Cantabile

PANIS ANGELICUS
Violin Part

CESAR FRANCK
arr. Serban Nichifor
16-IX-2014

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf

♩ = 80 ♩ = 70
rall.

♩ = 60 ♩ = 50

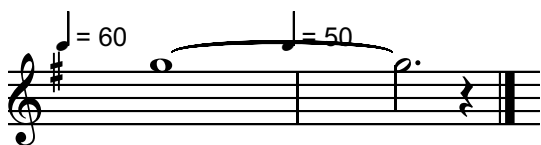
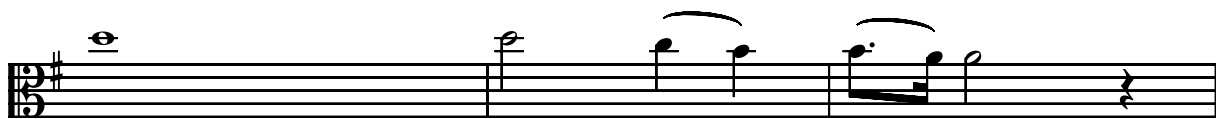
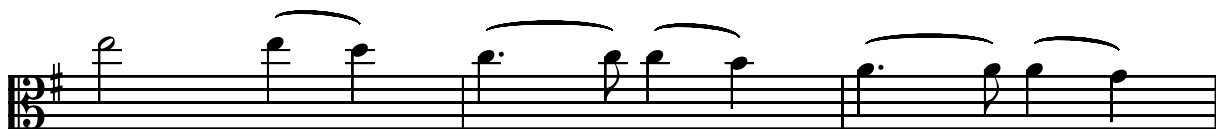
Poco Lento,
Dolce, Molto Cantabile

PANIS ANGELICUS
Viola Part

CESAR FRANCK
arr. Serban Nichifor
16-IX-2014

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf



Poco Lento,
Dolce, Molto Cantabile

PANIS ANGELICUS
Cello Part

CESAR FRANCK
arr. Serban Nichifor
16-IX-2014

$\text{♩} = 90$

mf

Musical score for a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves. The first five staves contain continuous melodic lines with various note values (half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and slurs. The sixth staff includes tempo markings: $J = 80$ and $J = 70$ above the notes, and *rall.* below the staff. The seventh staff begins with $J = 60$ and $J = 50$ above the notes, followed by a double bar line.

STILLE NACHT
Soprano and StringsFranz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005**Molto Cantabile**

♩ = 90

S.

Vn1 Pizz *p*

Vn2 *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc *mp* div

Cb *mp* Pizz

The first system of the musical score is for the Soprano and String parts. It consists of six staves. The Soprano staff (S.) is empty. The Violin 1 staff (Vn1) starts with a pizzicato (Pizz.) instruction and a piano (p) dynamic. The Violin 2 staff (Vn2) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The Viola staff (Vle) also has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The Violoncello staff (Vlc) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a 'div' (divisi) instruction. The Contrabass staff (Cb) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a pizzicato (Pizz.) instruction. The music is in 6/4 time, key of D major, and tempo of Molto Cantabile (♩ = 90).

S.

Vn1 Arco

Vn2

Vle

Vlc unis

Cb

The second system of the musical score continues the Soprano and String parts. It consists of six staves. The Soprano staff (S.) is empty. The Violin 1 staff (Vn1) has an arco (Arco) instruction. The Violin 2 staff (Vn2) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The Viola staff (Vle) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The Violoncello staff (Vlc) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a 'unis' (unison) instruction. The Contrabass staff (Cb) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The music is in 6/4 time, key of D major, and tempo of Molto Cantabile (♩ = 90).

13

S.

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

19

S.

mf

Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht Alles schläft Einsam wacht Nur das traute

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

f

25

S. heilige Paar Holder knab' in lockigten Haar Schlafe in himmshlischer Ruh

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

30

S. Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

34

S. Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht A

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 34 through 37. The vocal part (S.) begins with a half rest in measure 34, followed by the lyrics 'Stille Nacht' in measure 35, 'Heilige Nacht' in measure 36, and a section marked 'A' in measure 37. The instrumental parts provide harmonic support with various chords and melodic lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

38

S. A Je sus in deiner Ge burth

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

Detailed description: This system contains measures 38 through 41. The vocal part (S.) has a section marked 'A' in measure 38, followed by the lyrics 'Je sus in deiner Ge burth' in measures 39 and 40. The instrumental parts continue their accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

42

S. Jesus in deiner Ge burth Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

f

46

S. Die der Welt Heil gebracht Aus der Himmels goldenen Hoh'n

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

50

S. *Uns der Gnaden Fülle lässt seh'n Jesus in Menschen ge - stalt Jesus in Menschen ge-*

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

55

S. *- stalt*

Vn1

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

$\text{♩} = 84$ $\text{♩} = 76$

ff

f

58) $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 90$

S. Je sus die Ret - ter is da! Pizz

Vn1

Vn2 *mp*

Vle *mp*

Vlc *mp*

Cb *mp*

64) $\text{♩} = 84$ $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 40$

S.

Vn1 Arco

Vn2

Vle

Vlc

Cb

Dec. 12. 2005

1. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Alles schläft, Einsam wacht

Nur das traute heilige Paar.

Holder Knab' im lockigten Haar;

Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh!

Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh!

2. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Gottes Sohn, O! wie lacht

Lieb' aus Deinem göttlichen Mund,

Da schlägt uns die rettende Stund;

Jesus! in deiner Geburth!

Jesus! in deiner Geburth!

3. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Die der Welt Heil gebracht,

Aus des Himmels goldenen Höh'n

Uns der Gnaden Fülle läßt seh'n:

Jesum in Menschengestalt!

Jesum in Menschengestalt!

4. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Wo sich heut alle Macht

Väterlicher Liebe ergoß

Und als Bruder Huldvoll umschloß

Jesus die Völker der Welt!

Jesus die Völker der Welt!

5. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Lange schon uns bedacht,

Als der Herr vom Grimme befreyt,

In der Väter urgrauer Zeit

Aller Welt Schonung verhieß!

Aller Welt Schonung verhieß!

6. Stille Nacht! Heil'ge Nacht!

Hirten erst kundgemacht

Durch der Engel "Hallelujah!",

Tönt es laut bey Ferne und Nah:

"Jesus der Retter ist da!"

"Jesus der Retter ist da!"

STILLE NACHT

Soprano Part

Franz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

Molto Cantabile

$\text{♩} = 90$

19

mf

Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht

22

Alles schläft Einsam wacht Nur das traute heilige Paar Holder knab' in lockigten Haar

28

f

Schlafe in himmshlischerRuh Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh A A

34

Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht A A

39

Je sus in deiner Ge burth Jesus in deiner Ge burth Stille Nacht Heilige Nacht

46

Die der Welt Heil gebracht Aus der Himmels goldenen Hoh'n Uns der Gnaden Fulle lasst seh'n

52

$\text{♩} = 84$ $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 76$

f

Jesus in Menscherge - stalt Jesus in Menscherge - stalt Jesus die

59

$\text{♩} = 90$ $\text{♩} = 84$ $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 40$

3

Ret - teris da!

STILLE NACHT
Violini I PartFranz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

Molto Cantabile

$\text{♩} = 90$ Pizz. Arco

p *f* *ff* *p* *Arco mp*

68

STILLE NACHT
Violini II PartFranz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

Molto Cantabile

$\text{♩} = 90$

mp

8

14

20

26

31

36

f

41

45

49

54

57

♩ = 84 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 90

63

♩ = 84 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 40

STILLE NACHT
Viole PartFranz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

Molto Cantabile

 $\text{♩} = 90$

The first system of the musical score for Viola. It consists of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 6/4 time. The tempo is 'Molto Cantabile' with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The music begins with a whole rest on the first staff, followed by a half note G4. The second staff starts with a half note G3. Both staves have a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The second system of the musical score, starting at measure 8. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The first staff has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The third system of the musical score, starting at measure 14. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 20. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The fifth system of the musical score, starting at measure 26. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The sixth system of the musical score, starting at measure 31. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

The seventh system of the musical score, starting at measure 36. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The system ends with a half note G4 on the first staff and a half note G3 on the second staff.

41)

f

45)

49)

54)

ff

57)

♩ = 84 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 90

mp

63)

♩ = 84 ♩ = 76 ♩ = 70 ♩ = 40

ff

Molto Cantabile

STILLE NACHT
Celli PartFranz-Xaver GRUBER
arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

♩ = 90

mp

div

unis

13

23

31

41

50

57

f

ff

mp

STILLE NACHT

Franz-Xaver GRUBER

Molto Cantabile

Bassi Part

arr. Serban NICHIFOR 12-XII-2005

$\text{♩} = 90$

5

mp

Pizz

11

17

f

23

29

f

35

42

f

48

54

f *mp*

63

mp

Lontano e Dolce

Variations on "Joseph Smith's First Prayer"

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 22, 2013

The musical score is written for piano and features three systems of music. The first system includes tempo markings above the staff: $\text{♩} = 80$, $\text{♩} = 70$, $\text{♩} = 60$, $\text{♩} = 50$, and $\text{♩} = 84$. The piano part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system shows a series of chords in the right hand, with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The left hand has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The second system starts at measure 9 and continues the piano part with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The third system starts at measure 15 and continues the piano part with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The score is marked with *Piano* and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

21

mp

mf

σ

This system contains measures 21 through 26. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a whole rest in measure 26. The bass clef staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a harmonic line in the right hand, including a half-note chord in measure 25 and a whole note chord in measure 26. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. A sigma symbol (σ) is placed below the final measure.

27

σ

This system contains measures 27 through 31. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment and harmonic support. A sigma symbol (σ) is placed below the first measure of this system.

32

This system contains measures 32 through 37. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment and harmonic support.

38

This system contains measures 38 through 43. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment and harmonic support.

44

System 1 (Measures 44-48): Treble clef has whole rests in measures 44-47, followed by a half note chord in measure 48. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. A double bar line is at measure 48.

49

System 2 (Measures 49-53): Treble clef has a melodic line. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

54

System 3 (Measures 54-58): Treble clef has a melodic line. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern.

59

System 4 (Measures 59-63): Treble clef has a melodic line. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note pattern. A double bar line is at measure 63.

64

$\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 50^\circ$ $\text{♩} = 84$

rall.

a tempo

mp

71

$\text{♩} = 78$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 80$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 60$

poco a poco rall.

mp *pp* *mp* *mp*

77

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$

pp

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 21, 2013

**Variations on
"Come, come, Ye Saints"
for Guitar and Piano**

With conviction

Largo e rubato, quasi improvvisando

♩ = 54

Guitar Solo

Piano

mp

f

13

3

3

3

The musical score is written for guitar and piano. The guitar part is a solo, and the piano part provides accompaniment. The tempo is 'Largo e rubato, quasi improvvisando' with a metronome marking of 54. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-7) features a guitar solo and piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 8-12) continues the piano accompaniment, with a forte (f) section starting at measure 8. The third system (measures 13-16) features a guitar solo with triplets and a final flourish. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and arpeggios.

16 $\text{♩} = 58$ $\text{♩} = 60$
acc. *Piu Animato*

21 *ff* *f* *fff*

27 *fff* *ff*

33 $\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$ $\text{♩} = 76$
Deciso *fff*
bén marcato *f*

41

48 $\text{♩} = 82$ Piu Mosso

56

62 $\text{♩} = 88$ *ff*

70

76

83

87

June 21, 2013

Variations on How Great the Wisdom and the Love

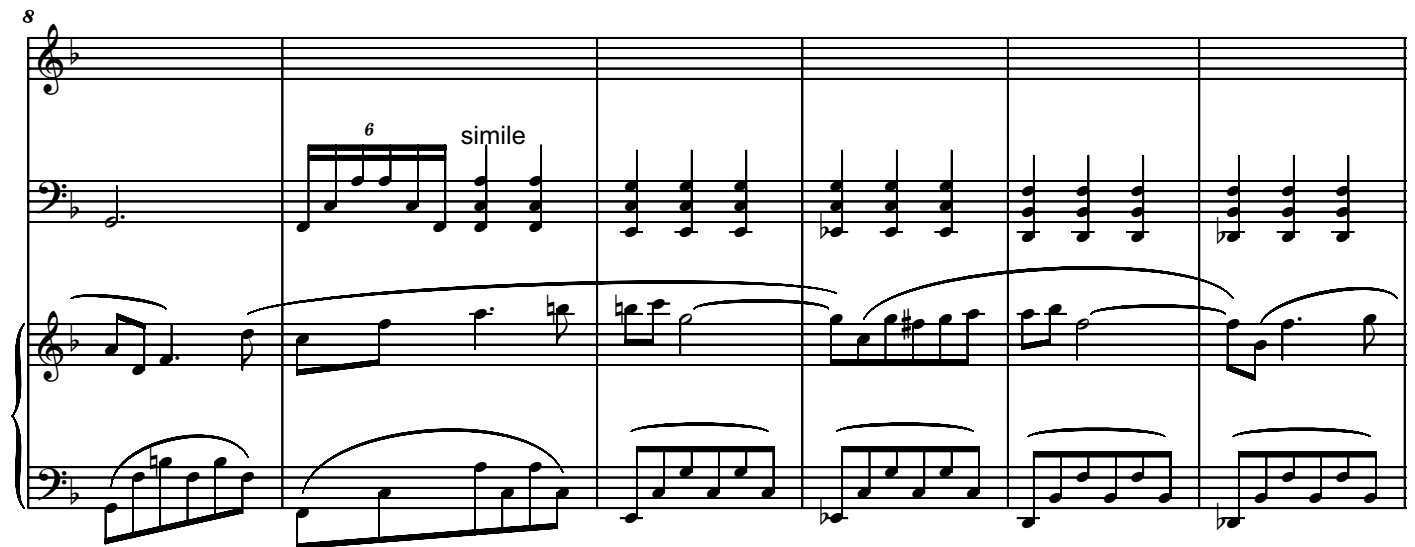
Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 19, 2013

Calmly

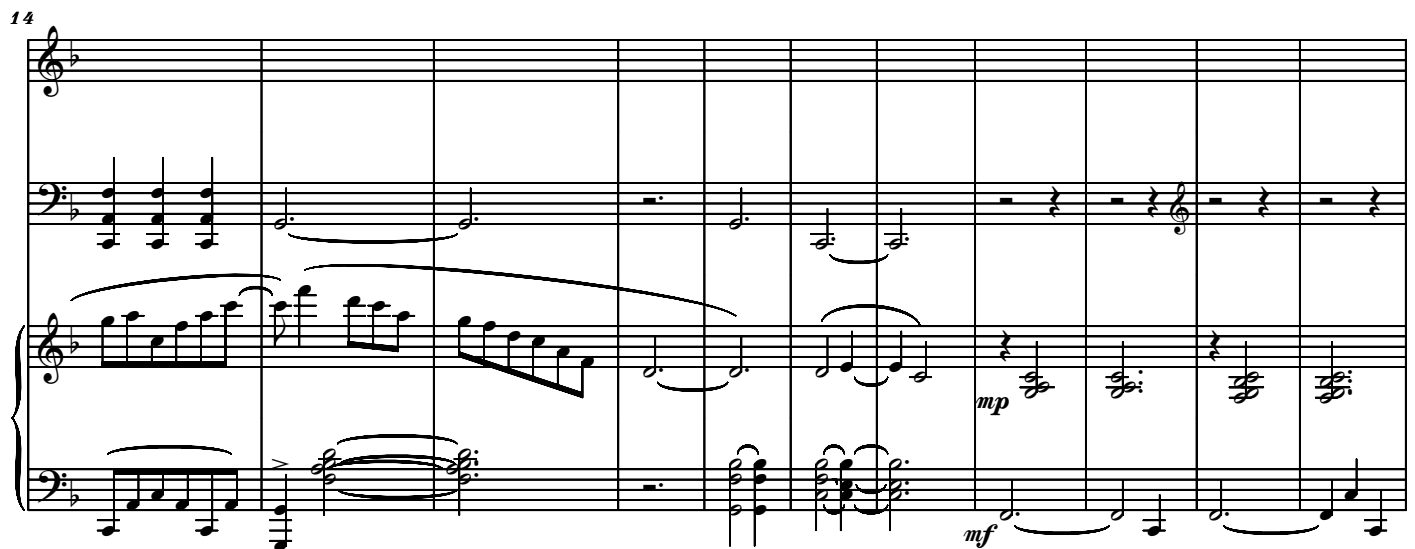
♩ = 66



8



14



25

Musical score for measures 25-35. The score is in 3/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. The right hand of the piano plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a melodic line. The tempo is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

36

Musical score for measures 36-45. The score is in 3/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. The right hand of the piano plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a melodic line. The tempo is marked *acc.* (accelerando) and *Meno Mosso*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo markings $\text{♩} = 68$, $\text{♩} = 70$, and $\text{♩} = 72$ are indicated above the staff.

46

Musical score for measures 46-55. The score is in 3/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. The right hand of the piano plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a melodic line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

53 $\text{♩} = 74$

acc.

60 $\text{♩} = 76$ $\text{♩} = 80$

Sempre Meno Mosso

f *mf*

67

74 $\text{♩} = 74$ $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 66$

rall. Tempo I

mp *mf*

81 $\text{♩} = 70$ $\text{♩} = 62$ $\text{♩} = 58$ $\text{♩} = 50$

rall.

mp *p* *mp*

88 $\text{♩} = 46$ $\text{♩} = 40$ $\text{♩} = 30$

p *p* *p* *p* *pp*

Variations on Jesus, Once of Humble Birth

Serban Nichifor (SABAM)
In Memory of Liana Alexandra
June 19, 2013

Solemnly

$\text{♩} = 88$

9

17

25

32



This system contains measures 32 through 39. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with rests in measures 33, 34, 37, and 38. The left hand (bass clef) has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, with ascending and descending runs in measures 33, 34, 37, and 38. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

40



This system contains measures 40 through 47. The right hand continues the melodic line with some rests. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment, including more ascending and descending runs. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

48



This system contains measures 48 through 55. A key signature change occurs at measure 48, moving from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand has more rests in the first half of the system. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment with runs. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

56



This system contains measures 56 through 63. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment, with runs in measures 61 and 62. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

64

Musical score for measures 64-71. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern in the first five measures, followed by a more melodic line in the last three measures.

72

Musical score for measures 72-79. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 72-73 are marked with first and second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the section, while the second ending leads to the final cadence. The bass clef continues with arpeggiated patterns and concludes with a sustained chord.

TWO ROMANIAN DANCES

for Brass Quintet

- I -

VLADIMIR COSMA

Maestoso
♩ = 90

System 1 (Measures 1-8):

- T1_B: Whole notes, starting on D4.
- T2_B: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *mp*.
- Hn F: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *mp*.
- Tn: Eighth notes, starting on D3, *mp*.
- Tb: Whole notes, starting on D3, *mf* (from measure 5).

System 2 (Measures 9-16):

- T1_B: Melodic line, starting on D4, *mp*.
- T2_B: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *p* (measures 9-12), *mp* (measures 13-16).
- Hn F: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *p* (measures 9-12), *mp* (measures 13-16).
- Tn: Eighth notes, starting on D3, *p* (measures 9-12), *mp* (measures 13-16).
- Tb: Whole notes, starting on D3, *mf* (from measure 13).

System 3 (Measures 17-24):

- T1_B: Melodic line, starting on D4, *mp*.
- T2_B: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *p* (measures 17-20), *mp* (measures 21-24).
- Hn F: Eighth notes, starting on D4, *p* (measures 17-20), *mp* (measures 21-24).
- Tn: Eighth notes, starting on D3, *p* (measures 17-20), *mp* (measures 21-24).
- Tb: Whole notes, starting on D3, *mf* (from measure 21).

26

T1_B *mf*

T2_B *mp*

Hn F *mp*

Tn *mp*

Tb

36

T1_B *mf*

T2_B *p* *mp*

Hn F *p* *mp*

Tn *p* *mp*

Tb *mp* *mp*

45

T1_B *f* *mf*

T2_B *mf* *f* *mp*

Hn F *mf* *f* *mp*

Tn *mf* *f* *mp*

Tb *f* *mp*

[illegible]

71

T1_B

T2_B

Hn F

Tn

Tb

trans

transcription by Serban Nichifor, 12 oct 2013

TWO ROMANIAN DANCES
for Brass Quintet
- II -

VLADIMIR COSMA

Vivo

♩ = 120

T1_E
T2_E
Hn_F
Tn
Tb

ff *mf* *f*

11

19

27

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

35

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

43

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

53

1.

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

This system contains measures 53 through 61. It features five staves: T1_E (Trumpet 1, E-flat), T2_E (Trumpet 2, E-flat), Hn_F (Horn, F), Tn (Trombone), and Tb (Tuba). Measures 53-55 are marked with a first ending bracket and a '1.' rehearsal mark. A double bar line occurs after measure 55. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

62

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

This system contains measures 62 through 69. It continues the five-staff arrangement. Measures 62-69 show a continuation of the musical themes with various rhythmic patterns and articulation. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous system.

70

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

This system contains measures 70 through 77. It continues the five-staff arrangement. Measures 70-77 show a continuation of the musical themes with various rhythmic patterns and articulation. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous system.

77

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

f

86

T1_E

T2_E

Hn_F

Tn

Tb

ff

ff

ff

transcription by
 Garban Nichifor
 12 oct 2013

TWO ROMANIAN DANCES
for Brass Ensemble

I

**Maestoso,
Molto Rubato**

VLADIMIR COSMA

$\text{♩} = 60$

Tb1 *f*

Tb1 *accelerando*

Tb1

$\text{♩} = 80$ Animato

Tb1 *mf*

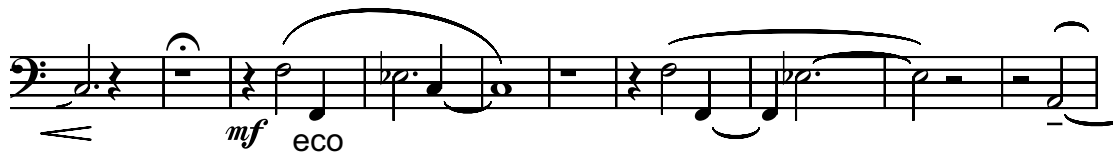
Tb1 *f*

Tb1

$\text{♩} = 60$ Tempo I

Tb1 *ff*

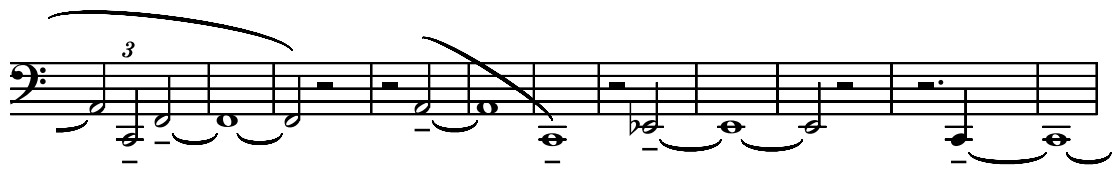
Tb1



mf eco

This staff contains a musical line for a tuba. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note G2 with a fermata. The next measure has a quarter rest, followed by a half note F2, then a quarter note E2. The following measure has a half note D2, then a quarter note C2. The next measure has a half note B1, then a quarter note A1. The following measure has a half note G1, then a quarter note F1. The next measure has a half note E1, then a quarter note D1. The final measure has a half note C1, then a quarter note B0. The dynamics *mf* and the marking 'eco' are indicated below the staff.

Tb1



This staff continues the musical line for the tuba. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2. The next measure has a half note D2, then a quarter note C2. The following measure has a half note B1, then a quarter note A1. The next measure has a half note G1, then a quarter note F1. The following measure has a half note E1, then a quarter note D1. The next measure has a half note C1, then a quarter note B0. The final measure has a half note A0, then a quarter note G0. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it in the first measure. A diagonal line is drawn through the staff in the fifth measure.

Tb1



ff subito

This staff contains a short musical phrase for the tuba. It begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2. The next measure has a half note D2, then a quarter note C2. The following measure has a half note B1, then a quarter note A1. The next measure has a half note G1, then a quarter note F1. The final measure has a half note E1, then a quarter note D1. The dynamics *ff* and the marking 'subito' are indicated below the staff.

Maestoso

$\text{♩} = 90$

Score for the first system (Measures 1-7):

- T1:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Rests throughout.
- T2-3:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *mp* (mezzo-piano). Quarter notes with accents: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Hn:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *mp*. Quarter notes with accents: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Tn:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *mp*. Quarter notes with accents: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3.
- Tb1:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Rests in measures 1-4, then *mf* (mezzo-forte) eighth-note triplet: G2, F#2, E2 in measure 5, followed by quarter notes D2, C2, B1 in measures 6-7.
- Tb2:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *mp*. Quarter notes with accents: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3.

Score for the second system (Measures 8-14):

- T1:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *mp*. Measure 8 has a whole note G4 with a slur. Measures 9-11 have eighth-note triplets: G4, A4, B4; A4, G4, F#4; E4, D4, C4. Measure 12 has a whole note B4. Measures 13-14 have rests.
- T2-3:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *p* (piano) in measure 8, *mp* in measure 12. Quarter notes with accents: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Hn:** Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *p* in measure 8, *mp* in measure 12. Quarter notes with accents: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Tn:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *p* in measure 8, *mp* in measure 12. Quarter notes with accents: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3.
- Tb1:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. Rests in measures 8-11, then *mf* eighth-note triplet: G2, F#2, E2 in measure 12, followed by quarter notes D2, C2, B1 in measures 13-14.
- Tb2:** Bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. *p* in measure 8, *mp* in measure 12. Quarter notes with accents: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3.

16j

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

mp

p

p

p

24j

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

mp

32

Score for measures 32-38. The instrumentation includes T1, T2-3, Hn, Tn, Tb1, and Tb2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features a melodic line for T1 starting at measure 32, marked *mf*. T2-3, Hn, Tn, and Tb2 provide a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Tb1 enters at measure 35 with a melodic line marked *mp*. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *mp*.

39

Score for measures 39-45. The instrumentation includes T1, T2-3, Hn, Tn, Tb1, and Tb2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features a melodic line for T1 starting at measure 39, marked *mf*. T2-3, Hn, Tn, and Tb2 provide a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Tb1 enters at measure 42 with a melodic line marked *mp*. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.

47

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

f

mf

mp

53

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

f

60

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

67

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

II

**Maestoso,
Molto Rubato**

T2

T2

T2

T2

T2

T2

T2

f

mf

ff

3

Vivo

♩ = 120 >

T1 *ff* *mf*

T2-3 *ff* *mf*

Hn *ff* *mf*

Tn *ff* *mf*

Tb1 *ff* *f*

Tb2 *ff* *mf*

10,

16

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

This system contains measures 16 through 22. The T1 part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. T2-3, Hn, and Tn provide harmonic support with similar rhythmic patterns. Tb1 has a more active role with sixteenth-note runs, while Tb2 provides a steady bass line. Accents are used in measures 18, 19, 20, and 21.

23

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

This system contains measures 23 through 28. In measure 23, T1 begins a new melodic phrase. The other parts continue their rhythmic patterns. Measures 24-28 show a continuation of the ensemble's texture, with T1's melody becoming more complex and moving higher in the register. The Tn and Tb parts maintain their harmonic foundation.

29

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

36

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

43

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

52

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

60

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

67

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

74

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

80

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

87

T1

T2-3

Hn

Tn

Tb1

Tb2

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 87 through 92. The staves are labeled T1, T2-3, Hn, Tn, Tb1, and Tb2. Measure 87 features a complex melodic line in T1 with a slur and a *ff* dynamic. T2-3, Hn, and Tn have rhythmic patterns of eighth notes. Tb1 and Tb2 have rests. Measure 88 continues the patterns, with T1 having a *ff* dynamic. Measure 89 shows T1 with a *ff* dynamic and a complex melodic line. T2-3, Hn, and Tn continue their patterns. Tb1 and Tb2 have rests. Measure 90 features a complex melodic line in T1 with a slur and a *ff* dynamic. T2-3, Hn, and Tn continue their patterns. Tb1 and Tb2 have rests. Measure 91 shows T1 with a *ff* dynamic and a complex melodic line. T2-3, Hn, and Tn continue their patterns. Tb1 and Tb2 have rests. Measure 92 is the final measure on the page, with all parts ending on a whole note.

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liana_alexandra_nuova_musica_consonante
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NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE - LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION (USA)

Bucharest, Romania

1994 - 2014

www.voxnovus.com/composer/Liana_Alexandra.htm

www.voxnovus.com/composer/Serban_Nichifor.htm

<http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/AlexandraLiana.htm>

<http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/NichiforSerban.htm>

Duo INTERMEDIA

<http://romania-on-line.net/general/duointermedia.htm>

Contact:

lianaalexandra@gmail.com

serbannichifor@yahoo.com

Artistic Directors:
LIANA ALEXANDRA
and
SERBAN NICHIFOR

<http://www.nuovamusicaconsonante.info/>



**Daniel Pearl
WORLD MUSIC DAYS**



Living Music Foundation

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To whom it may concern,

January 22, 2009

I am writing to verify that Liana Alexandra and Serban Nichifor are the Co-artistic Directors of Nuova Musica Consonante-Living Music Foundation Inc. for concert series and conferences, which take place in Romania.

Sincerely,

Charles Norman Mason

www.charlesnormanmason.com

cmason@bsc.edu

205-226-4952 USA



Living Music announces joint venture with Nuova Musica Consonante:
Living Music has joined forces with Nuova Musica Consonante in Romania to jointly create a series of concerts and conferences. Through the efforts of Liana Alexandra and Serban Nichifor, Living Music will be linked with the prestigious Nuova Musica Consonante series in Romania to promote the works of Living Music members.



**Nuova Musica Consonante -
Living Music Foundation Inc. (USA)**

NMC
(H) * Φ

Member of the ECPNM and of VOX NOVUS (USA)

Founders Liana Alexandra & Serban Nichifor

Liana Alexandra Composer

Born: May 27, 1947, Bucharest, Romania

Studies:

1965-1971- „Ciprian Porumbescu“ University of Music, Bucharest, Composition Department. Awarded the special scholarship „George Enescu“.

1974, 1978, 1980, 1984 – international courses of composition at Darmstadt, West Germany

1983- an USIA stipendium in USA

PhD in Musicology

At present:

Master in music; Professor at the National University of Music from Bucharest (teaching orchestration, musical analyses and composition). Member of the Union of Romanian Composers, Member of GEMA (Germany), Member of „Frau und Musik“ (Germany), The First Vice-President of the Cultural Association Romania-Israel (ACPRI), Member of the Research Board of Advisors (American Biographical Institute, USA), Member of the Professional Women's Advisory Board (USA), Member of the International Council Research (IBC, England), Member of LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION Inc. (USA), Member of ECPNM (European Conference of Promoters of New Music).

Compositions: she has composed several works (more than one hundred), 7 symphonies, 7 concertos for different instruments and orchestra, 3 operas, 4 cantatas, 1 oratorio, chamber music, choral music, music for children. Her compositions were published at : Editura Muzicala (Bucharest), Edition Modern (München), Edition Furore (Kassel), Score-on-Line (SUA). ___ Its were played in Romania, S.U.A., Germany, Holland, France, Israel, Belgium, Poland, Austria, Sweden, Cehia, Australia, Spain England a.s.o. Liana Alexandra is also the author of the books: „Musical creation – an ineffable measure between the fantasy and the arithmetical and geometrical rigour“ and „Technics of Orchestrations“.

Prizes and Awards:

1975, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1987, 1988 – Prize of the Union of Romanian Composers 1979, 1980 – Gaudeamus Prize (Holland)

1979 – First Prize „Carl Maria von Weber“, Dresden

1980 – Prize of Romanian Academy

1982, 1983 – Diploma from „Who's Who in the World Dictionary“, USA

1986 – Prize of Beer-Sheva, Israel

1989 – Second Prize, Mannheim-Gedock, Germany

1991 – Third Prize „Fanny Mendelssohn“, Dortmund- Unna, Germany

1993 – ISCM Prize, Mexico

1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003- „Woman of the Year“, USA

1997, 1998 – „Woman of the Year“, Great Britain

1997-Prize ACMEOR, Bucharest

1998 – Prize ACMEOR, Tel-Aviv, Israel

2000 – „International Commendation of Success“, USA

2001 – „International Personality of the Year 2001“, Great Britain

2001 – Researcher of the year 2001, USA

2003, 2004 – Prize Bourges (France)

2003- International Peace Prize (United Cultural Convention, USA)

2004- Cultural Order, the 2nd Class, Romania

Like pianist, Liana Alexandra founded in 1990 together with the composer and cellist Serban Nichifor duo-ul „Intermedia-Nuova Consonante“, dedicated to „promote the contemporary music. They have had concerts and recordings in

Romania, Italy, Belgium. Duo „Intermedia“ founded also the annual mini-festival

„NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE“ (member of ECPNM). From 2003 „Nuova Musica Consonante“ joined with „Living Music Foundation“ Inc. from U.S.A.

Press Reviews:

„Liana Alexandra has proved from many years, that her composition technique is already well set. Helped by musicality and imagination, this technique allows the composer to get the best results with any kind of musical groups“ (Contemporarul, Bucharest)

„Liana Alexandra is regarded as the leading Romanian composer of her generation. Her compositional vocabulary is wide, ranging from cluster and aleatoric technique to broad lyric melody based on folk elements from her native culture“ (Grey Youtz, The Michigan University, USA)

„Liana Alexandra supasses all her colleagues and annihilates the still alive prejudice of sexes“ (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Germany)

„Liana Alexandra has been excellent at „Gaudeamus“. This week, the utmost has been reached indeed by the Romanian Liana Alexandra... Enormously rich fancy, terrible piquant, a huge existence“ (N.R.C. Handelsblad, Amsterdam, Holland)

„Liana Alexandra's music is full of warmth and original melody elements, side by side with a broad wonderful dramatic spirit. Her ineffable and imaginative orchestration has been amazing“ (Arbetarbladet, Geve, Sweden)

www.geocities.com/lianaalexandra/classic_blue.html

www.geocities.com/novacons2001/classic_blue.html

<http://romania-on-line.net/whoswho/AlexandraLiana.htm>

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lianaalexandra@pcnet.ro

Serban Nichifor Composer

Born in Bucharest (Romania), 25.08.1954. *Studies*: National University of Music - Bucharest, Doctor in Musicology; University of Bucharest (Theology Faculty). Internationals courses at Darmstadt, Weimar, Breukelen and München; USIA Stipendium (USA). *At present*: Professor at the National University of Music - Bucharest (Chamber Music Department); Member of UCMR (Romania), SABAM (Belgium), ECPMN (Holland); Vice-president of the ROMANIA-BELGIUM Association; Cellist of the Duo INTERMEDIA and co-director, with Liana Alexandra, of the NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE-LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION(USA). *Composition prizes at*: First Prize Gaudeamus-Amsterdam, Tours, Athens, Urbana-Illinois, Evian, Toledo, Roma, Bydgoszcz, Köln, Karlsruhe, Newtown-Wales, Birmingham-Alabama, Comandor of the "Merit National Order". *Works published at*: Editura Muzicala (Bucharest), Edition Modern (München), "Pro musica Studium"(Roma), "Quadrivium Music Press" (New York), "Mnemes" (Palermo). *Principal works*: "Postludium" per Org. (1975); "Sorcova" per Coro Misto a capella (1995); Quartetto per Archi I - "Anamorphose" (1976); "Constellations" for Orchestra (1977); Symphony I "Shadows" (1980); Cantata "Sources" (1977); "Carols" per Trombone e Percussione (1978); Cantata "Gloria Heroum Holocausti" (1978); Opera "Miss Christina" (libretto by Mircea ELIADE, 1981); "Canto di Speranza" per Fl., Vn, Vn, Vlc. e Pf. (1981); "Ontrophone" per Fl., Vn.e Pf. (1982); "Chanson d'Antan" per Vn.e Pf.(1983); "Aprile le porte di questo castle" per Coro Maschile (1984); "Carryx" per Clarinetto (1984); "Tango for Yvar" per Pf.(1984); Quartetto per Archi II - "Vallons de l'Oubli" (1984); Symphony II "Via Lucis" (1985); "6 Melodies Irlandaises d'Amerique" per 2 Ob., Cl. e 2 Fg. (1985); "Horn Call Rag" per Corno e Pf. (1986); "Carina Rosa" per Mezzo-Soprano e Pf. (1986); "7 Canti Rumeni di Natale" per 4 Tbe, 4 Tni ed Org. (1986); Symphony III "American Symphony - I" (1986); Symphony IV "American Symphony - II" (1987); Symphony V "Pro Patria" (1987); "AVE MARIA" per Soprano ed Organo (1987); "Isola di Euthanasios" per Pianoforte (1988); Symphony VI "Time Archways" (1988); Cantata "Remember" (1988); "Transgressio" per Fl., Ob. e Fg. (1989); "Batuta" per Percussione (1989); "Missa da Requiem" (1990); Missa "Actio Gratiarum Occumenica" per Coro Misto (1991); "NATALIS DOMINI" per Coro Misto (1992); "Ishia" per Vlc. (1992); "Epiphania" per Cello e Pianoforte (1993); "Musica Caelestis" - treatise (1994); "Rorate Caeli" per Soprano ed Orchestra (1994); Chamber-Opera "Talaria" (libretto by Etienne DE SADELEER, 1994); "Medium per Arpa" (1995); "Medium per Flauto" (1995); Cantata "Per CHRISTUM" (1997); "Concerto GRIEGoriano" for Piano and Orchestra (1997); "3 Christmas German Chorals" for Organ (1997); "Hommage a DEBUSSY" per 2 Pt. - ossia Pt. e Nastro Magnetico (1998; "La Nuit Obscure" per Orchestra da Camera (1998); Chamber-Opera "Le Martyre de Saint Claude DEBUSSY" (libretto

after Claude DEBUSSY and E.A.POE, 1999); "Turkish Bolero" for 4 Cellos and Orchestra (2002), Symphony VII "Cello-Memoirs" (2003); "Introduction to Computer Music" - handbook.

SUNDAY TIMES (London, 18.08.1977) - "The First Prize went to a 22-year-old Romanian Serban NICHIFOR, for his <Anamorphose>, played by the Gaudeamus String Quartet in the smaller hall of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw. Its virtually silent beginning, seemingly addressed to the eye rather than the ear, already hinted at a spatial element which later furnished a valid and charming feature of its ending. The visual gradually became audible, and the mosaic of sound soon acquired continuity as a few folk-tune motifs were set in relief. This innocuous, inextricably, musically and visually direct essay in quartet-writing deserved recognition and won an ovation!" (Felix APRAHAMIAN)

DARMSTADTER ECHO (04.08.1980) - "Das absolute Gegenteil dazu wurde in der Streichquartett-Komposition <Anamorphose> des Rumänen Serban NICHIFOR geboten. Komplexe polyphone Schichtungen, vorwiegend mit wisperndem Spiel am Steg und scharrenden Flageolet-Töne aufgebaut, zeugten von einer ausgesprochen raffinierten Schreibweise..." (Jo TRILLIG)

THE WHITE HOUSE - WASHINGTON D.C. (01.10.1992) - "Dear Mr. NICHIFOR, thank you for the beautiful recordings of your Third and Fourth Symphonies, which I recently received through the U.S.Information Agency. I appreciate your having dedicated them <to the glory of America> and I am delighted to know that our cities have inspired you in this uniquely creative way. The recordings have been donated to the Library Of Congress so that they may be preserved for the people of the United States. Your thoughtful gift will bring many hours of pleasure to all who come to enjoy them." George BUSH, The President of the United States of America

LE JOURNAL DE ST-GERMAIN (24.09.1999) - "...C'est pour honorer la memoire de Claude DEBUSSY que le compositeur Serban NICHIFOR a compose en 1999, <Le Martyre de Saint Claude DEBUSSY>, drame lyrique evouant les dernieres annees du musicien. Il vient d'adresser au Musee Claude DEBUSSY sa piece pour piano et bande magnetique. Dans cette piece, on retrouvera tout l'univers debussyste: de la poesie enchanteresse, a l'appel du lointain... Cet enregistrement vient enrichir le fonds du musee (en cours de constitution) et devrait s'integrer au projet d'ecoutes musicales." (Jacques BERLIE)

LUXEMBURGER WORT (23.02.2000) - "...Finalement, c'est <La Nuit Obscure> de Serban NICHIFOR qui nous impressionna le plus. Concue comme un véritable <concerto pour percussion>, l'oeuvre surprend par son originalite et sa beaute intrinseque, mais aussi par la virtuosite qu'elle exige du soliste. Pas de bousinage, pas de fioriture, rien que de la tres belle musique, fraccassante certes, mais tellement vraie!" (Pierre SCHNYCKERATH)

Serban NICHIFOR, Str.Principalele Unite Nr.2, Vila I, Ap.7, Sector 4, RO-040165 BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, Tel.(0040-1)336.13.99. and (0040-1)772.30.29,

http://www.geocities.com/serbanichifor/classic_blue.html

Email serbanichifor@gmail.com, serbanichifor@yahoo.com, serbanichifor@pnet.ro

More than 240 Composers Repertory (1/2)

Abdel-Gawd, Riad	Buckinx, Boudewijn	De Smet, Raoul	Goevaerts, Karel
Acosta, Aaron	Buyle, Erik	Devesee, Frederic	Goode, Daniel
Alexander, William	Byrne, Madelyn	Donceanu, Felicia	Gorgoitia, Ramon
Alexandra, Liana	Cage, John	Dorobisz, Patrick	Gorsch, Ursula
Allemeier, John	Call, Cherie	Dragulescu, Theodor	Gruger, Vincent
Alotin, Jardena	Cangemi, Gianluca	Drese, Ingrid	Gugel, Alexander
Anderson, Beth	Capoianu, Dumitru	Du Bois, Rob	Hay, Matthew
Andriessen, Louis	Carl, Robert	Dumitrescu, Iancu	Hegarty, James
Anghelescu, Veronica	Castleton, T.	Dumitrescu, Ion	Henry, Mark
Armado, Ugo	Cervello, Jordi	Dumitrescu, Robert	Herman, Vasile
Avram, Ana-Maria	Chafe, Chris	Eggert, Moritz	Hicks, Michael
Banassik, Christian	Cibisescu, Iulia	Enescu, George	Hindman, Dorothy
Barber, Samuel	Ciglar, Miha	Ernst, Siegrid	Hinds, Erik
Barriere, Francoise	Claman, David	Essl, Karlheinz	Hudson, Andrew
Basacopol, Carmen Petra	Clozier, Christian	Fanelli, Rob	Hughes, Nernand
Bathory-Kitsz, Denis	Cohen, Douglas	Feldman, Morton	Hugest y Tagell, Rogelio
Beggio, Bernardino	Coman, Nicolae	Fennelly, Brian	Hus, Walter
Ben-Haim, Paul	Cont, Alexandra	Fontyn, Jacqueline	Ikedda, Satoru
Berger, Wilhelm Georg	Copland, Aaron	Fortivesi, Carlo	Ioachimescu, Calin
Besses, Antoni	Cosma, Vladimir	Fox, Luacine Clark	Ives, Charles
Betts, Stephen	Creshvsky, Noah	Gamper, Davis	Jaggard, David
Bhagwati, Sandeep	Crumb, George	Garcia, Orlando Jacinto	Jannone, John J. A.
Bierman, Ben	Cundick, Gwen M.	Geers, Douglas	Johnson, Keith
Bousch, Francois	DaSilva, Douglas	Gelbrun, Arthur	Kinney, Michael
Brancusi, Cristian	Dayley, K. Newell	Georgescu, Corneliu Dan	Kirk, Peter
Brandus, Nicolae	De Baedermacker, Kris	Germani, Ferruccio	Koblitz, David
Braun, Jehezel	De Groot, Cor	Gershwin, George	Kopelent, Marek
Breame, Justin	De Jong, Hans	Gilbert, Peter	Koykkar, Joseph
Brickman, Scott	De Laet, Joris	Gistelinc, Elias	Krause, Zygmund
Brisman, Hessel	De Leeuw, Ton	Gluck, Robert	
Brunner, George	De Melcher, Leslie		
Buciu, Dan			

More than 240 Composers Repertory (2/2)

Kucinkas, Antanas	Morohashi, Reiko	Reid, Laura	Thornock, Neil
Lachert, Piotr	Muller Hauxleden, Detlef	Rentowski, Wieslaw	Timaru, Valentin
Laporte, Andre	Munakata, Kazu	Repar, Patricia	Tipei, Sever
Lavry, Marc	Murphy, David	Ricks, Steve	Todoroff, Todor
Lawalree, Dominique	Natra, Sergiu	Rihm, Wolfgang	Toscic, Vladimir
Layon, Laurence	Nemescu, Octavian	Riley, Terry	Towbin, Catherin
Leduc, Jacques	Nichifor, Serban	Rotaru, Doina	Tsabary, Eldad
Legrand, Michel	Nuyts, Frank	Sahl, Michael	Tudor, Livia
Lerescu, Sorin	O'Donnell, Richard	Sazdov, Robert	Turk, Hans Peter
Link, John	Oakes, Rodney	Schrader, Barry	Van Appledorn, Mary Jeanne
Little, David T.	Okasaka, Keiki	Schreiber, Jacky	Van Vlijmen, Jan
Livingston, Guy	Olah, Tiberiu	Seter, Mordecai	Vande Gorne, Annette
Lockwood, Annea	Oppedisano, Marco	Shapiro, Alex	Velemans, Dick
Lopez, Tom	Orgad, Ben-Zion	Shinohara, Makoto	Vieru, Anatol
Macias, Miguel	Payne, Maggi	Shlonsky, Verdina	Voda, Diana
Mamiya, Michio	Pelacis. Georgs	Simon, Martin	Voiculescu, Dan
Mason, Charles Norman	Petulescu, Valentin	Solare, Juan Maria	Voisey, Robert
Matsudaira, Jori-Aki	Petering, Mark	Soreanu, Serban	Ward, Samuel
Mayer, Stephen	Peters, S.	Spatarelu, Vasile	Webber, David
McClellan, John	Pladott, Udi	Stem, Erch	Webern, Anton
McGuire, David	Pop, Adrian	Stockhausen, Karlheinz	Weinberger, A.G.
McWilliam, James	Popovici, Doru	Strange, Allen	Westerlinck, Wilfried
Menacho, Luis	Popovici, Fred	Stromberg, Dirk Johan	Winenger, Dwight
Mendelsohn, Alfred	Posman, Lucien	Stutschewischy, Joachim	Wojcik, Daniel J.
Mendes, Gilberto	Priest, Mark	Sutter, Thomas	Wolman, Amnon
Metianu, Lucian	Quaintance, Morgan	Swerts, Piet	Wyckmans, Marie-Jeanne
Miereanu, Costin	Rabushka, Aaron	Tal, Josef	Ysaye, Eugene
Mihai, Daniel	Rapisarda, Giuseppe	Tanasescu, Andrei	Yuasa, Joji
Mociulski, Adrian	Ratiu, Adrian	Teodorescu, Livia	Zalu, Cristea
Mooney, David	Reich, Steve	Terenyi, Eduard	Zimmermann, Bernd A.
			Zur, Menahem

UNION DES COMPOSITEURS BELGES (UCB)
RUE D'ARLON 75-77 - 1040 BRUXELLES

En sa séance du jeudi 20 octobre 2005,
le Conseil d'administration de l'UCB a décerné une

MENTION D'HONNEUR

à

Madame Liana Alexandra

et à

Monsieur Serban Nichifor

compositeurs roumains, résidant à Bucarest,
pour le talent et le dynamisme avec lesquels ils ont diffusé les oeuvres de compositeurs belges
dans les nombreux concerts et festivals qu'ils ont organisés.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 20 octobre 2005.

Pour l'UCB,
le Président, Chevalier Jacques LKDUC





LIANA ALEXANDRA In Memoriam

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

**ANALIZELE FORMALE ALE
UNOR CREAȚII CAMERALE ȘI
CONCERTANTE DIN
REPERTORIUL ROMÂNESC ȘI
UNIVERSAL**

(manuscris)

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BUCUREȘTI, 2013

În Memoriam LIANA ALEXANDRA

SERBAN NICHIFOR
(2013)

Analizele formale
ale unor creații camerale și concertante
din repertoriul românesc și universal
(manuscris)

Motto:

"Semen eius in sempiternum erit"
Psalmul 89 (88-37)
Biblia Sacra Vulgata

Acest volum ilustrează o sinteză
a unor cercetări inițiate în domeniul
analizei formale a fenomenului muzical.

Schemele au fost utilizate și în
cadrul cursului "Muzică de Cameră"
susținut de mine la Universitatea
Națională de Muzică București,
începând din anul 1993.

Ștefan Nicușor

21 Mai 2013

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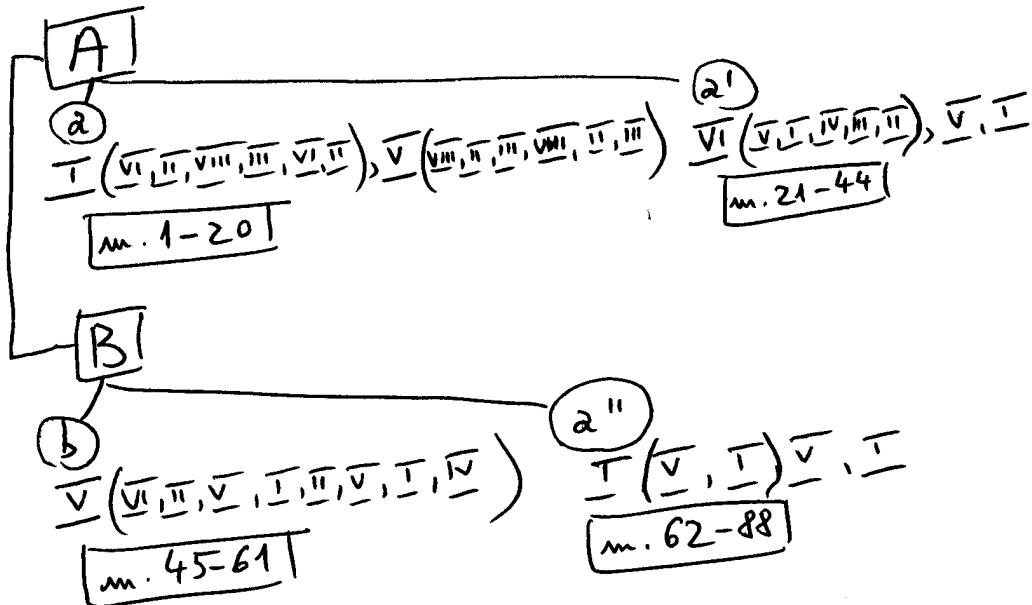
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- S. Nichifor: "Anamorphose" pt. cvartet de coarde - (138)

Analiză Computerizată

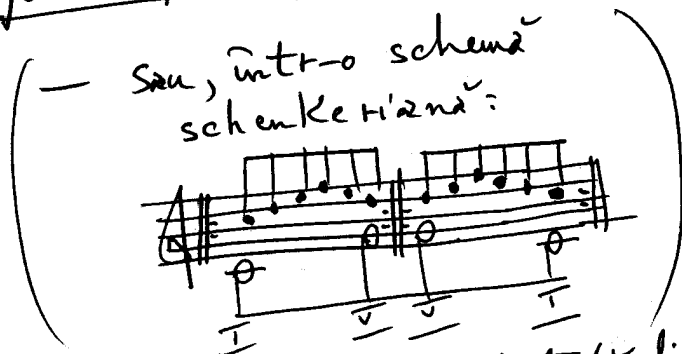
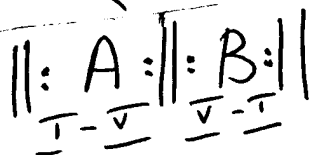
- J. S. Bach: "Artă Fugii" - (146)
- L. van Beethoven: Sonate Nr. 5 Op. 24 - (151)
- Al. Mendelssohn: "Sonata Brevis" - (154)

J. S. Bach - Suita a III-a pt. violoncel solo

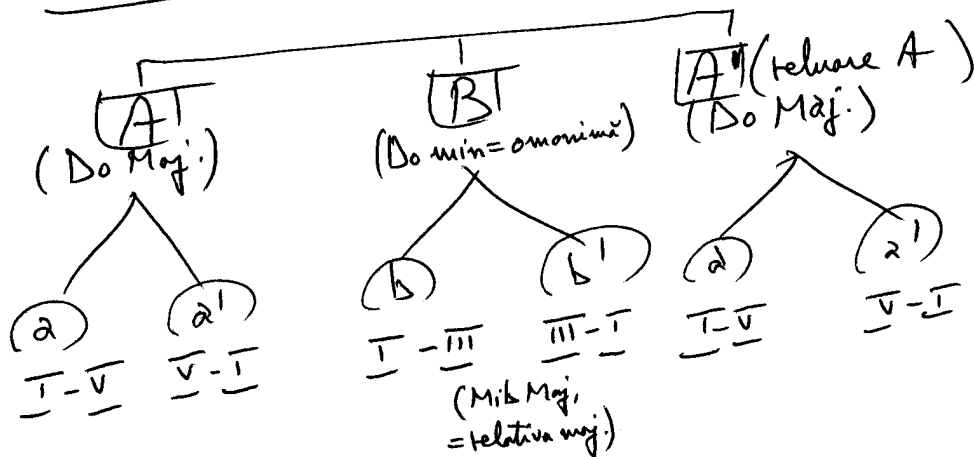
- I.) Prélude (coral instrumental elaborat, prefigurând o structură bipartită cu mică repetiție)



- II.) Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Gigue (toate au formă bipartită):



- III.) Bourée I-II (format tripartit compus, alcătuită din trei structuri bipartite)



-1-

Jean-Marie Leclair - le Cadet (Lyon, 23-IX-1703 / Lyon, 30-XI-1777)

[= fratele mai mic al lui Jean-Marie Leclair - l' Aîné]

→ Compozitor și violonist francez; director al Acad. de Musique din ~~Lyon~~ Besançon (1732), apoi al Acad. de Arts Frumuse din Lyon;

→ virtuoz, profesor de violă și compozitor apreciat:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 12 Sonate op. 1 pt. violă și basso continuo (1739)- 6 Sonate op. 2 pt. 2 violi / sau 2 viole (1750)- Cantate "Le Rhône et la Saône" (1730)- "Divertissement champêtre" (1736)- o Simfonie (1768)- un motet (1768) |] <u>lucrări</u>
<u>păstrate</u> |
| |] <u>lucrări</u>
<u>pierdute</u> |

→ Caracterizare stilistică: a realizat (ca și Couperin) fuziunea stilurilor franceze și italiene (← influența lui Domenico Scarlatti) în sintetizarea formei de sonată monotematică (structură bipartită simplă sau cu mică repetiție la nivelul fiecărei părți; îmbogățire armonică prin modulații multiple - bazate și pe secvențieri; fanfară ritmică; polifonie imitativă alternând cu momente omofonice; varietate timbrală; virtuozitate instrumentală). Specifice perioadei preclasică, "sonată da camera" și "sonată da chiesa" se încadrează în genul instrumental (← "suonare"), diferențându-se de genul vocal (← "cantare"). ["Sonată" ↔ "Cantată"]

→ Sonata Nr. 6 pt. 2 violi (ce face parte din ciclul op. 2, compus în 1750) poate fi definită ca o "sonată da camera", fiind structurată în 3 părți contrastante sub aspect agogic (bipol - lent - rapid), textural (polifonie - omofonie - polifonie) și tonal (Re Major - Re minor - Re Major).

— parte I-a se aseamăna unui ricercar (veche formă instrumentala-poli-fonică (imitativă), având o construcție liberă, ce învețeaghează posibilitățile sonore ale instrumentului; dar și ale de tratare contemporană a unei idei musicale); are formă bipartită cu mică repuză:

A (m. 1-54)		B (m. 55-146)	
a (1-28)	a' (29-54)	b (55-133)	a (134-146)
Re Maj.	La Maj.	travail tematic, modulat, secvențe La Maj - Si min - La Maj.	

Se remarcă secvențele (cu tal modulator) și textura imitativă aplicată la nivel motivic și în special sub-motivic (ex. efectul de ecor de la măs. 98-107)

— parte a II-a este o arie, având deci o factură omofonică; formă este bipartită simplă (ab):
(= melodie acompaniată)
a (m. 1-8 = o frază!)
Re minor

b (m. 9-34 - caracter modulant)
La Maj - La min - Sol min - Fa min - Fa Maj - Re min

— parte a III-a se aseamăna primei părți: ricercar, caracter polifonic (imitativ), formă bipartită cu mică repuză

A (1-46)		B (47-133)	
a (1-28)	a' (29-46)	b (47-115)	a' (116-133)
Re Maj.	La Maj.	La Maj - Fa# min - Si min - La Maj - - Do# Maj - Fa# min - Si Maj - - Mi Maj - La Maj - Re Maj - - Sol Maj - La Maj	Re Maj

(travail tematic, secvențe, numeroase modulații)

probleme tehnice (instrumentale)
soluții (forme de aranj, nuanțe, dinamici, tempo, etc.)

Mozart - Sonata viro/prim in Sol Major K. 379

- P. I (2 secțiuni)
 - Introducere (m. 1-49) - lied bipartit:
 - A (m. 1-33) = Sol M → Re M.
 - B (m. 34-49) = Re M → Sol minor (pe tr. V)
 - Sonata - Exp (50-105)
 - T. I (50-73) - Sol minor
 - T. II (74-100) - Si b M.
 - Concl. Exp. (101-105) - Si b M
 - Desu. (106-128)
 - Faza I (elemente T. II în Si b M) (106-117)
 - Faza II (elemente T. I în Sol minor) (118-128) cadent pe tr. V
 - Rpmo (129-192)
 - T. I (129-145) - Sol minor
 - T. II (146-180) - Sol minor
 - Concl. Rpmo (181-192) - Sol minor

- P. II - Tema cu variațiuni (toate structurile compunute around forme de lied bipartit)
 - A Sol Maj → Re Maj
 - B Re Maj → Sol Maj

- dinamisme progresive (scrituri tot mai complexe)

- Tema (prim expun) - frază melodic simplă, configurație omofonă (mel. acomp.)
 - Var. I - clare prim - variațiuni binare de figură ornamentale
 - Var. II - vln. și prim - var. ornamentale termin (triple)
 - Var. III - var. ornamentale - la prim armonie figurate prin dinamisme
 - Var. IV - var. de caracter - ritmuri complexe, formate caracteristic F#7, suprapun. minor / termar
 - Var. V - var. de caracter: tema modificată substanțial, prin solist (în cadens), vln și a cor. continuă
 - Tema (a doua expun) - frază melodic simplă, configurații cu var. VI (complexă ritmic) în cadens (m. 17-33) - prin solistic, vln și a cor. II (contramodie)

Mozart: Cvintet în Do Maj. KV 515

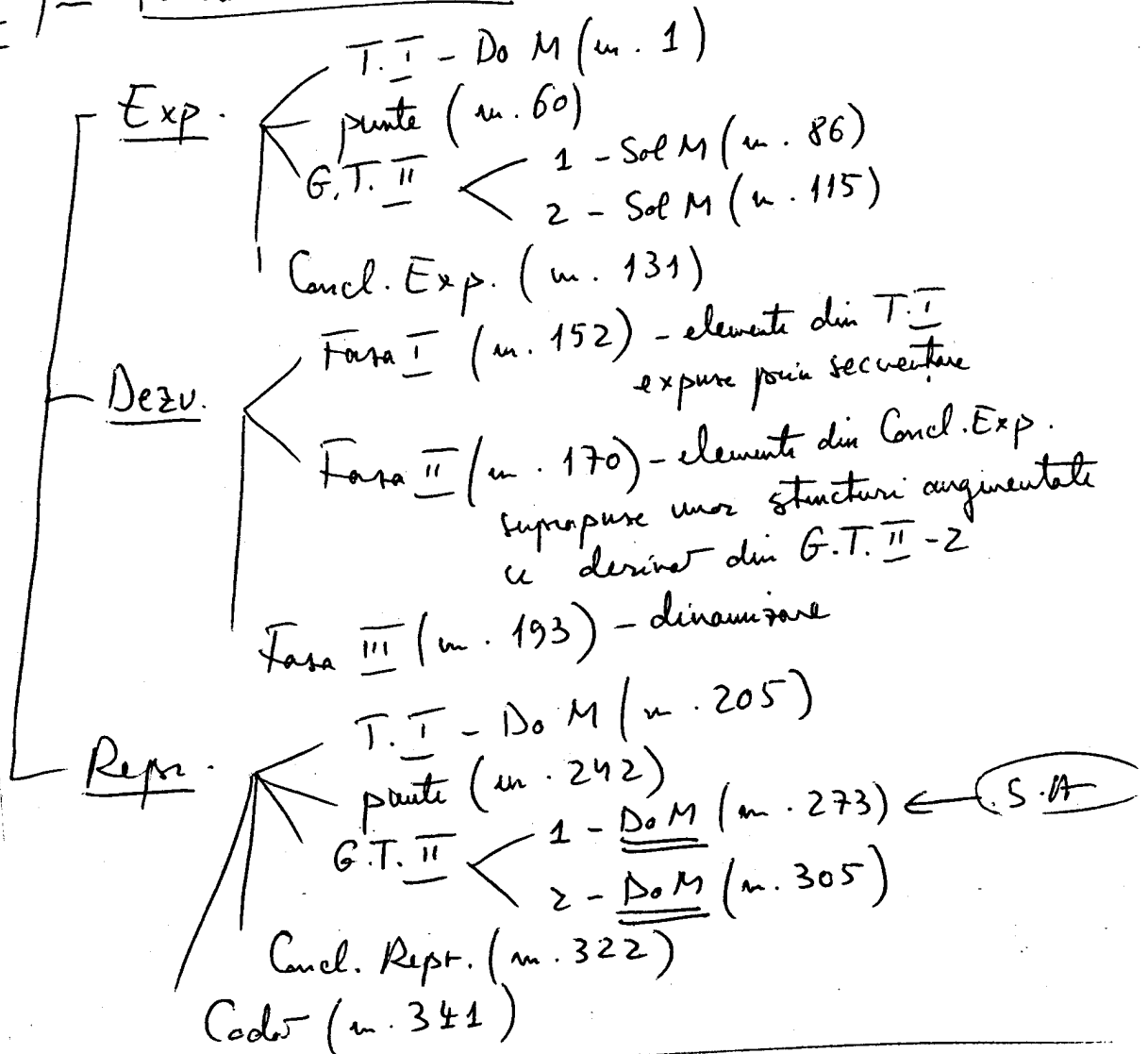
P. I - Formă de Sonata

Legendă

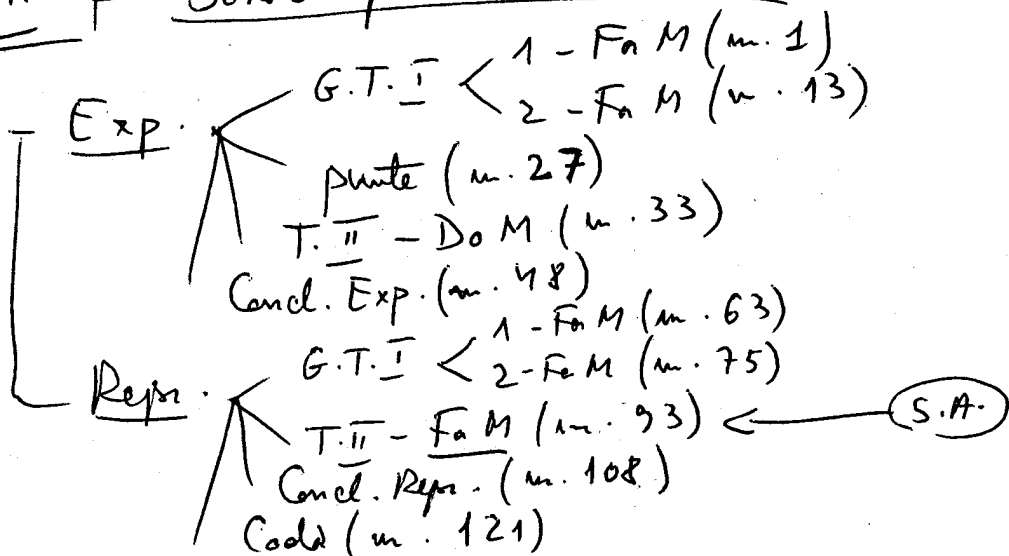
T = Temă

G.T. = Grup Tematic

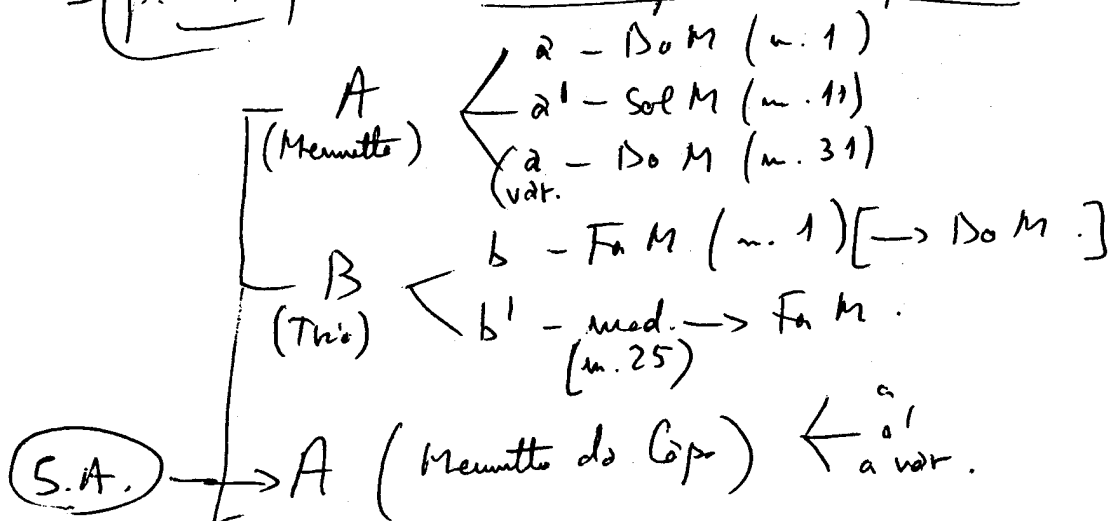
(S.A.) = Secția Aurea



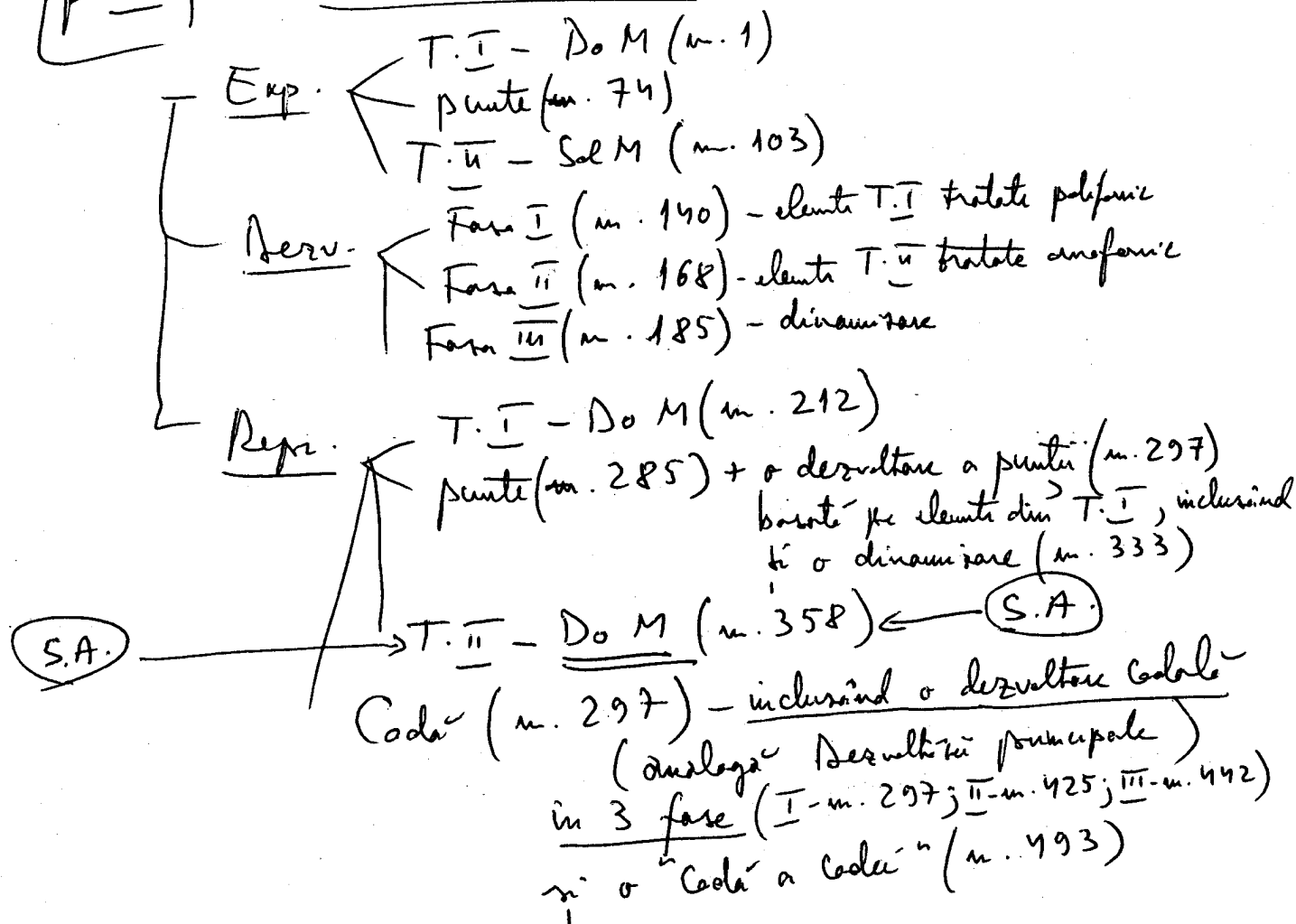
P. II - Sonata fără dezvoltare



[p. III] - Lied Tripartit Campus



[p. IV] - Farsa de Savate



X

X

Mozart: Concerto for violin & orch. Nr. 4, KV 218

Parte I
[Poems de 'Sonetti']

7

[illegible]

Section in moss-plantation		Revised (Re "Section Area")						
Plan thematic	G.T. I (m. 146)	Cond. G.T. I (m. 154)	Plants (m. 157)	G.T. II 1 (m. 165)	G.T. II 2 (m. 181)	Cond. G.T. II (m. 191)	Cond. Repts (m. 218)	Colours (m. 212)
Plan Tand	Re Mayer							

Partea a II-a

Forma de "Sonata" fără dezvoltare
(utilizată de Mozart în Sonata pt. pian în Fa Major K.V.332)

"Setta Aurea"

(8)

Secțiuni în mare structură	Expozitive	Repetiții	[A]
Plan tematic	[A] T. I (m. 1 se repetă în m. 11) (m. 1 se repetă în m. 11)	[B] G.T. II 1 (m. 21) G.T. II 2 (m. 31) Punct (m. 39)	[A] T. I 1 (m. 43) T. II 1 (m. 53) T. II 2 (m. 63) Punct (m. 71) Cod. I (m. 77) Cond. (m. 85) Cod. II (m. 86)
Plan tonal	La Major mod.	Mi Major modulant	La Major

Atenție

- acesastă structură formală se poate confunda cu o structură de lied tripartită (A B A sau A || B A ||)
- Nu e lied Tripart. deoarece B-ul operează în 2 tonalități diferite: în Mi Major în Exp. și în La Major (ton. de bas) în Repet.
- dacă B-ul operează mereu în Mi Major, era lied Tripart.

-3-
 Parte a $\frac{III-a}{III-a}$
 [Forma de "Ronda" - $\frac{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}$ în care
 - Sonata - $\frac{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}{A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ F \ G \ H \ I \ J \ K \ L \ M \ N \ O \ P \ Q \ R \ S \ T \ U \ V \ W \ X \ Y \ Z}$
 Exp. D. Repn.
 $A < a' \int = \text{Reflexion (când negativ, în sensul de Maj.)}$
 $B, C = \text{Complete (diferențiat tematic în final)}$

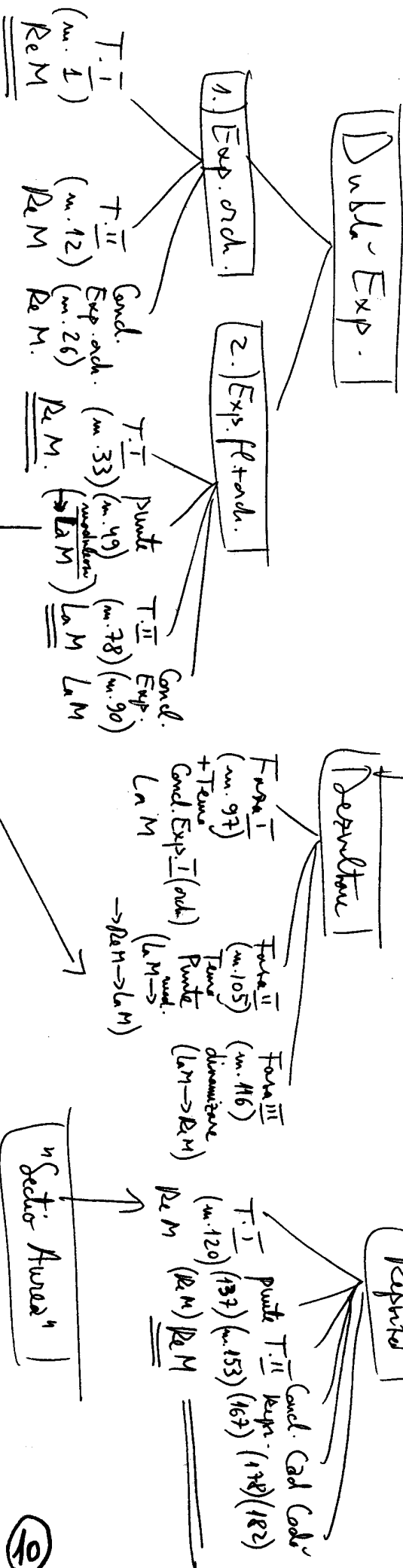
Secțiune în nucleu-structură	Expo	2 ⁱ	tie
	A (Bipont)	B (Bip.)	A (Bip.)
Plan tematic	2 ⁱ [Andante] (m. 1) 2 ⁱ [Allegro] (m. 15-29) Punte (m. 30)	b (m. 38) b' (m. 46) Cond. (m. 58)	2 ⁱ [Andante] (m. 70) 2 ⁱ [Allegro] (m. 85) Punte (m. 96)
Plan tonal	Re Major —	La Major —	Re Maj. —

(5)

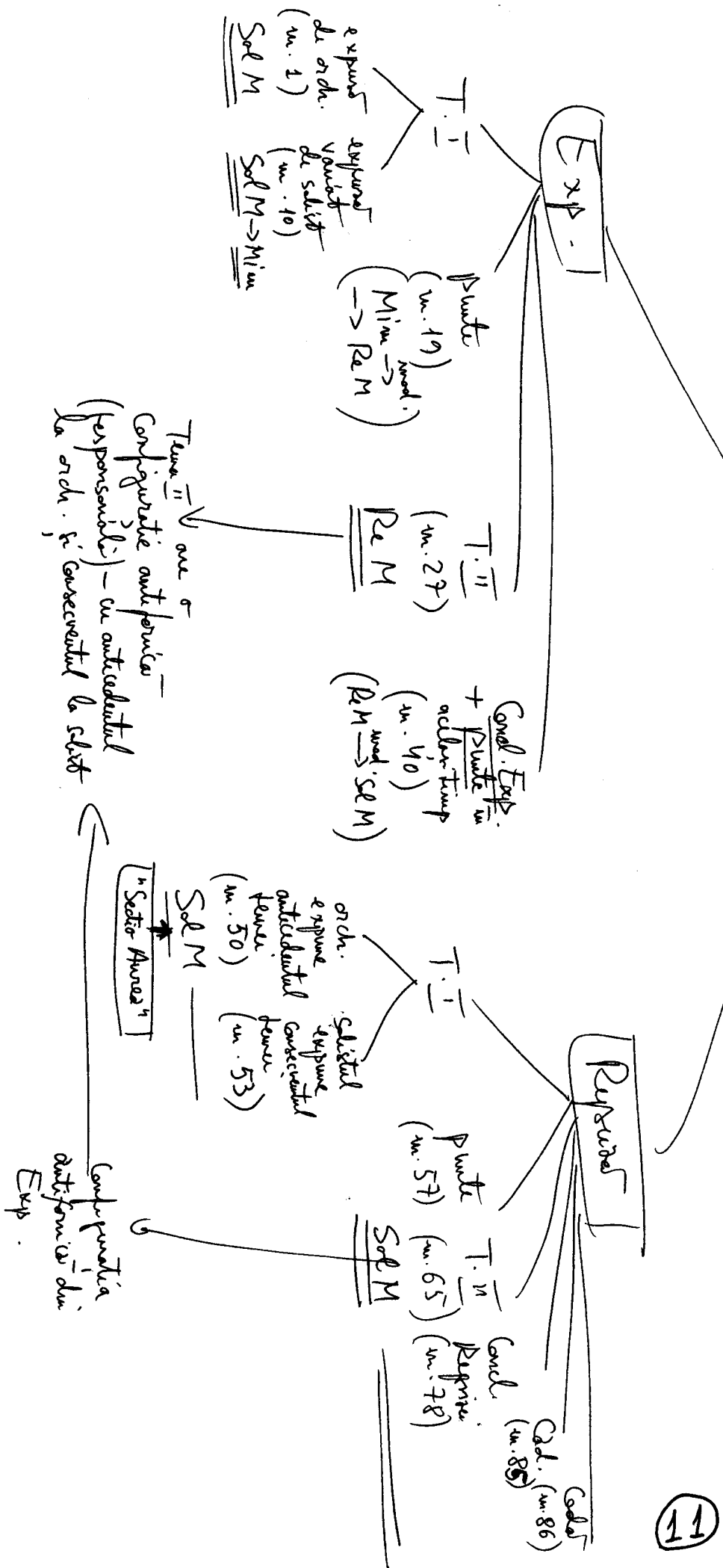
Secțiune în nucleu-structură	Dezvoltare				A	B	A
	C (Bip. cu nucleu repetitiv)				(T.I.)	(T.II)	2 ^a A (Bip.)
Plan tematic	C (m. 127) C' (m. 137) C'' (m. 157) C (m. 168)				2 ⁱ [Andante] (m. 179) 2 ⁱ [Allegro] (m. 185) Cond. (m. 197) Punte (m. 206) Cadușă (m. 210) Punte (m. 215)		2 ⁱ [Andante] (m. 211) 2 ⁱ [Allegro] (m. 218) Cond. (m. 225) Code (m. 233)
Plan tonal	Sol Major —	Mi minor	Re Major		Re Major —	La Major	Re Maj. —

W. H. Morant - Concert pt. Flaut și ocl. RV 314

- Partea I-a = forma de Sonata -



Tema Punte
(ce revine în Forma II a A-bis)
(are o configurație antifonică (sau responsorială),
implicând "dialogul" solist-orchestră,
în baza unor invitații)



$\text{Def. 2 } R_{II} \subseteq (R_{II}) R_{IV}$

$I : A B A C | B A$

$R : a R c | R a$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Exp. Adv.}} R_{I\&V} \text{ invariante -}$

$= \text{formal de palindrom}$

(*)



12

12

lipert

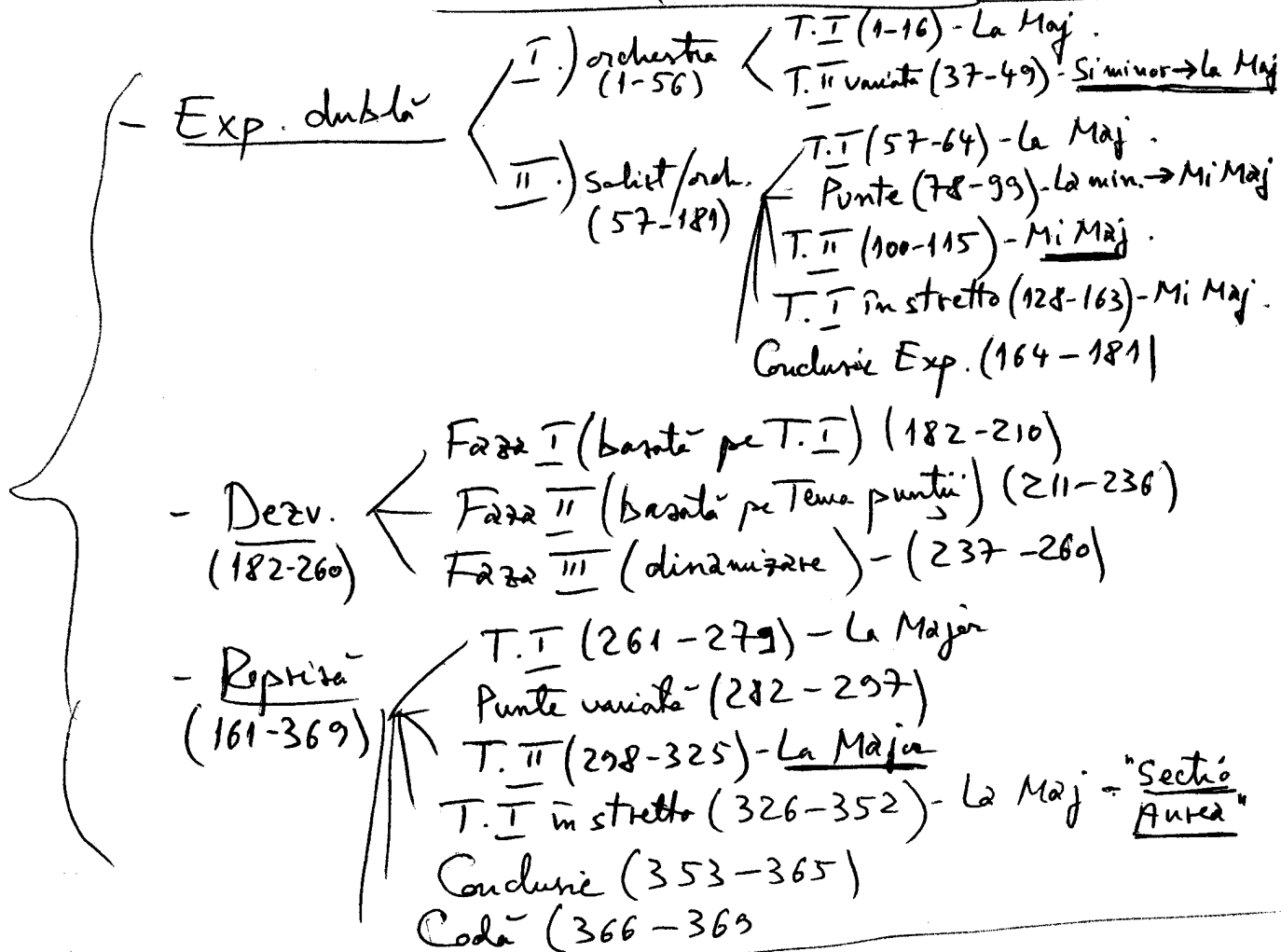
(de la Route - Savant -
d'après le Rapport III)

Stoniel Lucati

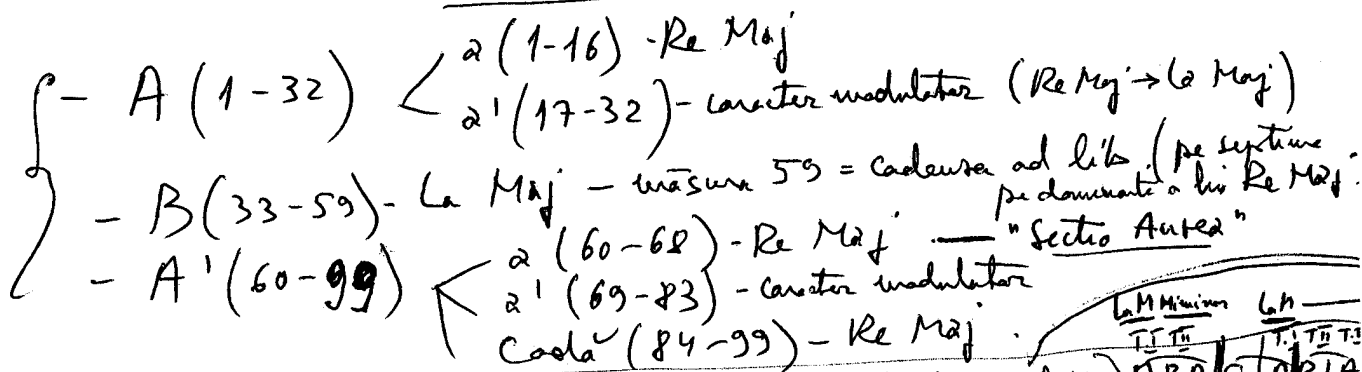
- Concerte pt. fl. n. adu. K-V. 313 (Sol M) si K-V. 314 (La M)
- Am fost compuse in 1778 la Mannheim.
Moart a compoz aucte concerte (preum k. cel 2 "Flöten-Quartette"
K-V. 285 si K-V. 298) la comanda unui bogat olandez
numit Dejean (sau Dechamps). Cel 2 concerte n. primul
concert au fost terminate pînă la 14 Februarie 1778
- Snt aspect stilistic, ^{cel 2} concerte de fl. (a se inscrie in
"rococo"-ului - in spirit german) sunt foarte
apropiate expresiv de concerte pt. violon in Re, Sib si
Sol Major (compuse in 1775).

Mozart - Conc. clarinet în La Major K. 622

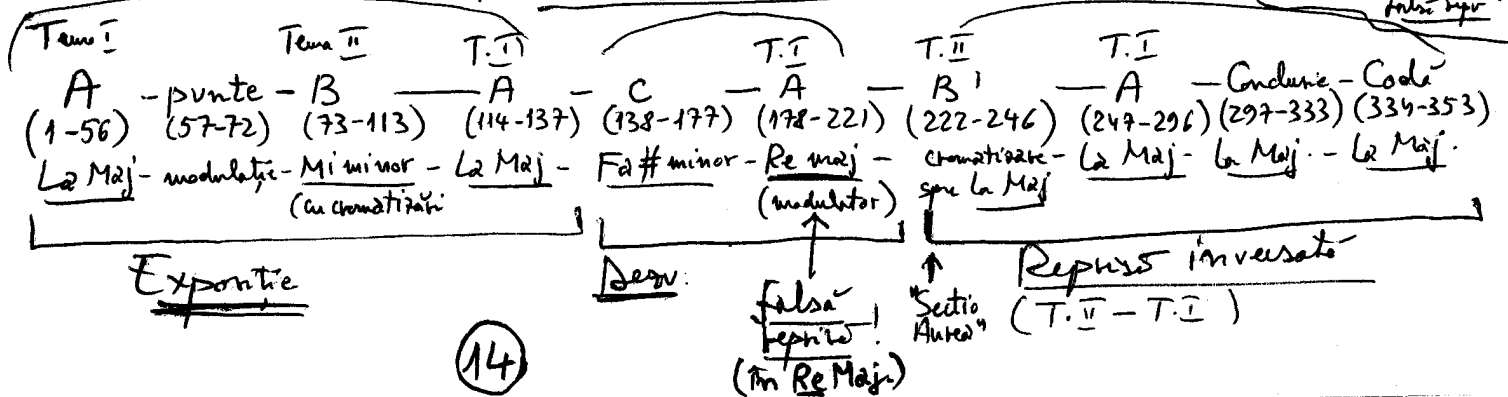
Partea I - a (365 măsuri) = formă de sonată



Partea a II (99 m) = formă de lied tripartit



Partea a III (353 m) = formă de Rondo Sonată



Joseph Haydn - Quartet Op. 3 Nr. 5

→ PARTEA I (Presto) - formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

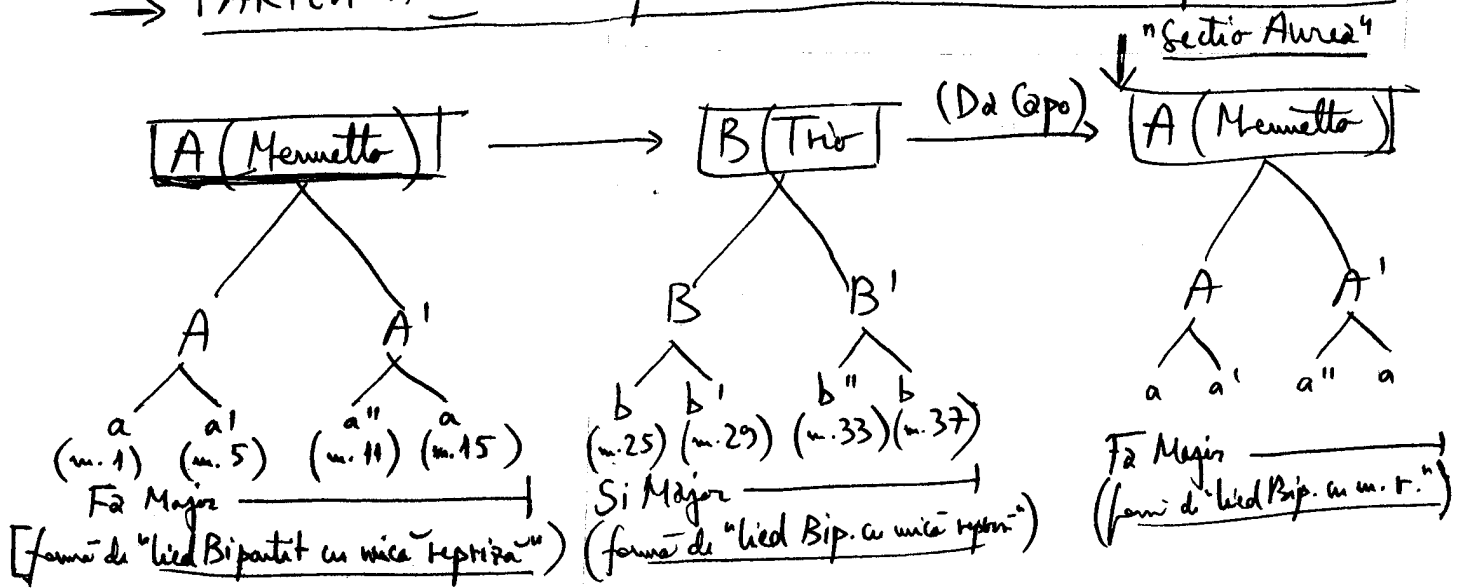
- Expozitie
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) - m. 1 (configurație antifonică, responsivă)
 - Punte (Fa Maj. → Do Maj.) - m. 19
 - Grup Tematic II
 - [T. II 1 (Do Maj.) - m. 28
 - [T. II 2 (Do Maj.) - m. 42
 - Concl. G.T. II - m. 58
 - Concl. Exp. - m. 73
- Dezvoltare
 - Faza I (elemente din T. I) - m. 91
 - Faza II (trăsături prin imitații, secvențieri, dinamizare) - m. 107
 - Faza III (pregătire Repet. - pedală la Violon II) - m. 126
- Repetiția
(pe "Secția Auzală")
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) - m. 138
 - Punte - m. 154
 - G.T. II
 - [T. II 1 (Fa Maj.) - m. 162
 - [T. II 2 (Fa Maj.) - m. 176
 - Concl. G.T. II - m. 192
 - Concl. Repet. - m. 207
 - Coda scurtă - m. 218

→ PARTEA A II-A (Andante cantabile) - formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expozitie
 - T. I (Do Maj.) - m. 1
 - Punte (Do Maj. → Sol Maj.) - m. 13
 - T. II (Sol Maj.) - m. 20
 - Concl. Exp. - m. 28
- Dezvoltare (o singură fază) - m. 34 (elemente T. I)
- Repetiția
(pe "Secția Auzală")
 - T. I (Do Maj.) - m. 42
 - Punte - m. 48
 - T. II (Do Maj.) - m. 59
 - Concl. Repet. - m. 67

✓.

→ PARTEA A III-A — formă de "lied Tripartit Compus"



→ PARTEA A IV-A (Scherzando) — formă de "Allegro de Sonata"

- Exponție
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) — m. 1 (configurație responsabilă)
 - Punte (Fa Maj. → Do Maj.) — m. 9
 - T. II (Do Maj.) — m. 21
 - Concl. T. II — m. 29
 - Concl. Exp. — m. 36
- Desvoltare (o singură fază) — m. 46 (elemente din T. I)
- Reprise (pe "Secția Aurea")
 - T. I (Fa Maj.) — m. 62
 - Punte — m. 68
 - T. II (Fa Maj.) — m. 80
 - Concl. T. II — m. 88
 - Concl. Reprise — m. 94

X ————— X

Haydn - Contatul Ciintelor Op. 76 No. 2, Re minor

→ P. I = formă de sonată

- Exp. (m. 1-56) $\times 2$
 - T. I (1-12) - Re minor
 - punte (13-31) - prin Fa Major
 - T. II (32-40) Fa minor
 - Concluzie Exp. (41-56)
- Dezv. (57-98) $\times 2$
 - Faza I (57-71)
 - Faza II (72-79)
 - Faza III (80-98) - dinamizare
- Repr. (99-154) $\times 2$
 - (Sectia Aurea)
 - T. I (99-109) - Re min.
 - punte (110-117)
 - T. II (118-125) Re min
 - Concluzie (126-138)
- Coda (139-154)

→ P. II = formă de lied tripartit compus

- A (1-15) $\left\langle \begin{matrix} a (1-4) \\ a' (5-15) \end{matrix} \right\rangle$ Re Maj.
- B (16-31) - Re min $\rightarrow$ Re Maj.
- A' (32-67) $\left\langle \begin{matrix} a (32-39) - \text{Re Maj.} \\ a' (40-46) - \text{Si minor} \\ a'' (47-50) - \text{Re Maj.} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
 - (Sectia Aurea)
 - Concl. (51-57)
 - Coda (58-67)

→ P. III = formă de lied tripartit compus

(Ment. Tbio, Ment. D.C.)
A B A

A $\left\langle \begin{matrix} a (1-11) \\ a' (12-37) \end{matrix} \right\rangle$ Re min

B $\left\langle \begin{matrix} b (38-52) \\ b' (53-80) \end{matrix} \right\rangle$ Re Maj.

A - (D.C.) $\left\langle \begin{matrix} a \\ a' \end{matrix} \right\rangle$
(Sectia Aurea)

→ P. IV = formă de sonată

- Exp. (1-92) / T. I (1-20) Re min $\begin{cases} a(1-8) \\ a'(9-20) \end{cases}$

punte (21-45) - Re min → Fa Maj

Grup Tematic II (46-82) Fa Maj $\begin{cases} b(46-62) \\ b'(63-82) \end{cases}$

Conducere Exp. (82-92)

- Desvoltare (93-147) / Faza I (93-113)

Faza II (114-126)

Faza III (127-147) - secvență, dinamizare pe dominante

- Repet (148-267) / T. I (148-195) $\begin{cases} Re min (148-179) \\ omonim Re Maj (180-195) \end{cases}$

Secția Aure

punte (196-205)

Grup Tematic II (206-243) Re Maj $\begin{cases} b(206-222) \\ b'(223-243) \end{cases}$

Coda (244-267)

Haydn: Trio London Nr. 1 pt. 2 oboi și fagot

→ Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-8) - Sib M

- punte (9-20)

- GT II $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 1 (21-24) \\ 2 (25-28) \end{array} \right\rangle$ Fa M

- Concl. Exp. (29-34)

- Dezv. - F. I (35-41) - Sib M / Sib m, elemente T. I

- F. II (42-47) - Reb M / Mib m, elemente T. I
în secvență

- F. III (48-54) - Mib m / Fa M, elemente T. I

(S.A.) → - Repr. - T. I (55-62) - Sib M

- punte (62-69)

- GT II $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 1 (70-72) \\ 2 (73-79) \end{array} \right\rangle$ Sib M

- Concl. Repr. (79-83)

- Coda (84-90)

→ Partea II = Lied Bipartit Compus

- A $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} a (1-8) - Fa M \\ a' (9-17) - Do M \end{array} \right\rangle$

- B $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} b (18-25) - Do M \end{array} \right\rangle$

(S.A.) → $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} b' (30-39) - Fa M \end{array} \right\rangle$

∕

→ Partea III = Rondo

- A (1-10) - Sib M - x2

- B (11-24) - Fa M] x2

- A' (25-34) - Sib M] x2

- C (35-58) < C' (35-43) - Sib m

- C' (44-58) - Reb M

(S.A.)

→ - A'' (59-68) - Sib M

- B' (69-82) - Fa M

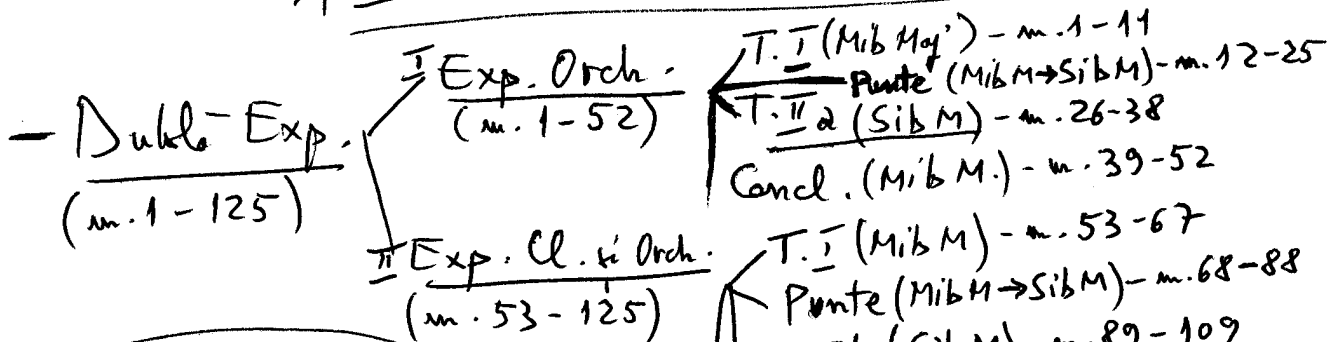
- A''' (83-92) - Sib M

- Coda (95-100)

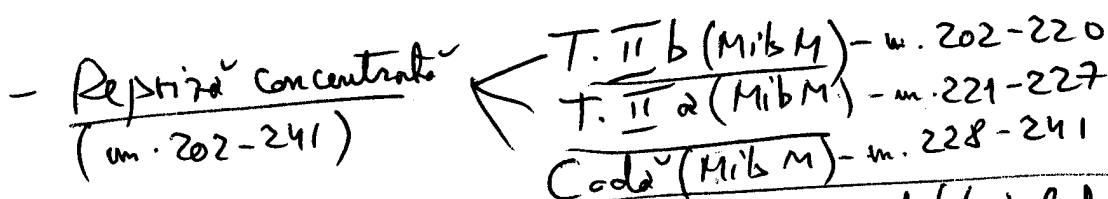
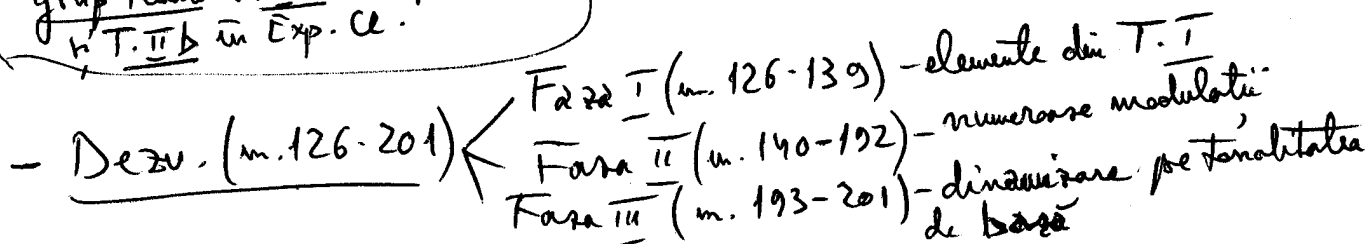
α — α

Carl Stamitz: Concert pentru clarinet și orch. în Mi♭ Major

→ p. I - Sonata (241 măsuri)

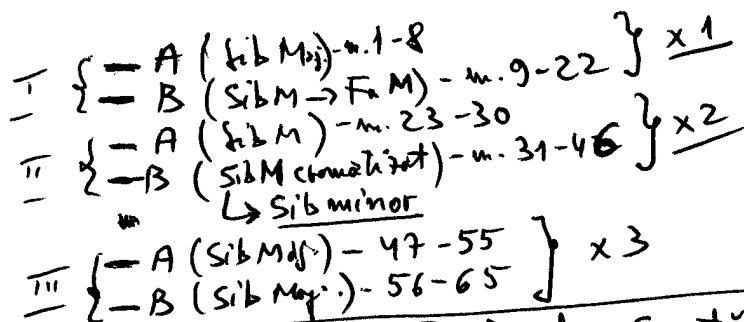


Deci T. II este un grup tematic: T. II a în Exp. Orch. și T. II b în Exp. Cl.



→ p. II - Lied bipartit multiplicat (triplat) (65 măs.)

(M = major)



→ p. III - Rondo-Sonată (cu caracter de scherzo)

(252 măsuri)

- temă de vânătoare

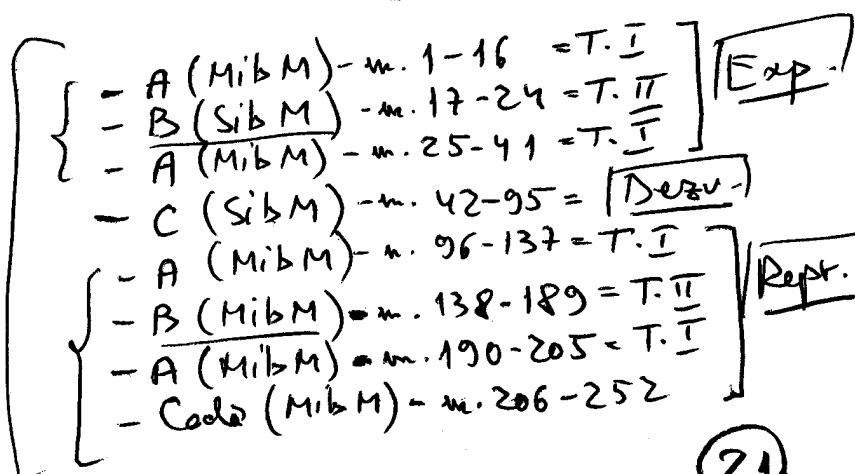
(serenale de cormi de vânătoare)

alte tendințe tendințe de basă

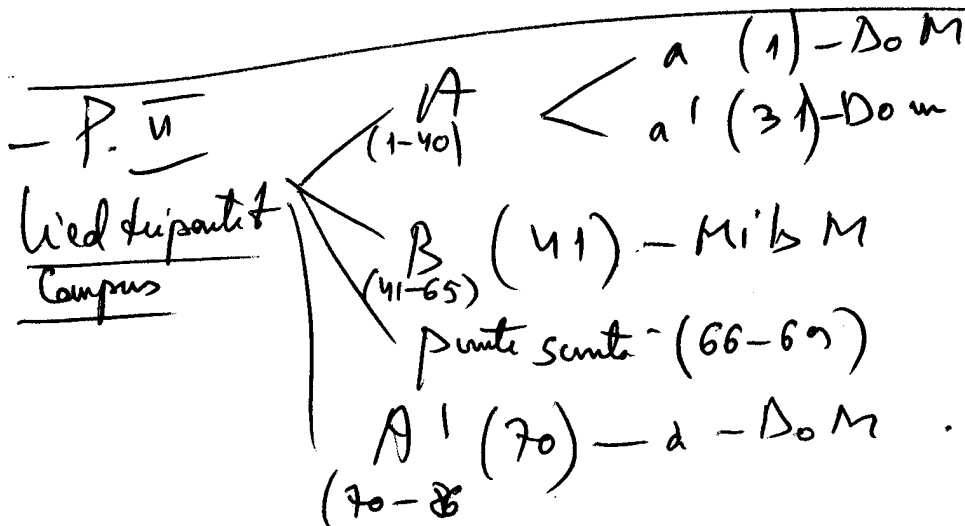
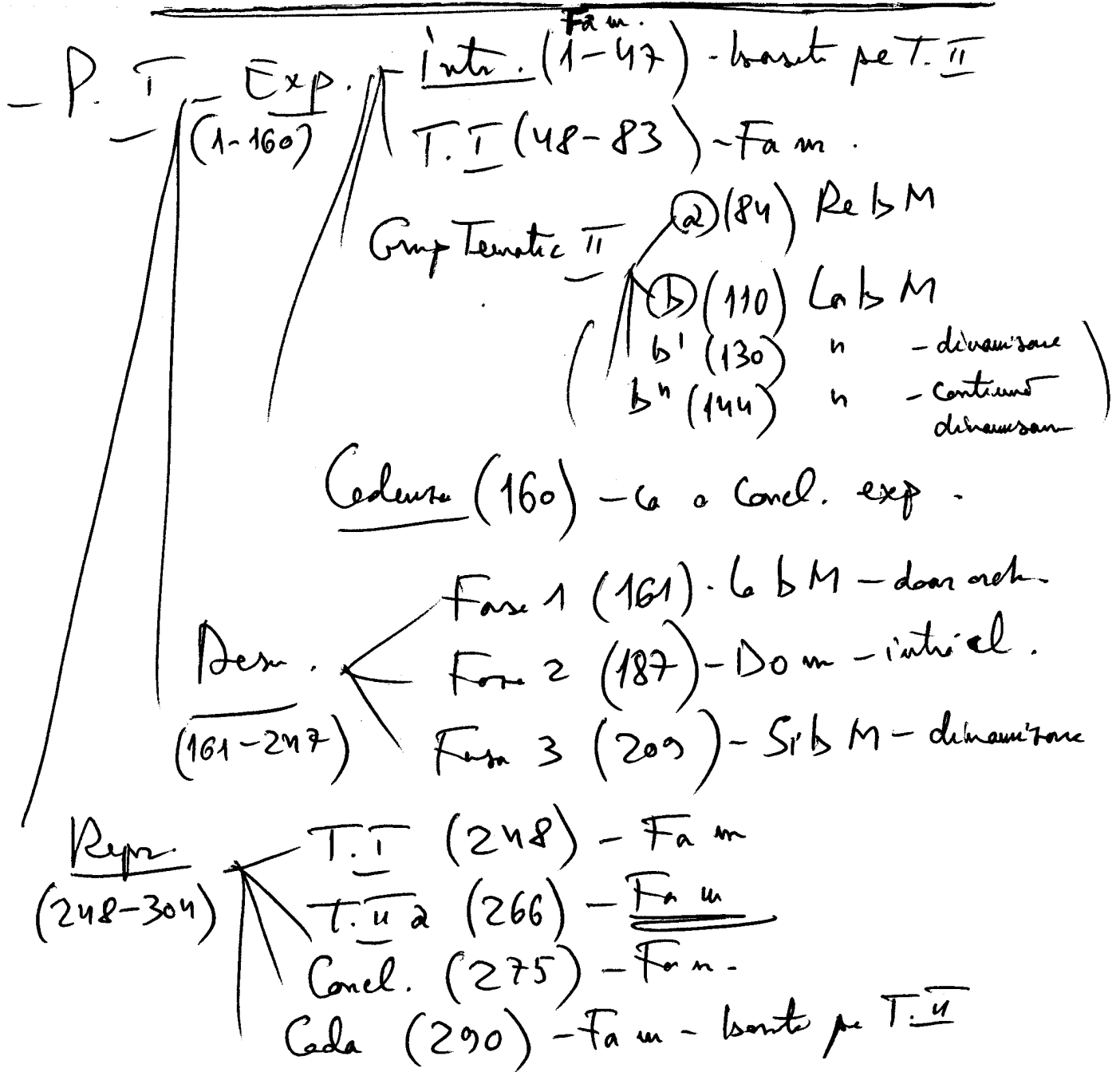
ABA C ABA Coda

Exp. Scherz. Repet.

schemă formală de Rondo-Sonată



C. M. van Weber: Concert pt. clarinet i orch. Nr. 1



- p. iii - Rando: A B A C A ⁻²⁻ D A

- A (FoM) - 1-34

- B (DoM) - 35-71

- A (FoM) - 72-123

- C (Rem) - 124-201

- A (FoM) - 202-231

- D (SibM) - 232-295

- A (FoM) - 296-359

Beethoven:

Sonata op. 24 pentru violon și pian

[NB - Analiza computerizată la p. 151-153]

- Partea I (formă de Sonata) în Fa Major

- Expoziția (1-86)
 - T. I (1-25) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do M
 - Punte (26-37) - caracter modulant
 - T. II (38-69) - Do M
 - Concluzia T. II (70-78)
 - Concluzia Exp. (79-86), ce implică un grup cadential modulant spre Fa M (volta I) / La M (volta II), aplicabil în Dubla Expoziție
- Dezvoltarea (87-123)
 - Faza I (87-97) - elemente din T. I și T. II în planul modulatoriu La M $\rightarrow$ Si M $\rightarrow$ Si b m
 - Faza II (98-115) - dinamizarea elementelor constitutive în planul modulatoriu Si b m $\rightarrow$ Fa m $\rightarrow$ Do m $\rightarrow$ Sol m $\rightarrow$ Re m
 - Faza III (116-123) - pregătirea Repreizei pe o pedală dinamizată pe La = dominantă lini Re m, dar și treptă III din Fa M.
- Repreza (124-248)
 - T. I (124-149) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do M
 - Punte (150-161) - caracter modulant
 - T. II (162-202) - Fa M
 - Concluzie (203-209) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Re M
 - Codă (210-231) - cu dezvoltare codală în planul modulatoriu Re M $\rightarrow$ Mi b $\rightarrow$ cromatizări $\rightarrow$ Fa M;
 - Concluzia Codă (232-248) - elemente din T. I în Fa M.

Sectio Aurea $\rightarrow$

Partea a II-a (Tema cu variațiuni)
în Sib Major

- Tema (Sib M) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ m. 1-9 (la Pian) și } (2) \text{ m. 10-17 (la Vioară)} \\ (b) \text{ m. 18-29 (dialog "antifonic" Vioară/Pian)} \end{array} \right.$
- Var. I (Sib M) - m. 30-37 (la Pian, ornamentală)
- Var. II (Sib min.) - m. 38-53 (la Vioară; modulații Sib M $\rightarrow$ Sol b M $\rightarrow$ Re M $\rightarrow$ Sib M)
- (S.A.) $\rightarrow$ Var. III (Sib Maj.) - m. 54-73 (fixarea tonalității Sib M, prin cadente; tema trece de la Pian - în prelegerii - la Vioară)
- include Coda (64-73), pe cadente autentice $\underline{\underline{I}} - \underline{\underline{V}} - \underline{\underline{I}}$.

Partea a III-a (Scherzo) în Fa Major
Formă Tripartită Compusă

- Scherzo - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overset{2}{a} - \text{Fa M} \\ \overset{1}{a} - \text{La M} \rightarrow \text{Fa M} \end{array} \right.$
- Trio - B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overset{b}{b} - \text{Fa M (dominantă do)} \\ \overset{b}{b} - \text{Sib M} \rightarrow \text{Sol m.} \rightarrow \text{Fa M} \end{array} \right.$
- (S.A.) $\rightarrow$ - Scherzo - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overset{2}{a} - \text{Fa M} \\ \overset{1}{a} - \text{La M} \rightarrow \text{Fa M} \end{array} \right.$

- Partea a III-a (Rondo Sonata) în Fa Major

- Exp. {
- A < $\begin{matrix} a (1-18) \\ a' (18-25) \end{matrix}$] - Fa Maj.
 - punte (26-38) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Do min.
 - B (38-46) - Do min.
 - punte (46-55)
 - A' (56-73) - Fa Maj.

- Dezv. {
- C < $\begin{matrix} c (73-89) \\ c' (89-105) \end{matrix}$] Re min
 - punte (105-123) - include o falsă repetiție (112-115) în Re Maj.

- Repet. {
- A'' < $\begin{matrix} a (124-141) \\ a' (141-149) \end{matrix}$] Fa Maj.

(S.A.) $\rightarrow$

- punte (149-161)
- B' < $\begin{matrix} b (161-165) \\ b' (165-167) \end{matrix}$] Mi b min
- punte (167-188)
- A''' (189-205) - Fa Maj.
- Coda (206-223) - în flexiuni modulatorii, 2 per. cadente pentru fixarea lui Fa Maj.
- Concluzia Codelui (224-243) - Fa Maj.

METHOD FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MUSIC PERFORMANCES BASED ON "ACID PRO 7" SOFTWARE

SERBAN NICHIFOR

- SUBJECT:

Beethoven Violin Sonata No. 5 ("Spring") in F Major Op.24, Part I

- SONATA-ALLEGRO FORM ANALYSIS:

EXPOSITION (measures 1- 86/Volta I)

Subject 1 (m. 1 - 25)

Transition (m. 26 – 37)

Subject 2 (m. 38 – 69)

Codetta (m. 70 – 86/Volta I)

EXPOSITION x 2 – *ad libitum* (exposition may then be repeated)

DEVELOPMENT (measures 86/Volta II – 123)

Phase 1 (m. 86/Volta II – 97)

Phase 2 (m. 98 – 115)

Phase 3 (m. 116 – 123)

RECAPITULATION (measures 124 – 247)

Subject 1 (m. 124 - 149)

Transition (m. 150 – 161)

Subject 2 (m. 162 – 193)

Codetta (m. 194 - 209)

Extended Coda: Phase 1 (m.210 –231) and Phase 2 (m. 232 – 247)

- PERFORMERS:

- Track 1: Henryk Szeryng & Arthur Rubinstein - 7:07 (without Exposition x 2)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAcWGVc4Nqc>

- Track 2: David Oistrakh & Lev Oborin - 9:21

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0plO4zq_1w

- Track 3: Ilya Itin & Igor Gruppman - 9:57

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjWmhhVe5UM&feature=related>

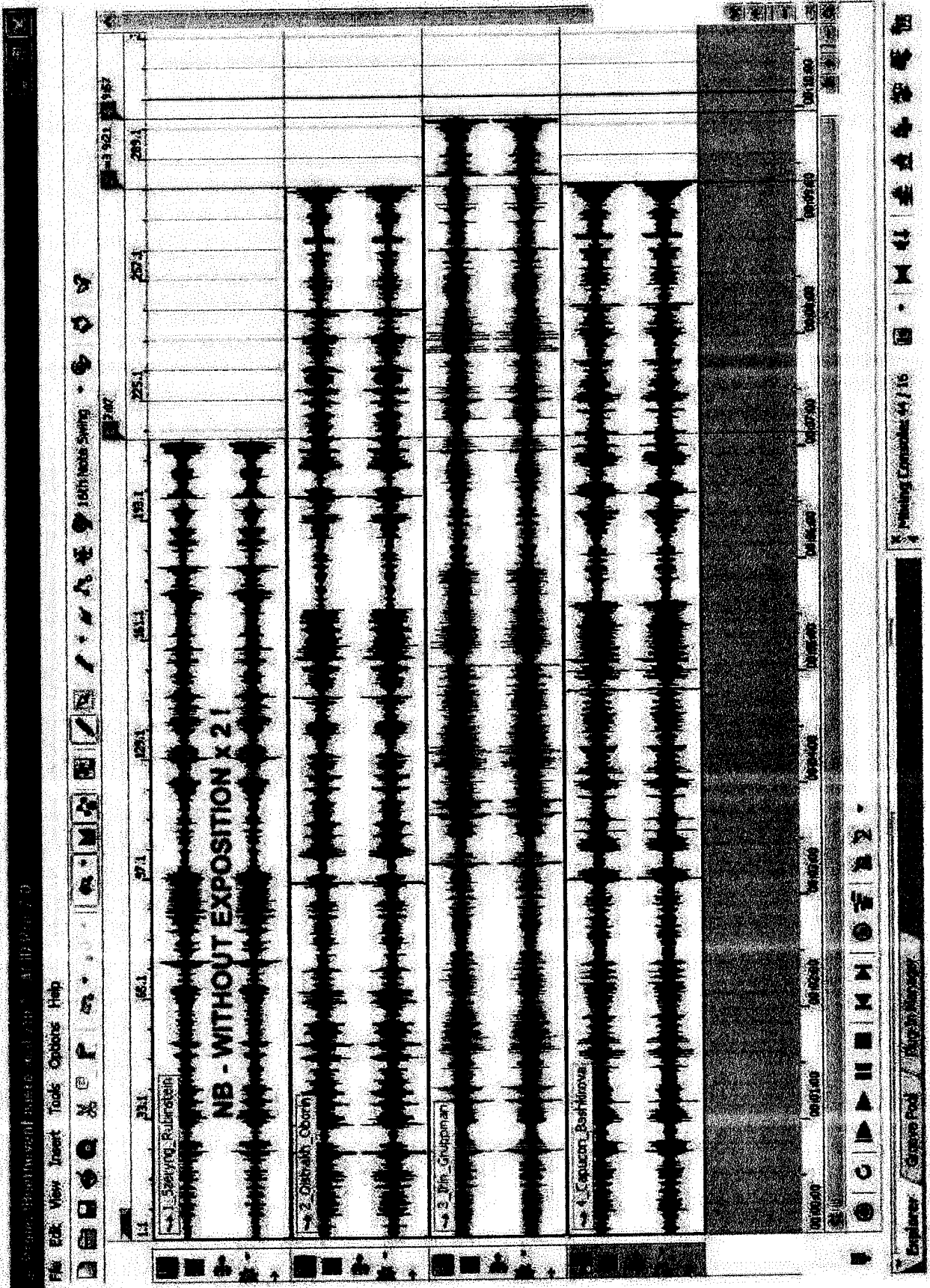
- Track 4: Renaud Capuçon & Elena Bashkirova - 9:21

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzccW7ZvDZc>

- SOFTWARE:

"ACID Pro 7 software is a DAW powerhouse that combines full multitrack recording and mixing, MIDI sequencing, and ACID looping functionality for a seamless music-creation and post-production environment. With its Transparent Technology™ design, ACID Pro 7 software removes typical barriers to the creative workflow so you can effortlessly transform ideas into real results."

<http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/acidpro>



DURATIONS

Beethoven: Sonata Nr. 8 Op. 30 Nr. 3 pentru violon și pian

→ Partea I - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (1-92) ← T. I (1-19) - Sol Major
punte (20-49)

Grup Tematic II ← a (50-66) Re minor
b (67-80) Re Major
Concluză Exp. (81-92)

- Dev. (93-116) ← Faza I (93-102)
Faza II (103-116) - dinamică

(S.A.) → - Repet. (117-202) ← T. I (117-135) Sol Major.
punte (136-157)
Gr. Tematic II ← a (158-174) - Sol minor
b (175-188) - Sol Major
Concluză (Coda) (189-202)

→ Partea a II-a - Formă de lied tripartită (A B A B A)

lied tripartită compus (S.A.) →

- A	- a (1-16) - Mi b Major	] formă tripartită simplă
	- a' (17-29) - Do minor	
	- a (30-37) - Mi b Major	
	- a' (38-50) - Do minor	
	- a (51-58) - Mi b Major	
- B	- b (59-74) - Mi b Major	] formă bipartită simplă
	- b' (75-90) - Mi b minor	
- A	- a (91-106) - Mi b Major	] formă tripartită simplă
	- a' (107-119) - Do minor	
	- a (120-127) - Mi b Major	
	- a' (128-140) - Do minor	
	- a (141-148) - Mi b Major	
- B	- b (149-177) Mi b Major	- formă monopartită simplă
- A	- a (178-196) Mi b Major	- formă monopartită simplă

→ Partea a III-a - Formă de Rondo (A B A C A - Coda)

- A (1-56) - Sol Major
- B (57-71) - Mi minor
- A (72-101) - Sol Major
- C ← 1 (102-113) - Do Major
2 (114-132) - La minor → Si Major (quasi-punte)
3 (133-141) - Si Major

(S.A.) → - A (142-172) - Sol Major
- Coda (173-199) - Mi b Major → Sol Major (quasi-punte)
(29) - Coda Coda (200-221) - Sol Major

Beethoven - Sonata No. 8, Op. 30 Nr. 3 pt. viant i prbu

Partea a III-a - arborescentă

(30)

[1]
221 (1-221)

(A)
[1.1.1]
56 (1-56)

1.1.1
20 (1-20)

1.1.1.1 1.1.1.2 1.1.1.3
8 (1-8) 4 (9-12) 8 (13-20)

1.1.2
16 (21-36)

1.1.2.1 1.1.2.2
8 (21-28) 8 (29-36)

1.1.3
20 (37-56)

1.1.3.1 1.1.3.2 1.1.3.3
8 (37-44) 4 (45-48) 8 (49-56)

(B)
[1.2.1]
15 (57-71)

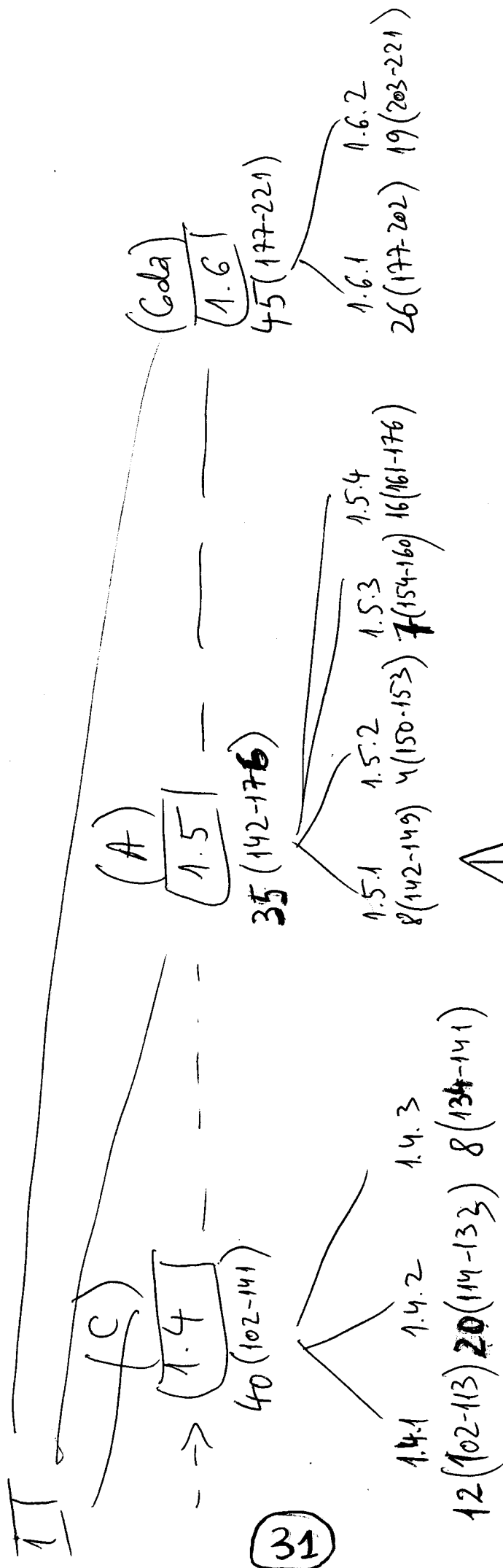
1.2.1 1.2.2
8 (57-64) 7 (65-71)

(A)
[1.3]
30 (72-101)

1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3
8 (72-79) 4 (80-83) 18 (84-101)

- 1/2 -

(Bethoven - 5.8 - p. 12 - Contramar)

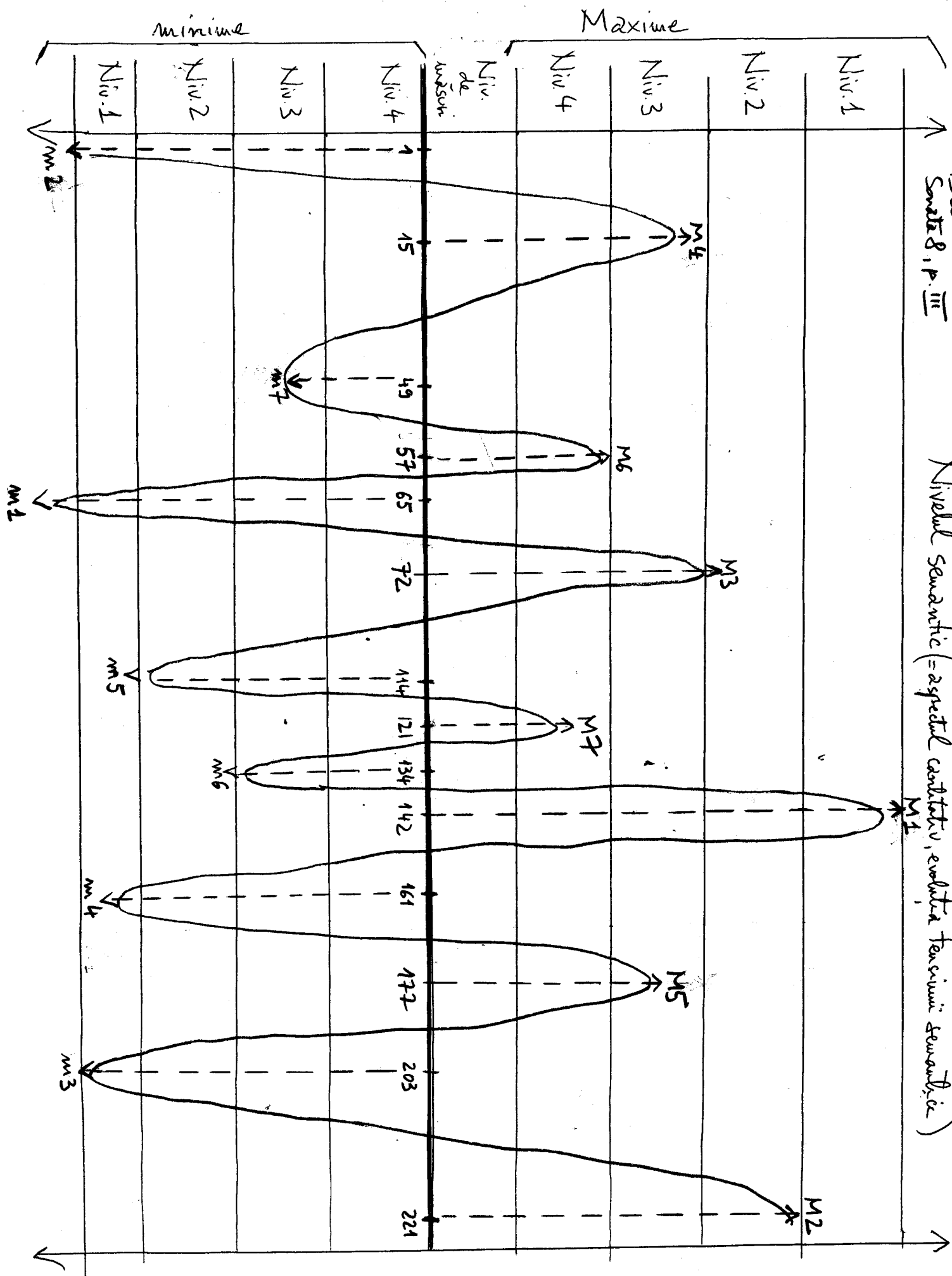


Section Area

- 2/2 -

Beethoven, p. III

Nivelul Semantic (= aspectul cantitativ, evoluția tensiunii semantice)



Beethoven - Sonata I alba în prim

- Partea I - introduce (Adagio sostenuto) = Lied bipartit compus

- A < a (m. 1-10) - Fa Major
a' (m. 11-21) - punte
- B < b (m. 22-28) - Do Major
b' (m. 29-34) - punte

- Partea II (Allegro) = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (35-56) - Fa Major
- punte (57-92), continuă punte (73-92)
- Grup Tematic II [GT II-1 (93-115)] Do Major
[GT II-2 (116-126)]
- Concluzie GT II (127-142)
- Concluzie Exp (143-160)
- Dezv. - Faza I (161-177) bazată pe T. I (La Maj.)
- Faza II (178-193) - motiv T. I se dezvoltă
- Faza III (194-220) - dinamizată
- Reprise - T. I (221-253) - Fa Major
- GT. II [GT. II-1 (274-296)] Fa Major
[GT. II-2 (297-307)]
- Concl. GT II (308-324)
- Concl. Rept. (325-347)
- Coda (348-385) - cu dezvoltare codală (specific lui Beethoven)
- Coda codei (386-100) - T. I în Fa Maj.

Sectia
Aurea

- Puntea a III - 2 = Rondo Sonata

- Exp. → [
 - A (= Tema I) (1-23) - Fa Major
 - puncte (24-41)
 - B (= Tema II) (42-59) - Do Major
 - puncte (60-65)
 - A' (Concluzia Exp) (66-75) - Fa Major
- Dez. v. → [
 - C (76-116) - Sib minor
 - puncte (117-140)
- Reprise → [
 - A'' (= Tema I) (141-166) - Fa Major
 - puncte (167-190)
- Secția Auză [
 - B' (= Tema II) (191-204) - Fa Major
 - puncte (205-234)
 - A''' (= Concluzia Rept.) (235-267) - Fa Major
 - Coda - cu dezvoltare codale (268-282) - Fa Major
 - Coda codalei (283-290) - Fa Major

✓ ——— ✗

Beethoven - Sonata II uclor n' pian

- Partea I - Introducere (Adagio) = Lied & partit Campus

- A < a (1-6) Sol minor
a' (7-14) Sol minor
- B < b (15-21) = elemente din a - Mib Major
b' (22-27) - modulați de la Fa Maj la La b Maj
- A' < a'' (asumător a') (28-32) La b Maj, apoi modulații
punte (33-26) mod. de la Re min la Sol min
a''' (= a variat) (27-44) Sol min.

Sectia Aurea

- Partea a II-a:

- Sonata (Allegro)

- Exp. < G.T. I < 1 (1-25) - Sol min.
2 (26-39) - Sol min.
punte (40-61), cu Tema punții (44-49)
T. II (62-99) - Sib Major
Concl. T. II (100-120)
Concl. Exp. (121-171)
- Dezv. < Faza I (172-189) - elemente din Concl. Exp.
și din G.T. I-2
Faza II (190-219) - elemente G.T. I.2 (La b Maj, apoi
în secvențări)
Faza III (220-270) (dinamizări și secvențări ale
unei Theme simfonice = m. 230-237)
- Repet. < G.T. I < 1 (271-295) - Sol min
2 (296-313) Mib Maj → Sol min
T. II (314-351) - Sol Major (omonia tonalit. inițială)
Concl. T. II (352-381)
Concl. Repet. (382-435) - Sol minor
Coda (435-493) - dezvoltare Codala pe elemente G.T. I-1
Coda ceder (494-509) - elemente G.T. I-1

Sectia Aurea

- Partea a III-2 = Rondo Sonata

- Exp.
- A = T.I (1-16) - Sol Major
 - Punte (17-32)
 - B = G.T. II < 1 (33-51) - Re Major
 - 2 (52-59) - Re minor
 - Punte (60-65)
 - A' = Concl. Exp. (66-81) - Sol Major
 - Punte (82-99)

- Dezv. →
- C tripartita < C1 (100-115) - Do Major
 - C2 (116-125) - La minor
 - C1 (126-133) - Do Major
 - C2 (134-143) - La minor
 - C1 (144-151) - Do Major
 - Punte (152-158)
 - falha repetita (159-166) - Re b Major

- Rept. →
- Secția Aurea →
- A'' = T.I (167-182) - Sol Major
 - Punte (183-195)
 - B' = G.T. II < 1 (196-214) - Sol Major
 - 2 (215-222) - Sol minor
 - Punte (223-227)
 - A''' < a1 = Concl. Exp (228-239) - Sol Major
 - Punte (240-245)
 - a2 (246-256)
 - a3 (257-263) = Variatione I (la A = T.I)
 - a4 (264-268)
 - a5 (269-279)
 - a6 (280-297) = Variatione II
 - a7 (298-304) = Coda Codei
- Coda cu dezvoltare Codală
- (36)

Beethoven - Sonata III cello / pian

→ P. I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-94) ← T. I în La Maj (1-24)
 - T. I în La Maj (1-24)
 - Punte (25-36)
 - G.T. II (37-70) ← (a) în Mi Maj (= trison major descendent)
 (b) în Mi Maj - la cello (71-78)
 Concl. (79-94) - la măs. 89-94 apare
 și o temă a concluziei

- Desz. (95-151) ← Fara I (95-106) - dezvoltă elemente din T. I
 Fara II (107-136) - apare o temă nouă minore,
 derivată din trisonul descendent specific T. II a;
 de la măs. 115, această nouă temă este dinamizată
 progresiv
 Fara III (137-151) - elemente din T. I pregătind
 acordul de dominantă (V) al lui La Maj.

Sectia
Aurea

→ Repz. (152-280) ← T. I în La Maj. (152-163)
 Punte (164-178)
 G.T. II (179-201) ← (a) în La Maj.
 (b) în La Maj. (202-215)
 Concl. (216-231)

Coda (cu dezvoltare cadale specific lui Beethoven)
 (232-280); de la măs. 253 începe "coda codei"

→ P. II = Lied Tripartit (A B A' B' A'')

- A ← a (1-30) - La minor
 a' (31-82) - Mi minor cu modulator (Do Major)
 a (83-109) - La minor
 - B ← b (110-141) - La Major
 b' (142-161) - Mi Major
 b (162-176) - La Major
 - A' ← a (177-220) la fel ca A
 a' (221-277)
 a (278-305)
 - B' ← b (306-337) la fel ca B
 b' (338-357)
 b (358-392)
 - A'' ← a (393-422) la fel ca A
 a' (423-473)
 a (474-504)
 Coda (505-519)

(37)

→ P. III = lied Monopartit - A < a'

A < a (1-8) - tema la psion
(1-18) a' (9-18) - tema la alto

→ P. IV = Sonata

- Exp. (19-75)
 T. I (19-33) - La Major
punte (34-45)
T. II (46-60) - Mi Major
Concluse (61-75)

- Dezv. (76-111)
 Faza I (76-88) - elemente T. I
Faza II (89-103) - elemente punte
Faza III (104-111) - elemente T. I

Secți
Aurea

- Repr (112-220)
 T. I (112-126) - La Maj.
punte (127-141)
T. II (142-156) - La Maj.
Concl. (157-172)

Coda (cu dezvoltare cadale) (173-220);
de la măs. 207 - "code cadu"

Concl - bază materială tematică; elemente cu
caracter variațional (în succesiunea ideilor) ce conferă
un suflu gîndi-improvisatoric, potențat prin
complexitatea planului armonic. (38)

Beethoven - Sonata IV pt. cell / piano

- Sonata op. 102 (1815) face tranziția spre
manile cvartete; se remarcă o reiterare
a formelor baroce - ce includ însă un nou
conținut specific beethovenian.
- Sonata op. 102 nr. 1 poate substitui
"fora Sonata" și are un pregnant caracter
ciclic; formele sunt concise și perfect echilibrate
- materialul tematic derivă dintr-un motiv
unic, bazat pe un tetracord descendent
(do-mi-la-sol), se apare pe parcursul
lucrului în diferite ipsoane.

(do - 16)
 lücken in der 1. Spalte
 = lück Monopartit: $A \begin{pmatrix} a(1-16) \\ a'(17-27) \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{Do} \\ \text{Major} \end{matrix}$
 = material generator

Cu un caracter introductiv; motivul generator
 (tetrac. desc.) - pare chiar la început, expus de cello.

P. II = Sonata

II = Sonale

- Exp. (28-75)

T. I (28-39) - la minor

punte (40-45)

T. II (46-65) - 41 minor

Concl. (66-75)

(76-88) - elemento

Concl. (66-75)
 Faza I (76-88) - elemente T. I
 Faza II (89-93) - scut coral
 Faza III (94-97) - fals repetit
 (în Re minor)

Sectio Aures →

T. I (98 - 106) - la menor
 Punte (107 - 114)
 T. II (115 - 134)
 Concl. (135 - 144)
 Codo (145 - 154) - el punto T. I

39

formarea
a
unității

- P. III - Lied Bipartit (1-16)

 A (1-6) - Sol Major

 punte (7-9) - Temă nouă (modul. Sol M → Do M).

 B (10-16) - heterenele elemente din P. I - Do Major
 (în spiritul ciclic al lucrării)

- P. IV - Sonată

- Exp. (17-74)

 scenă^v introduce (17-20)

 T. I (21-38) - Do Major → (motivul generator inversat ascendent)

 punte (39-50)

 T. II (51-58) - Sol Major

 Concl. (59-74)

- Dev. (75-121)

 Faza I (75-93) - bastează motivul generator inversat (ascendent)

 Faza II (94-113) - dezvoltare polifonică a motivului

 Faza III (114-121) - dinamizare

Secția
Aurea } → - Rep. (122-183)

 T. I (122-139) - Do Major

 punte (140-159)

 T. II (160-167) - Do Major

 Concl. (168-183)

 Coda (cu dezvoltare cadală) (184-249),
 cu "Coda Coda" de la mis. 217.

x — x

Beethoven - Sonata V alto în prim

- Partea I = Sonata

- Exp $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{- G.T. I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 (1-12) \\ 2 (13-17) \\ \text{Concl. (18-21)} \end{array} \right\} \text{Re Major} \end{array} \right]$

- punte (22-28)
- T. II (29-42) - La Major
- Concl. Exp. (43-53)

- Dezv. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{- F. I} (54-60) \text{ - elemente din T. I - 1} \\ \text{- F. II} (61-83) \text{ - elemente din T. I în punte - Do Major} \\ \text{- Falsă Repriză (84-88) - Sol Major} \end{array} \right]$

- Repr. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{- G.T. I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 (89-94) \\ 2 (95-97) \end{array} \right\} \text{Re Major} \end{array} \right]$

- punte (98-102)
- T. II (103-116) - Re Major
- Concl. Repr. (117-128)
- Coda (129-142) - dezvoltare codale pe elemente din T. II
- Coda Coda (143-147)

Sectio Aurea →

- Partea a II-2 = $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{Lied Tripartit Compus} \\ \text{Tema cu Variațiuni} \end{array} \right\rangle$

- A $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} a (1-8) = \text{Tema (quasi coral lutheran) - Re min.} \rightarrow \text{La min.} \\ a' (9-20) = \text{Variațiunea I - liberă în ornamentele} \end{array} \right\rangle$ - La min → Re min.

- punte (21-24)
- B (Variațiunea II - de caracter) $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} b (25-33) \\ b' (34-39) \\ b (40-50) \end{array} \right\rangle \text{Re Major}$

Sectio Aurea →

- A' $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} a (= \text{Var. III - strictă și ornamentală}) (54-58) \text{ - Re min.} \rightarrow \text{La min.} \\ a' (= \text{Var. IV - liberă în ornamentele}) (59-66) \text{ - La min.} \rightarrow \text{Re min.} \end{array} \right\rangle$

- Coda / Punte - cutemă specifică (67-85) - mică dezvoltare codale, caracter modulatoriu:

(41)

Re min → Si b Maj → Do min → Si b Maj → Re min → Do# min → Re Maj

- 2 -



- Parte a III = Fugă la 4 Voci

- Scută (introducere (1-4)) - Re Major
- Expozitie (5-34)
 - Subiect la Vocea 3 (5-10) - cu motiv 1 (5-7) și motiv 2 (8)
 - Răspuns Tonal la Vocea 2 (11-16) în stretto
 - Subiect la vocea 1 (17-22) în stretto
 - Răspuns Tonal la vocea 4 (23-29) în stretto
 - Interludiu (30-34)
- Contraexpozitie (35-83)
 - Subiect la vocea 2 (35-41) - Re Major
 - Interludiu (42-46)
 - Răspuns la vocea 1 (47-54) - La Major
 - Interludiu (55-56)
 - Subiect la vocea 4 (57-62) - Re Major
 - Interludiu (63-72)
 - Răspuns la vocea 3 (73-83) - Si minor
- Dezvoltare / Divertisment (84-142),
modulații cromatice, secvențieri, inversări;
testurări ritmice (de pildă S. la măs. 98-99,
prin augmentare)
- Punte (143-154) prin oprirea vocilor și apariția unui
nou motiv generat prin augmentarea unei celule
din motivul 1
- Repriza (155-244) - Re Major
S (155-159); R (160-164); interludiu (165-168);
S (169-173); interludiu (174-185); R în Pedală pe
dominantă (186-192); interludiu (193-198);
Pedală pe tonică (199-226)
- Coda (227-234) - Re Major
 - prima celulă a motivului 1 apare proiectată în
surmul ascendent și cel descendent, prin dinamizare
- Coda Coda (235-244) - Re Major
a doua celulă a motivului 1 apare intens dinamizată.

Sectia
Antea

(42)

BEETHOVEN – Concert pentru vioara si orchesteră

→ Partea I - Forma de Sonata (Exp. - Dezv. - Repr. - Coda) cu Cadenza inclusă

- Dubla Expozitie (masurile 1-223)
 - Expozitie I Orchestra (masurile 1-88)
 - Tema I (m. 1-27) Re Major
 - Tema II (m. 43-76) Re Major
 - Concluzie (m. 77-88)
 - Expozitie II Vioara si Orchestra (m. 89-223)
 - Tema I (m. 101-134) Re Major
 - Tema II (m. 144-177) Do Major
 - Concluzie (m. 178-223)
- Dezvoltare (m. 224-364)
 - ← faza 1 (224 - 246)
 - faza 2 (247 - 283)
 - faza 3 = dinamizare progresiva la violoncel (284 - 364)
- Repriza (m. 365-496)
 - Tema I (m. 365-383) Re Major
 - Tema II (m. 418-439) Re Major
 - Concluzie (m. 452-496)
- Coda (m. 497-535)
 - ← faza 1 (497 - 510)
 - Cadenza = faza II
 - faza III (Coda Cadenza) (511 - 535)

→ Partea a II-a - Forma de Lied tripartit variat (ABA' Coda)

- A (m. 1-40) - Tema (m. 1-10), Variatiunea I (m. 11-20), Variatiunea II (m. 21-30), Variatiunea III (m. 31-40)
- B (m. 41-55)
- A' (m. 56-65)
- Coda (cu reluarea B-ului) (m. 66-91)

→ Partea a III-a - Forma de Rondo-Sonata (ABA=Expozitie; C = Dezvoltare; ABA = Repriza) (Exp. Dezv. Repr. Coda) (ABACABACoda)

- Exp. { A (m. 1-45) = Tema I Re Major
- B (m. 59-68) = Tema II La Major
- A (m. 93-126) = Concluzie Expozitie
- Dezv. → C (m. 127-158) = Dezvoltare
- Repr. { A (m. 174-218) = Tema I Re Major
- B (m. 234-243) = Tema II Re Major
- A (m. 256-268) = Concluzie Repriza
- Coda (m. 269-360)

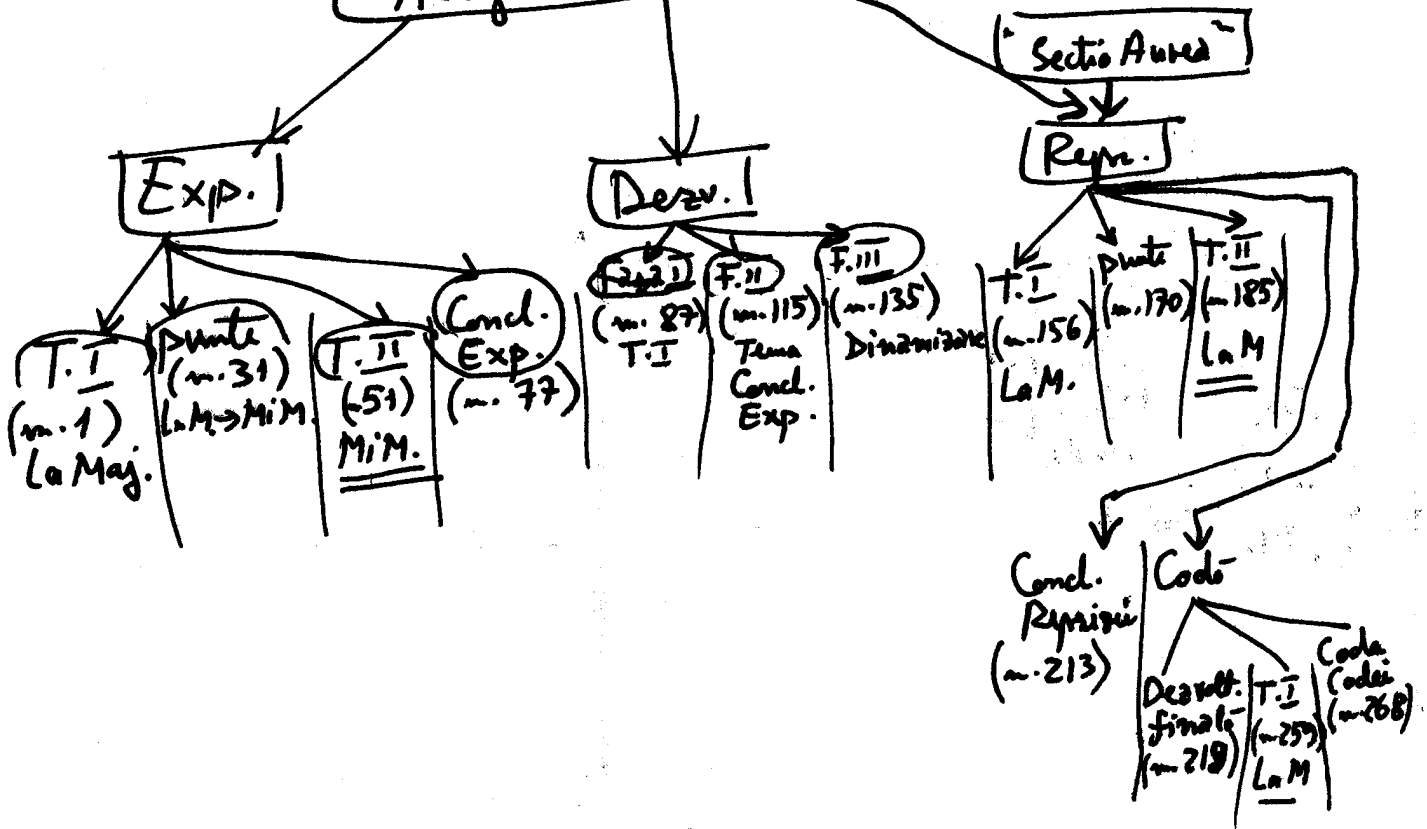
"Sectia Andea" ("Sectiunea de aur" = culminatie) :

- in partea I - la Repriza (m. 365)
- in partea II - la A' (m. 56)
- in partea III - la Repriza (m. 174)

Probleme - Sonate II pt. vii - 6' piam

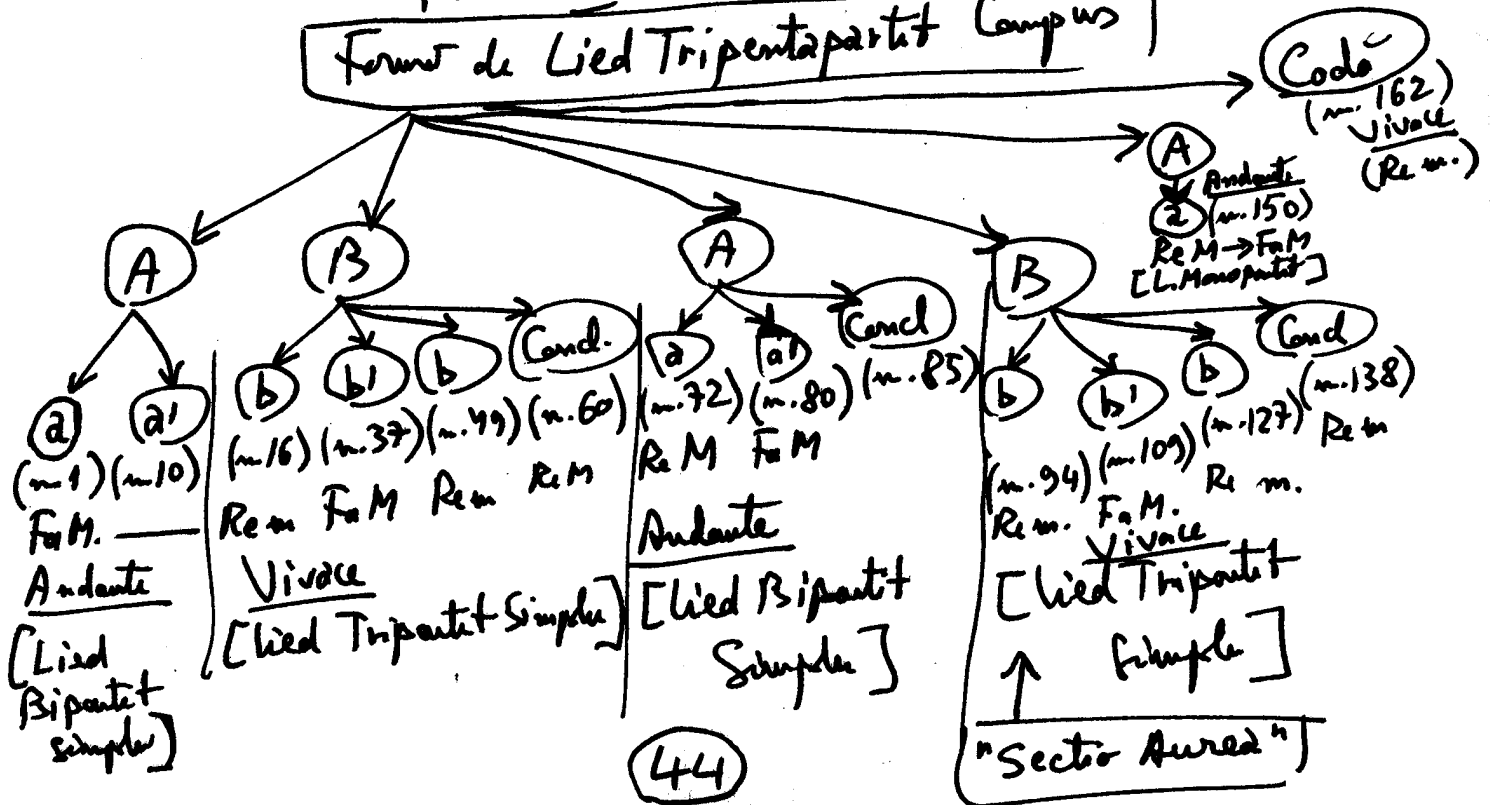
Partea I:

"Allegro de Sonate"



Partea a II-a:

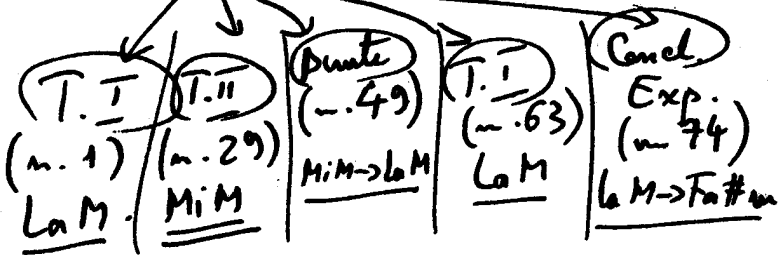
Forma de Lied Tripartit Campus



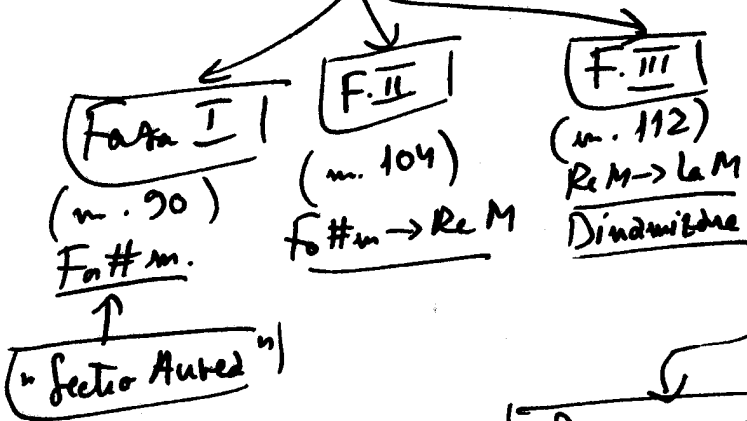
Punto a III - a

"Allegro de Savate"

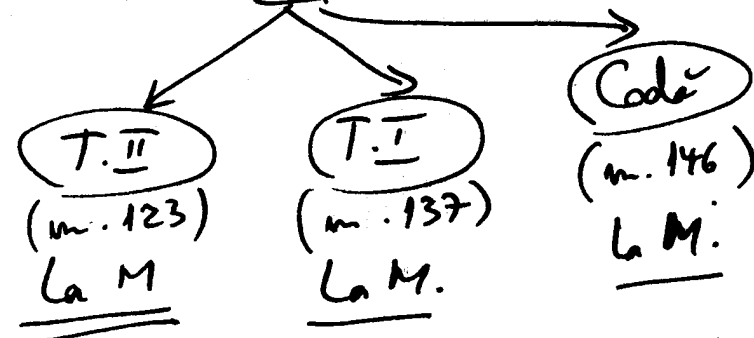
Exp



Deriv.



Rept. inversata



Brabus - Sonata a III-a pt. violonci și pian

- P. I - "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expoziție {
- Tema I (m. 1) ^{violonci} - Re minor
 - punte (m. 24)
 - Tema II (m. 48) ^{pian} - Fa Major
 - Concluzie exp. (m. 72)

- Desvoltare {
- Faza I (m. 84)
 - Faza II (m. 108)
 - Faza III (m. 120)

- Repetiție {
- Tema I (m. 230) ^{violonci} - ~~Re~~ minor
 - punte amplu (m. 253)
 - Tema II (m. 286) - Re Major
(amănunțat lui te mbr.)
 - Concl. (m. 308)
 - Coda (m. 318)
 - (include o "coda a codii" - m. 358)

- P. II - "Sonata-faza dezvoltare"

- Expoziție {
- Tema I (m. 1) ^{violonci} - Re Major
 - punte (m. 17)
 - Tema II (m. 21) - La Major
 - Concl. (m. 29)

- Repetiție {
- Tema I (m. 37) - Re Major
 - punte (m. 49)
 - Tema II (m. 53) - Re Major
 - Concluzie (m. 63)
 - Coda (m. 67)

- P. III - "All. de Sonata"

- Expoziție { - Tema I (m. 1) - Fa# minor
 - Tema II (m. 54 cu ~~aufschlag~~ violen) - La Major

- Desvoltare { - Faza I (m. 65)
 - Faza II (m. 91)
 - Faza III (m. 105)

- Repetiție { - Tema I (m. 115) - Fa# minor
 - Tema II (m. 144 cu ~~aufschlag~~ violen) - Fa# minor
 - Coda (m. 155)

- P. IV - "Allegro de Sonata"

- Expoziție { - Introducere scurta (m. 1) - Re minor
 - Tema I (m. 5) - Re minor, expus de violon
 - Punte (m. 17) - modulare de la Re minor la Do Major
 - Grup Tematic II
 - T. II₁ (m. 39) - Do Major, expus de violon
 - T. II₂ (m. 77) - La minor, expus de violon
 - Concl. G.T. II (m. 96)
 - Concl. exp. (m. 108)

- Dezvoltare { - Faza I (m. 114) - brie pe motive din T. I = Tema
 - Faza II (m. 130) - brie pe motive din G.T. II = antiteză
 - Faza III (m. 172) = sinteză T. I / G.T. II = Secțiunea Aurea (Climax)

- Repetiție inversată { - T. II₁ (m. 218) - Fa Major (= rel. maj. a ton. de bază)
 - T. II₂ (m. 256) - Re minor
 - Concl. G.T. II (m. 276) - include T. II₂ (m. 287)
 - T. I (m. 297) - Re minor
 - Concl. (m. 307)
 - Coda (m. 311) - Coda coda (m. 331)

Brahms - Sonata I în mi minor op.38 pentru violoncel și pian

- [Partea I] - Formă de Allegro de Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (mi minor, liric) - m. 1-20 (+ teluare prim)
- (m. 1-91) - Punte (T. I în Do major cu tr. 6 cb.) - m. 34-57
- T. II (mi minor, dramatic) - m. 58-65 (+ teluare prim)
- Concl. exp. - m. 79-91
- Derz. - Faza I ($\approx$ T. I - modulat) - m. 92-125
- (m. 92-161) - Faza II ($\approx$ T. II - modulat) - m. 126-144
- Faza III (dinamizare, figurativ arm. + pedale extinse) - m. 145-161
- Repr. - T. I (mi minor, liric) - m. 162-181 (+ teluare prim)
- (m. 162-281) - Punte (T. I în Fa major tr. 6 cb.) - m. 195-218
- T. II (mi minor, dramatic) - m. 219-226 (+ teluare prim)
- Concl. repr. - m. 240-264
- Coda (liric) - m. 265-281

- [Partea a II-a] - Formă de Lied Tripartit Campestre

- A (a a' a'' a) B (b(x2) b'(x2)) A (a a' a'' a)
 Bip. cu uile repr. Bip. triplu = teluare A
- A - a (la minor, cello - m. 1-15), a' (la minor, prim - m. 16-29), a'' (re major + modulat) - m. 30-59, a (la minor, cello - m. 60-76)
 - B - scurte introducere (m. 77-78), b (fa# minor - m. 79-89), b' (fa# minor + modulat) - m. 90-108, Concluzie - Punte (m. 109-115)

- [Partea a III-a] - Sinteri All. de S. și Fugă dublă

- Exp. - Grup Tem. Princ. (mi minor) - Subiect 1 (m. 1-4, prim)
- (m. 1-75) (m. 1-60) - Răspuns Tonal 1 (m. 5-8, cello)
- Subiect 1 (m. 9-12, prim) + S. 2 (cello)
- interludiu (m. 13-15)
- S. 2 (m. 16-19, cello) + S. 1 (prim)
- R. Tonal 2 (m. 20-21, prim) + S. 1 (cello)
- expuneri succesive (m. diferite Tonalit.)
- cu S. 1 în formă de cello și în vari. (ghebra)
- T. II (m. 61-75) (sol major) - Contrast = caracter giocoso
- Derz. = Divertissement (m. 76-135): Faza I ($\approx$ S. 1 - m. 76-94);
- F. II ($\approx$ S. 2 - m. 95-114); F. III (dinau., motive sup. pedale - m. 115-135);
- Repr. Concentrată (m. 136-158) - dar Gr. T. Princ. (m. 136-174)
- Coda (dinauizare - Pînă Parte) (m. 175-198)

Brahms - Sonata a II-a în Fa Major op. 99 pentru violoncel și pian

→ Partea I - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-21) - Fa Maj.
- punte (22-33)
- T. II (34-59) - Do Maj.
- Concluzie (60-65)
- Dezv. - Faza I (66-73) - Fa # min
- Faza II (74-91) - cromatică; secvențiale
- Faza III (92-127) - dinamizare
- Repriză - T. I (128-150) - Fa Maj.

Sectio Aurea

- - T. II (151-177) - Fa Maj.
- Coda (178-211) - cu dezvoltare codale (terminolă)

→ Partea II - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A < a1 (1-11) - Fa # Maj.
- a2 (12-19) - Fa # Maj.
- B < b1 (20-32) - Fa min.
- punte (33-44) - Re b Maj, cu modulații cromatice

S.A.

- - A < a1 (45-55) - Fa # Maj.
- a2 (56-62) - Re Maj.
- Coda < a1 (63-65) - Fa # Maj.
- b1 (66-71) - Fa # Maj. - tema B-b1

→ Partea III - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A < a (1-50) - Fa min.
- a' (51-84) - Mi min.
- a (85-125) - Fa min.
- punte scurtă (126-128)
- B < b (129-144) - Fa Maj.
- b' (145-179) - Re b Maj.
- b (180-191) - Fa Maj.
- punte scurtă (192-195)

S.A.

- - A (reluare)

→ Partea IV - Rondo Sonata

- A < a1 (1-16)] Fa Maj. = G.T. I
- a2 (17-22)]
- B-b1 (23-44) - La min = T. II
- A < a1 (45-51)] Fa Maj. = Concluzie
- punte (52-56)]

= Exp.

- C-c1 (57-84) - Si b min, Temă asemănătoare p. II - B-b1 (caracter ciclic) = Dezv.
- A < a1 (85-95) - Sol b Maj (falsă repriză)
- a2 (96-101) - Fa Maj. (repriză reală) G.T. I

S.A.

- - B < b1 (102-125) - Re min (= relativă F Maj.) = T. II
- punte (126-128)
- A-a1 (129-144) - Fa Maj. = Coda

(49)

Brahms - Sonata Nr. 2 Op. 120 Nr. 2 pentru claviu (violă) și pian (1894)

- Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. - T. I (1-21) - Mi b M
- (1-55) - T. II (22-39) - Si b M
- Concl. Exp. (40-47)
- Punte (48-55)

- Dezv. - Faza I (56-64) - Si b M, cromatizări T. I
- (56-102) - Faza II (65-88) - Sol m, cromatizări T. II
- Faza III (89-102) - tr. V Mi b M, cromatizări dinamizate

- Repr. - T. I (103-119) - Mi b M
- (103-173) - T. II < Do b M (120-125)
- Mi b M (126-137)

(S.A.)

- Concl. Repr. (138-145) - Mi b M
- Punte (146-153) - Sol M
- Coda (154-161) - dezvoltare Codă (terminabilă)
- Concl. Codă (162-173)

- Partea II = Lied Tripartit Compus

- A - a (1-27) - Mi b m
- (1-80) - a' (28-36) - Do b m
- a (37-48) - Mi b m
- Concluzie (49-80) - Mi b m

- B - b (81-108) - Si b M
- (81-138) - b' (109-120) - Sol# M
- b (121-133) - Si m
- Punte (134-138) - Si m → Mi b M

(S.A.) →

- A' - a (139-167) - Mi b m
- (139-223) - a' (168-176) - Do b m
- a (177-188) - Mi b m
- Concl. (189-205) - Mi b m
- Coda (206-223) - Mi b m, cu inflexiuni

./.

- Partea III = Temă cu Variațiuni

- Temă (1-14) - Mi b M;
- Var. I (15-38) - Mi b M - motiv derivat din temă și secvențat;
- Var. II (39-52) - Mi b M - figurativ;
- Var. III (53-66) - Mi b M - var. de caracter;
- Var. IV (67-80) - Mi b M - var. armonică;
- Var. V (81-107) - Mi b M - la omărmă; var. ornamentală;
- Var. VI (108-155) - Mi b M - var. liberă;
- Var. VII (156-173) - Mi b M - dinamizare pe celula motivică inițială, ce este secvențată în forme concentrată

(S.A.) →

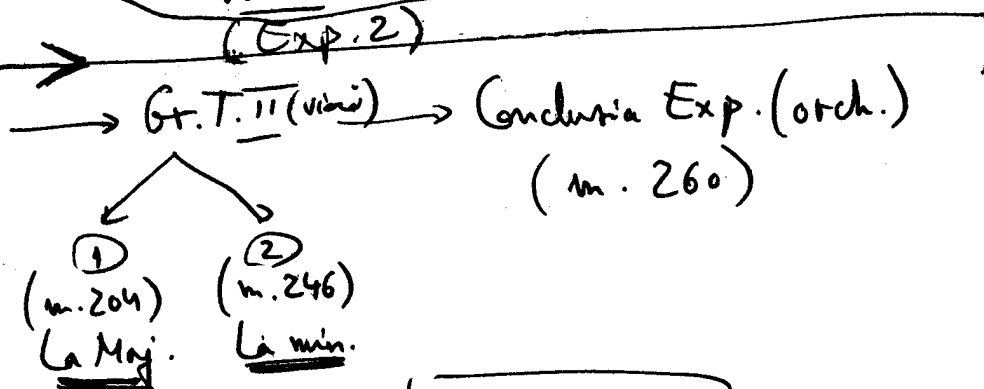
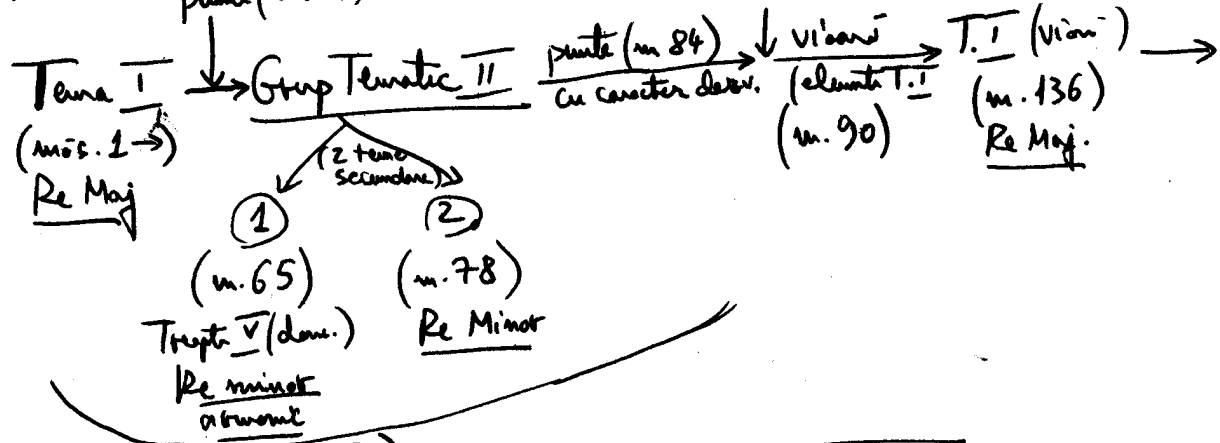
α — α

Johannes Brahms: Concert pt. violon și orch. op. 77

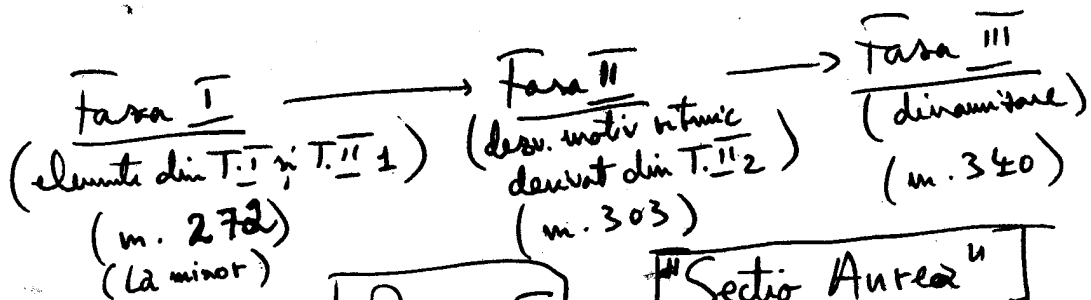
Partea I (= formă de "Allegro de Sonata")

Dublă Exp.	Dezv.	Repriza
T.I. - G.T.II (1+2) - T.I. - G.T.II - Cond.	Faza I - III	T.I. - G.T.II - Cond. - Coda

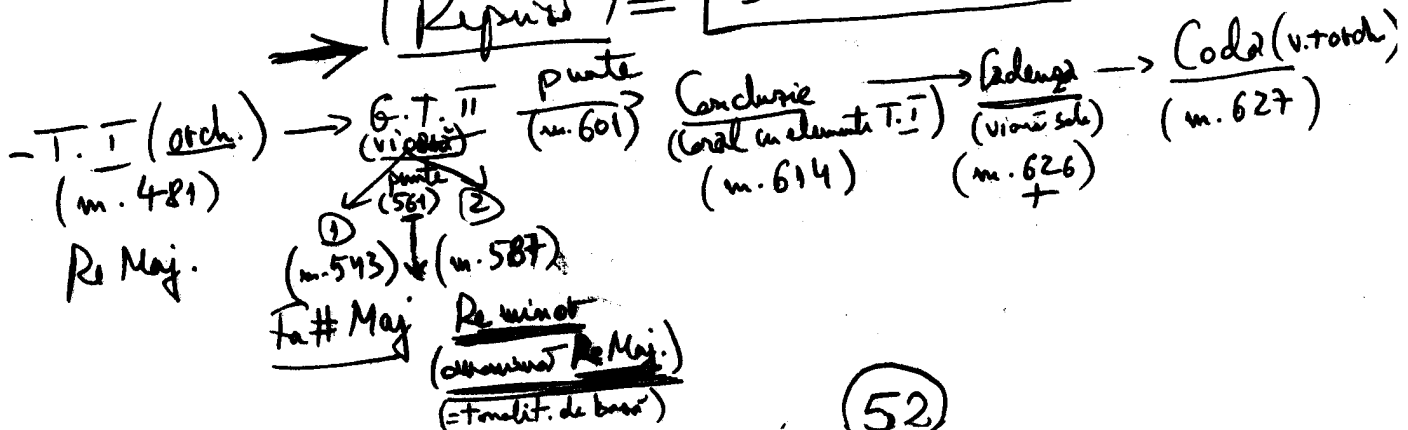
Dublă Expoziție



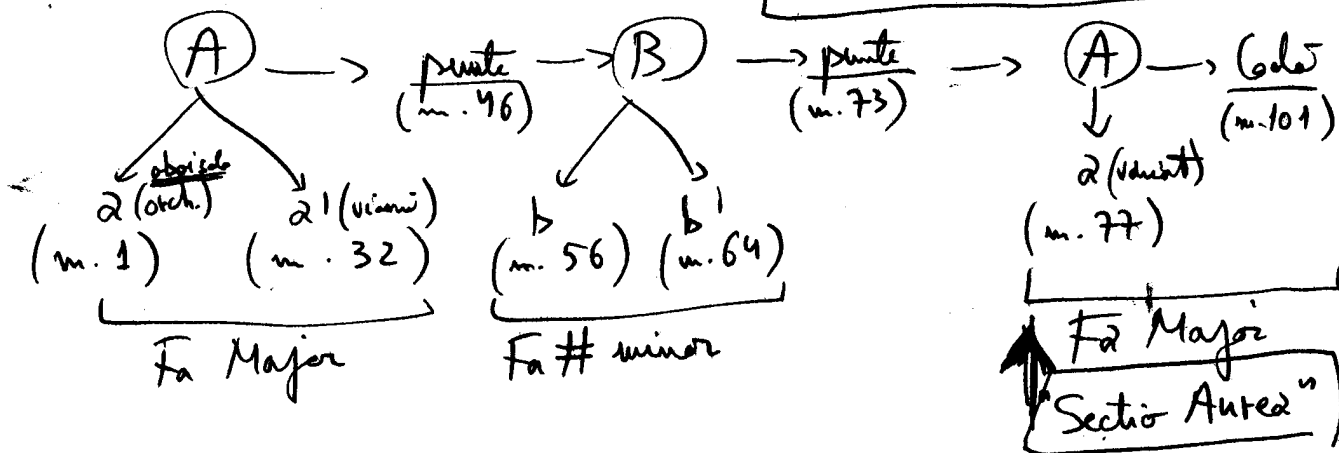
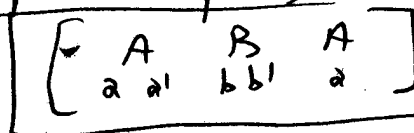
Dezvoltare



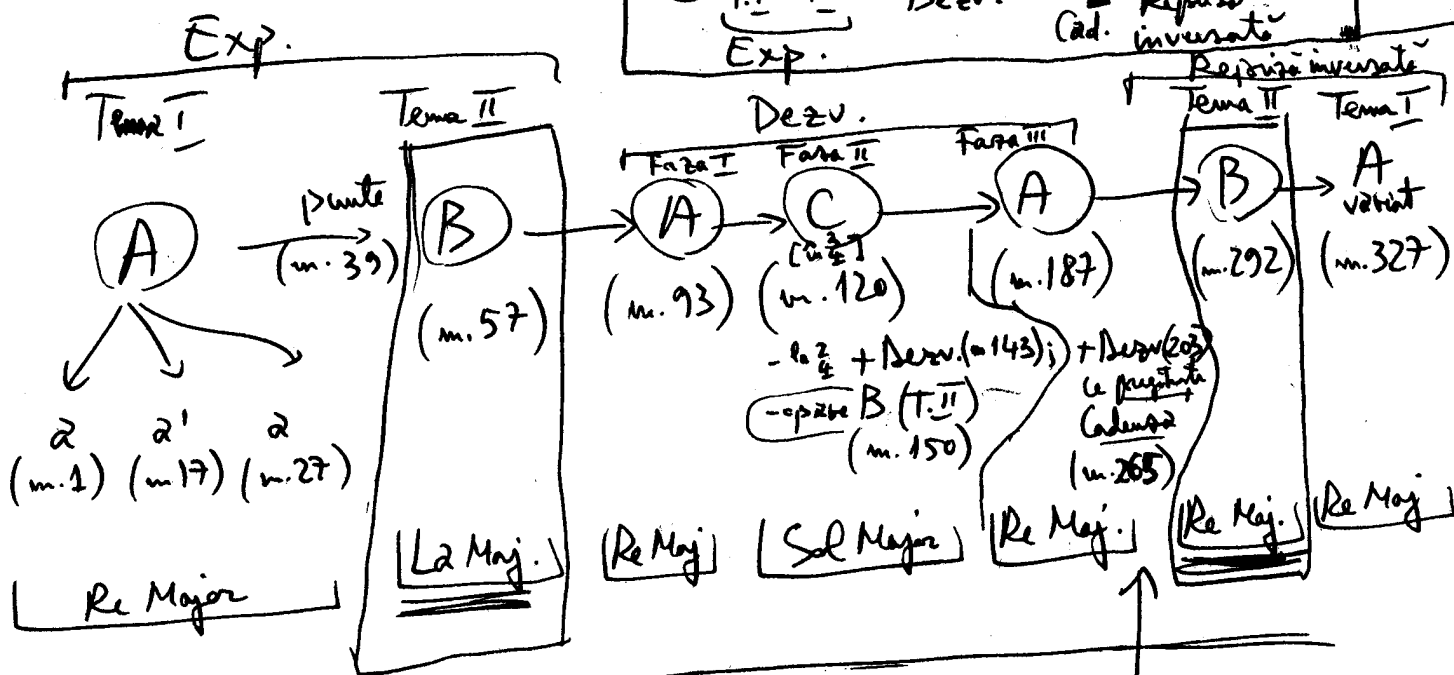
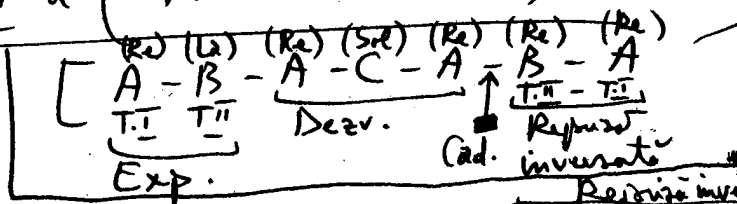
Repriza = "Secția Antecor"



• Partea a II-a ("Lied Tripartit Compus")



• Partea a III-a ("Rondo-Sonata")



"Cadenza" (m. 266)
marcheas
"Sectia Aurea"

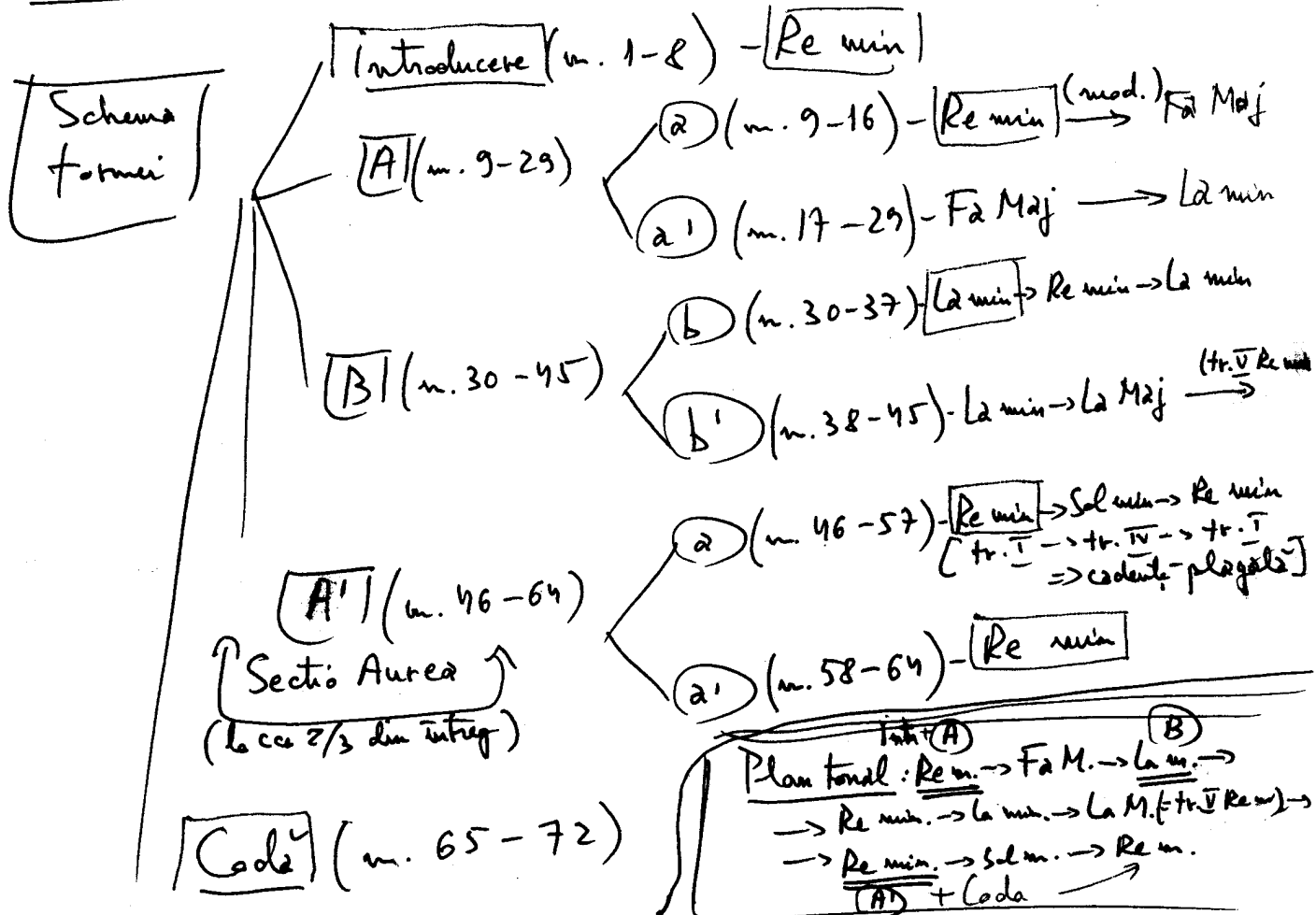
- Compus: 1878;
- Prima auditi:
ianuarie 1879 la Leipzig;
având ca solist pe Joseph Joachim

- R. Schumann: "Märchenbilder" (= "File de poveste" / "Imagini de poveste")

→ Macrostructură: pentru violă & pian, Op. 113 (1851)

⇒ caracter specific
(poetic, epic, "fantastic")
"liber" → poez ie rubato,
guri improvizabile

Formă de lied tripartit compus



→ Microstructură:

- motiv ^{ternar} cu 2 accente
pe cadente de sorginte
plagale

acc. metrică: $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\overline{\text{III}}$ | $\overline{\text{II}}$

acc. expresiv: I — IV (și derivate)

- material proliferat prin secrentări în
diferite tonalități, într-o quasi modulație continuă
- configurația texturii discantului (= melodiei) este
antifonică, responsorială (= dialog violă/pian)

-1/2- → Schumann - Alto Concerto { Caracter cíclic = legătură fenomenologică între părți, unitate modală în a părților I-III, circulația liberă a tonurilor (vezi puntea părții II)

Op. 129 (1850)

→ P. I → Exp. - Introducere: La min., cadență plagală (I-IV-I) - m. 1-4
(= formă de sonată)
- T. I: La min. - m. 5-33
- Punte: La min. → Do Maj. - m. 34-49
- T. II: Do Maj. - m. 50-95
- Concl.: Do Maj. → Fa Maj. - m. 96-104

→ Dezv. - Faza I: Fa Maj. (elemente T. II) - m. 105-133
- Faza II: Fa Maj. → modulație (secvență) - m. 134-152
- Faza III: Fa# min. (T. I în falșă repetiție) - m. 153-175

→ Repr. - T. I: La min. - m. 176-204
- Punte: La min. → La Maj. - m. 205-217
- T. II: La Maj. - m. 218-263
- Concl. și totodată punte spre P. II | m. 264-279 = Concl. - P. I
| m. 280-285 = Punte

→ P. II → A - a: Fa Maj. - m. 285-294
- a': Do Maj. → Fa Maj. - m. 295-302
→ B - b: Fa Maj. - m. 303-311
- a'': Fa Maj. - m. 312-319
(= formă de lied bipartit cu una repetiție)
- Punte spre P. III - Tema I din P. I: La min. - 320-327
(evidențiat caracterul cíclic al lucrării) - Tema P. II: Do Maj. - 328-330
- punte pr.-zisă în formă de recitativ, inflexiune spre Re minor - m. 331-344
(= trimitere în La minor → cadență plagală) la în introducere P. I.

Secția Aurea

→ P. III - Exp. → G.T. I → (a) La min. (pe cadență perfectă compusă I-IV-V) - m. 345-364
(= formă de grup tematic) → (a') Do Major - m. 365-401
La minor
- Punte: La min. → Do Maj. (FaM) - m. 402-409

- T. II: Do Major - 410-463
- Concl. Exp.: Do Maj. → Si Maj. - m. 464-475.

Dezv. - Faza I: Si Maj. (elemente T. I-a) - m. 476-493

- Faza II: La min. (modulație, secvență) - m. 494-531

- Faza III: Si b Maj. (dinamizare motiv T. I-a) - m. 532-548

Repr. - G.T. I → (a) La min. - m. 549-568
→ (a') Do Maj. → La min. - m. 569-605

- Punte: La min. → Re Maj. → La Major - m. 606-613

- T. II: La Major - 614-667

- Concl. + punte - m. 668-684

- Cadență - m. 685-721

- Codă - m. 722-756

-2/2-

Analiza Schenkeriana (sistem Heinrich Schenker)

Summary of Form

- Part I (Sonata Form) -

Exposition

Theme 1: I (A minor) - Transition: I-III - Theme 2: III - Closing Theme (III)
1-33 34-49 50-95 96-104

Development:

Part 1 - Part 2 - Part 3 (various "Keys")
105-133 134-152 153-175

Reprise

Theme 1: I - Transition: I - Theme 2: I - Closing Theme/Transition
176-204 205-217 218-263 264-279 280-285

- Part II (Two-Part Form with Reprise) - (Rounded Binary Form)

A - A' - B - A
VI III VI VI
285-294 295-302 303-311 312-319

Transition (with T. I/1 and T. II)
Part 1: I - Part 2: III - Part 3: IV
320-327 328-330 331-344

- Part III (Sonata Form) -

Exposition

Theme 1: I - Transition: I-III - Theme 2: III - Closing Theme (III)

Part 1 - Part 2

345-364 365-401 402-409 410-463 464-475

Development

Part 1 - Part 2 - Part 3 (various "Keys")
476-493 494-531 532-548

Reprise

Theme 1: I - Transition (I) - Theme 2: I - Closing Th./Transition - Cadenza - Coda

Part 1 - Part 2

549-568 569-605 606-643 644-667 668-684 685-721 722-756

Schubert: Cvatet op. 29 (1824)

→ I -) Sonata

- Exp. (1-100)
 T. I (3-31)
 Punte (32-58) - meditatione
 T. II (59-68) - Do Major
 Concl. Exp. (69-100)

La mior (3-22)
 La Mior (23-31)

- Repr. (101b-167)
 Fosa I (101b-125) - elemento T. I
 Fosa II (130-140) - elemento T. II
 Fosa III (141-167) - elemento T. I
dinamizare

- Repr. (168-296)
 (se Section Aurea)
 T. I (170-189) - La Mior → La Major
 Punte (188-221)
 T. II (222-231) - La Major
 Concl. Repr. (232-265)
 Coda (266-296)

→ II -) Sonata firs de rezultate

- Exp. (1-52)
 T. I (1-16b) - Do Major
 Punte (17-27)
 T. II (28-42) - Sol Major
 Concl. Exp. (43-52)

- Repr. (53-125)
 T. I (53-68) - Do Major
 Punte (69-95)
 T. II (96-109) - Do Major ← Section Aurea
 Concl. Repr. (110-117)
 Coda (118-125)

→ III) Wed Thipantit Campus

(A) - Allyutta

(a) (1-26)

(a') (21-77)

Punte (78-81)

(B) - Thia

(b) (1-10)

(b') (11-30)

Punte (31-34)

(A) - Allyutta (da capo) - pe Sectio Aurea

→ IV Santo per desvelare

- Exp.
(1-129)

T. I (1-76) - La Major

Concl. T. I (27-36)

Punte (37-71)

T. II (72-103)

Concl. T. II (104-112)

Concl. Exp. (113-129)

Do # minor

- Repr.
(130-318)

T. I (130-159) - La Major

Concl. T. I (160-216) - desvelato! (S.M.)

Punte (217-253)

T. II (254-269)

Concl. T. II (270-278)

Concl. Repr. (279-291)

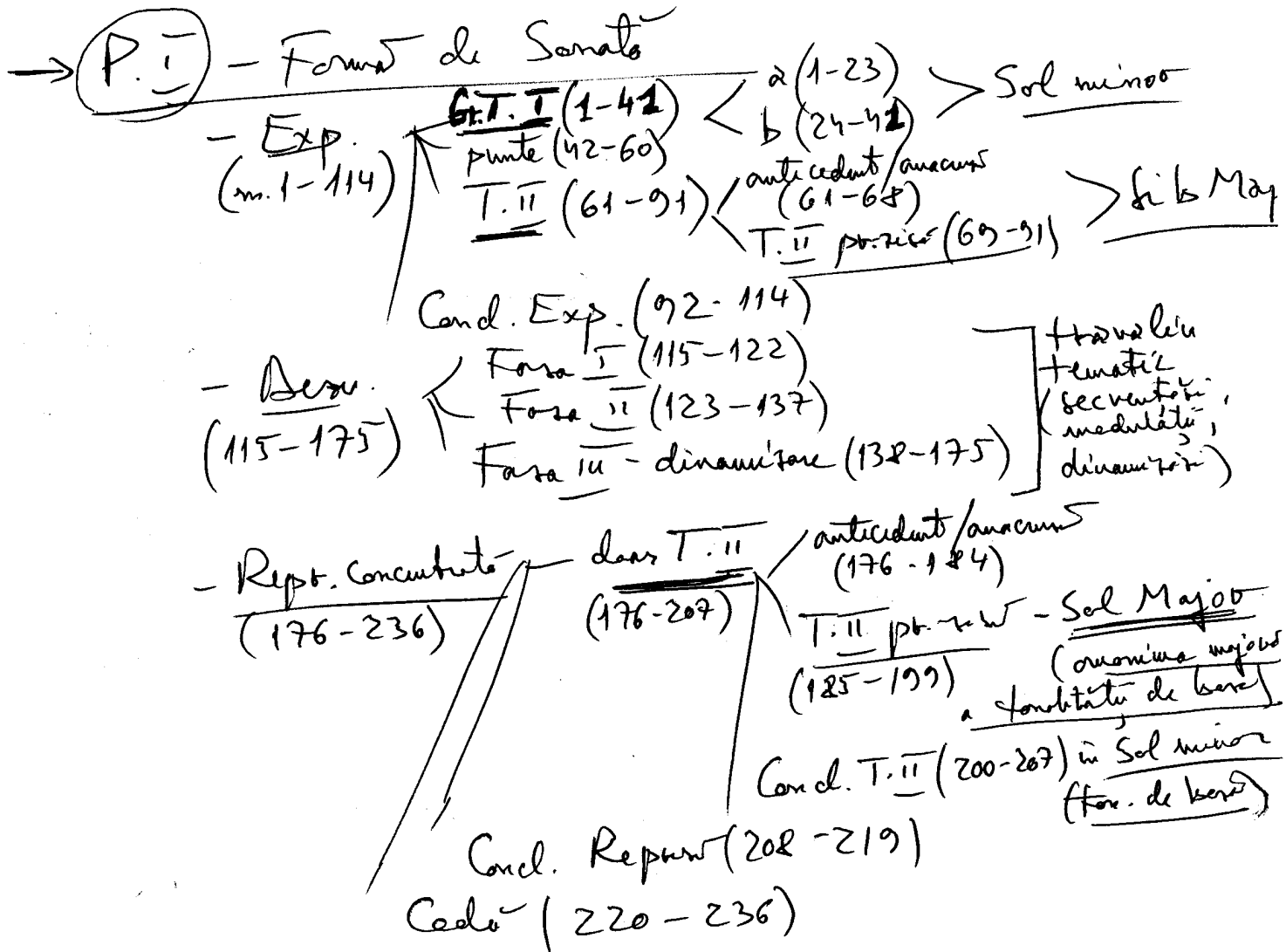
Coda (292-318) - element T. I

Fa # minor

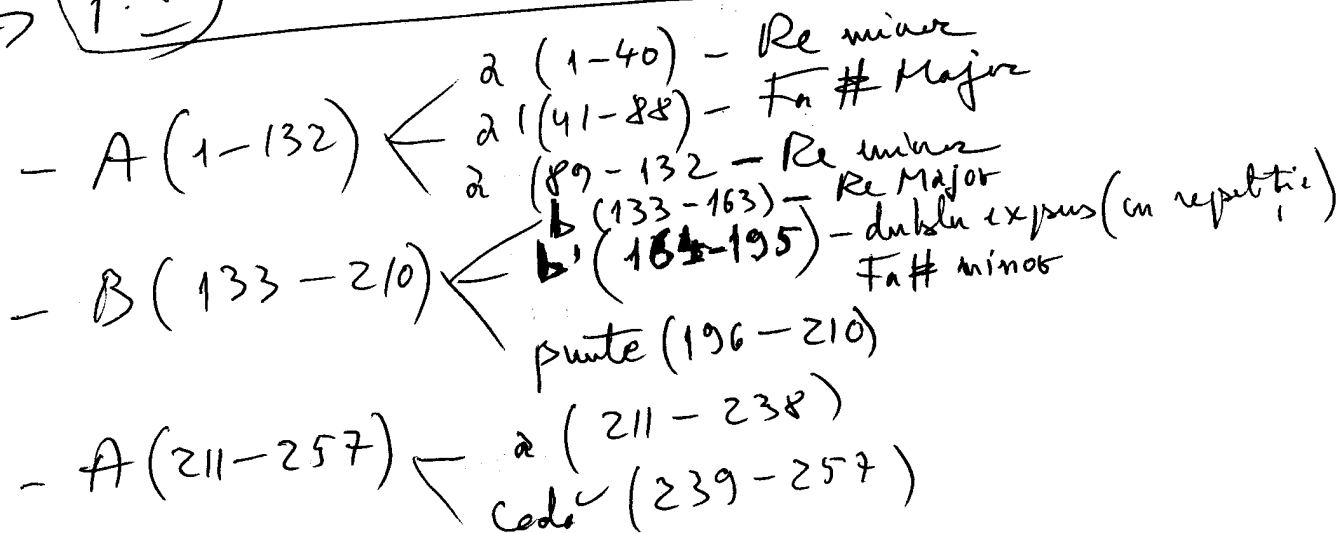
(belated minor)
La Major

- 1/2 -

Chopin - Sonata op. 65 pt. alto / piano



→ P. II - Formă de Lied tripartit compus



- 2/2 -

→ P. III - Formă de lied monopartit simplă

- A₁ (2) (1-17) - Sib Major - modulație continuă
(1-27) | Coda (18-27) - Sib minor → Sib Major

→ P. IV - Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (1-72)
 T. I (1-18) - Re minor - modulatoriu
punte (19-29) - Lab Maj → Do min
Gr. T. II (30-56) / a (30-44) / b (45-56) > Do minor
Concl. Exp (57-72)

- Dezov. (73-147)
 F. I (73-109)
 F. II (110-135)
 F. III - dinamică (136-147)
 } tranziție
fematică
(securitate,
modulație,
dinamică)

- Repr. concitato (148-199)
 dear T. I (148-164) - în Re minor
(ton. de bas)

(Coda în Sol Major (cantație ton. de bas a p. I))
(pt. p. IV și pt. intruziune Sonata)
- reliefe caracterul ciclic (Foarte important)

Bazăte generale:

- Caracter ciclic (temele p. I - IV sunt introduse), sublimat și prin planul tonal (ex: Coda p. IV e și Coda intruziune Sonata)
- modulație continuă → caracter quasi-improvisatoric.
- apăsarea liberă a schemei formale (Sonata și lied)
- planurile dinamice și agogice subliniază caracterul quasi-improvisatoric → ca ipoteză a unei concepții luminate romantic

Paganini: Concert Nr. 1 pt. violon & orchestra

Partea I - formă de Allegro de Sonată -

→ Duble Exponție

1.) Exp. orchestra

- Tema I₁ (măs. 1) - Re Maj., caracter introductiv
- Tema I₂ (măs. 12) - Re Major
- Concluzia T. I (m. 28)
- punte (m. 32) - modulare spre La Major
- Tema II (m. 43) - La Major
- Tema I₂ (măs. 62) - Re Major
- Concluzia exp. orchestra (m. 79)

2.) Exponția solistului

- Tema I₁ (m. 95) - Re Maj., caracter introductiv
- Tema I₂ (m. 110) - Re Major
- punte (m. 127) - modulare spre La Major
- Tema II (m. 143) - La Major
- Tema II variată (m. 164) - La Major
- cu rol de concluzie a exponției

→ Dezvoltare

- Faza I (m. 198) - doar orchestra
- la măs. 221 apare o temă de sinteză ["Maggiore"] în Si Major

- Faza II (m. 231) - intro solistul
- quasi Cadenza 1 (m. 231)
- Tema de sinteză, variată (m. 235) (= T.S. 1)

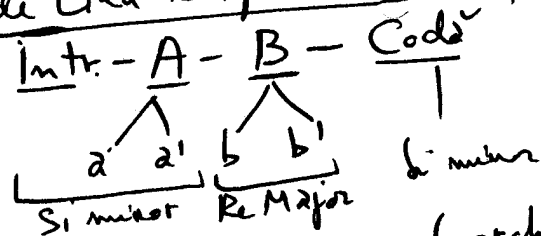
- 2 -

- gura Codreasa 2 (n. 243)
- Tema de sinteză variată - (n. 247)
- o nouă variație a temei de sinteză - (n. 260)
- Faza III - Tema de sinteză la violon (n. 280)
- ("Maggiore") - Si Major
- variația temei de sinteză - (n. 290)
- (t.s. 3)
- repetiția temei (n. 302)
- și a T. II (n. 307)

→ Repetă inversată

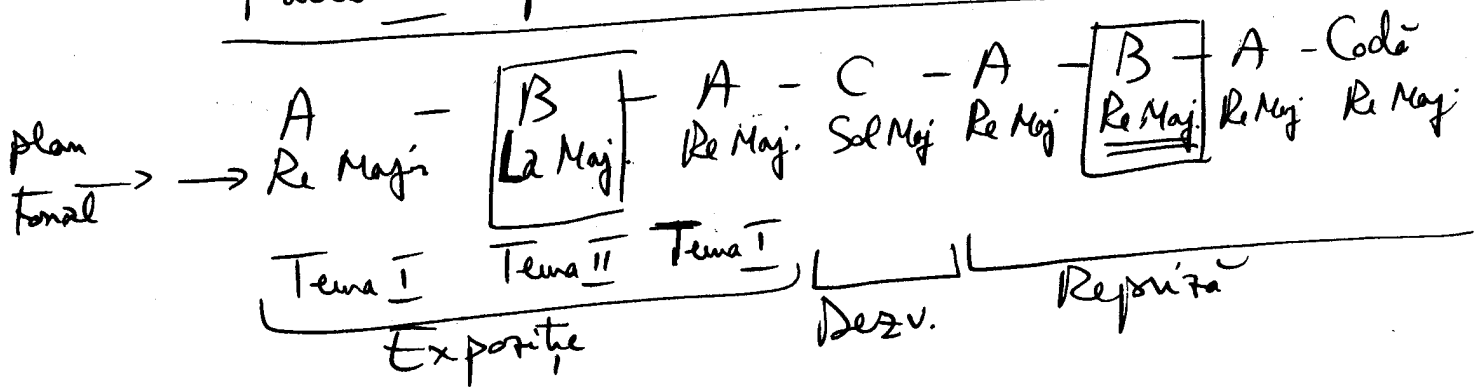
- T. II (n. 311) - Re Major
- (translație de bas)
- T. I₂ (n. 332) - Re Maj.
- Concluzie (n. 340)
- Coda (n. 366)
- Coda ad lib. (n. 378)
- Concluzia Codeli (n. 380)

- Partea II - Formă de Lied Bipartit Compus



- Introducere (n. 1) - Si minor (orchestr.)
- A - a (n. 8) - Si minor (solo)
- a' (n. 19) - Si minor - modulare spre Re Major
- B - b (n. 31) - Re Major
- b' (n. 43) - Re Maj. - modulare spre Si minor
- Coda (n. 56) - Si minor - în final Si Major
- ("majorul lui Bach")

- Partea III - formă de "Rondo - Sonata"



- [Expoziție] - (A) = Tema I (m. 1) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I 1 (m. 1)
- T. I 2 (m. 31)
- concluzia T. I (m. 46)
- puncte (m. 67) - modulator spre La Major

- (B) = Tema II (m. 94) - La Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. II 1 (m. 94)
- T. II 2 (m. 126)
- T. II 2 variată (m. 142)
- Quasi Cadensa viasă (m. 170)
- puncte (m. 182) - modulator spre Re Major

- (A) = Tema I (m. 206) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I 1 (m. 206)
- T. I 2 (m. 234)
- concluzie (m. 254) - se termină pe treapta I din Re Major, care este și tr. V (dominantă) din Sol Major - deci modulație kruscă

- Desvoltare - (C) (m. 271) - Sol Major

- c (m. 271)
- c₁ (m. 322) - 6 o variație
- punte (m. 349) - modulator spre Re Major

- Repriza - (A) = Tema I (m. 365) - Re Major
(= grup tematic)

- T. I₁ (m. 365)
- T. I₂ (m. 386)
- punte (m. 395)

- (B) = Tema II (m. 402) - Re Major

- apare în forma T. II₂ (m. 402)
- T. II₂ variație (m. 418)
- Quasi Cadenză violon (m. 446)

- (A) = Tema I (m. 458) - Re Major

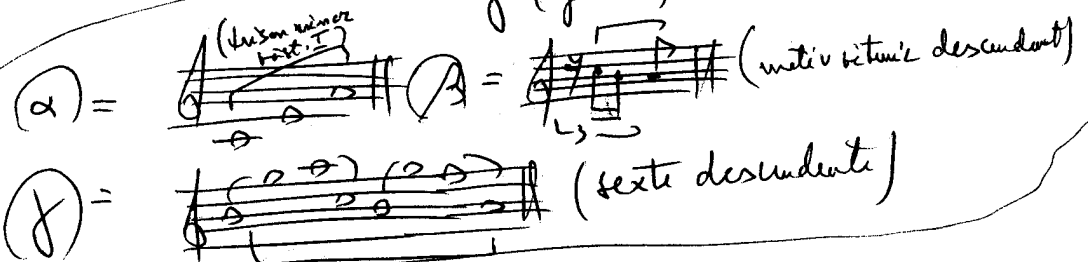
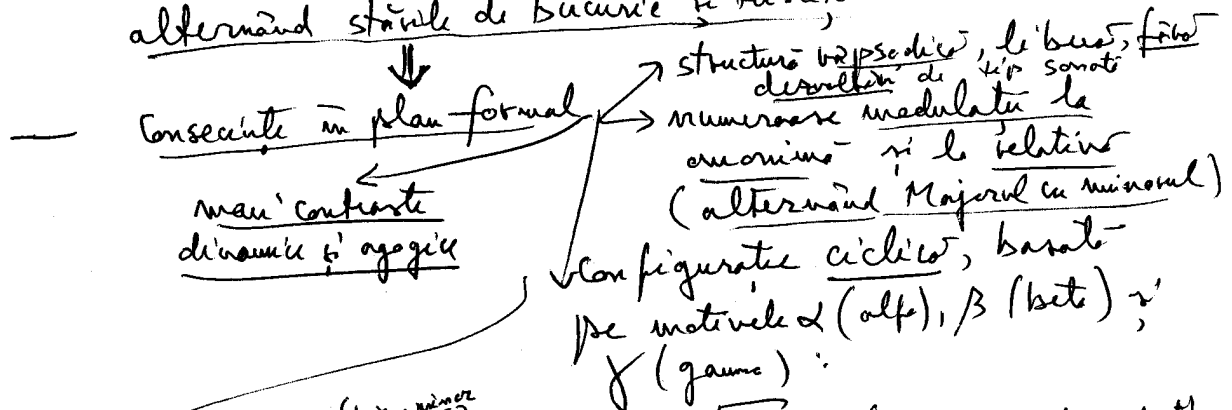
- apare în forma T. I₁ variație,
cu rol de concluzie a reprizei
- Coda (m. 474)

X ————— X

Dumk - Trio Dumki (Trio Nr. 4, 1891)

- Caracteristici generale:

- "Dumki" derivă din "Dum-Ka" = cântec popular slovac
alternând stăruile de bucurie și tristețe



- structurat în 6 părți în formă de sergiute populare:
lied bipartit dublu (p. I și II), lied bipartit complex (p. III, IV și V)
și rondo (p. VI).

→ (P. I) = lied bipartit dublu - AB A'B'

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 1-12)} \\ a' \text{ (n. 13-34)} \end{array} \right\}$ Mi' minor
- B (n. 35-72) - Mi' Maj.
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 73-81)} \\ a' \text{ (n. 82-102)} \end{array} \right\}$ Mi' minor
- B1 (n. 103-137) - Mi' Maj.

→ (P. II) = lied bipartit dublu - AB A'B'

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 138-152) } \text{Do\# minor/Major} \\ a' \text{ (n. 153-162) } \text{Do\# minor/Major} \end{array} \right\}$
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 163-178) } \text{Do\# minor} \\ b \text{ (n. 179-210) } \text{Do\# minor} \\ b' \text{ (n. 211-226) } \text{secvență} \\ b'' \text{ (n. 227-234) } \text{Do\# minor} \end{array} \right\}$

punte incluzând și Cadență violoncel (n. 235-253)

- 2 -
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (n. 254-266) - Do \# minor / Major} \\ a' \text{ (n. 267-276) - Do \# Major} \\ a \text{ (n. 277-283) Do \# min} \end{array} \right.$
 puncte cu secvențe și mari contraste dinamice,
 ca un început de dezvoltare (n. 284-295)
 - B' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (n. 295-318) - Do \# min.} \\ b' \text{ (n. 319-332) - Do \# min., caracter concluziv.} \end{array} \right.$

(P. III) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (333-374) - La Maj.} \\ a' \text{ (375-385) - Fa \# Maj.} \\ a \text{ (386-400) - La Maj.} \end{array} \right.$
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (401-425) - La min} \\ b' \text{ (426-450) - La min} \\ b'' \text{ (452-466) - La Maj. (tema alba pe H)} \end{array} \right.$
- A' (467-496) - La Maj.
- Coda (497-514) - La Maj.

(P. IV) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A (triptartit) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (515-536) - Re minor} \\ a' \text{ (537-545) - Fa Maj.} \\ a \text{ (546-563) - Re minor} \\ a'' \text{ (564-586) - Re Major} \\ a \text{ (587-604) - Re min.} \end{array} \right.$
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (605-614)} \\ b' \text{ (615-636)} \end{array} \right. \text{] Re Maj.}$
 $b \text{ (637-646) } \approx \text{puncte modulatorie}$
- A' (647-662) - Re min
- Coda (663-684) - Re Maj.

(P. V) = lied tripartit compus - ABA' Coda

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (685-713) - Mi \# Maj.} \\ a' \text{ (714-734) - Mi \# minor} \end{array} \right.$
- B (735-756) Fa \# min
- puncte (757-767) - modulatorie
- A' $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (764-799) - Mi \# Maj.} \\ a' \text{ (800-823) - Mi \# min} \end{array} \right.$
- Coda (824-844) - La b min, opo Mi b min

- A VI - Rondo: Intr. - A-B - prini - A-C - A''

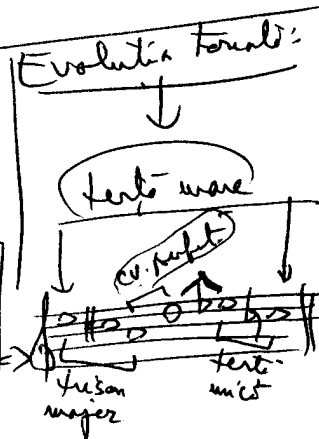
- Introducere (845-866) - Do minor
- A (867-904) - Do minor
- prini (905-930) - Do Maj', c/sor' Do min' (917)
- B (931-954) - Do min', în final Do Maj'
- prini (955-969) - Do min' → Fa min' (elemente din Intr.)
- A' (970-1007) - Fa min'
- C (1008-1019) - Do Maj'
- A'' (1020-1050) - Do Maj' - în final cu alternanță la omănișă (Do min') - caracter concluziv.

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Concluzii

- Plan tonal general foarte variat.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<u>Mi</u> (M/m)	<u>Do#</u> (M/m)	<u>La</u> (M/m) Fa#m	<u>Re</u> (m/M) FaM	<u>Mib</u> (M/m) Labm	<u>Do</u> (m/M) Fa'm



- Material tematic foarte unitar (derivând din motivele A, B, C, f), cu apariții ciclice
- Omogenitatea formei impune analiza ei ca un întreg, ca o structură monolitică, proiectând în ipostaze contrastante (melod., agogic și dinamic) temele folclorice.

- Temele sunt introduse (intentional n'ritmic), derivând din metrele generatoare α, β, γ expuse chiar la începutul lucrării.

- Într-o analiză schenkeriană (operând pentru reducție fenomenologică), întreaga lucrare poate fi astfel considerată drept o mare sonată, în care:

- Exp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. \underline{I} = P. \underline{I} \\ T. \underline{II} = P. \underline{II} \end{array} \right.$
- Dev. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Faza \underline{I} = P. \underline{III} \\ Faza \underline{II} = P. \underline{IV} \\ Faza \underline{III} = P. \underline{V} \end{array} \right.$
- Represa concubitată = $P. \underline{VI}$

- La nivel "Background" se poate sintetiza structura schenkeriană de text:



α — γ

Boboescu - Cantata Nr. 1

Partea I (format din 2 secțiuni: α și β)

α) - Introducere lentă (Moderato)
lied început (68 măsuri)
simple

(A) măsuri 1-23
 (B) m. 24-56
 Concluse/Punte - m. 57-68

β) - Allegro
(format de sonet)
(823 măsuri)

Exp. (m. 1-209)
 Tema I - La Major (m. 1-73)
 Punte (m. 74-116) - modulator spre Mi Major
 T. II - Mi Major (m. 117-171)
 Concl. Exp. (m. 172-209)

Dez. (m. 291-517)
 Tema I (m. 210-291) - elemente T. I
 Tema II (m. 292-404) - elemente T. II
 Tema III (m. 405-517) - dinamizare, spre sfârșit
 apar pedalele cu prăjitură Repus

12-15 - Repus - apare pe Secția Aurea ("secțiunea de aur")
 (518-823)

- T. I - La Major (m. 518-584)
 - Punte (m. 585-627)
 - T. II - La Major (modulator de bas) (m. 628-683)
 - Concl. Repus (m. 684-746)
 - Coda (m. 747-823) - elemente din T. II (în La Major)
 - primul irizat (pedale în registru acut)
 (armonie)

Partea a II - lied început compus

(A) - (B) (fugato) - (A')
 (2 2') (2 2'')

- (A) (m. 1-68) - Andante
 For # minor

2 (m. 1-16) - for # minor
 Punte (m. 17-22)
 2' (m. 23-68) - instabilitate tonală
 (multe inflexiuni
 modulatorii, cromatice)

B - Fugate
 (m. 69 - 131)
 (Re minor - Re Maj.)

expunere de fugă (alternante S - R real.)
 (m. 69 - **96**)
 urmate de interludiu
 apoi intrare în stretto
 divertisment (m. 97 - 125) - Re Major

punte
 (m. 126 - 131) -

"Sectia Aurea" → A - A Tempo
 (m. 132 - 180)
Fa # minor

a (m. 132 - 158) - Fa # minor
punte (m. 159 - 163) -
a'' (m. 164 - 180) - caracter conclusiv
 (fixarea Fa # minor)

Partea III - a - Scherzo

{ A (Sancto)
 B (lied tripartit simplu)
 A (Sancto - severe)

(lied tripartit complex)

A - Forma de Sancto
 (m. 1 - 295)
Prestissimo

Exp. (m. 1 - 98)

T. I (m. 1 - 33) - Fa Major, caracter
 antifonic (responsional)

punte (m. 34 - 51)

T. II (m. 52 - 82) - La minor,
 apoi Fa minor (severitate),
 caracter onefonic

Concl. (m. 83 - 98)

- Dez. (m. 99 - 201) = T. I și II în 5 secvențe:

Re b Maj (m. 99 - 120), Fa # min. (m. 121 - 142),
Re Maj (m. 143 - 164), Fa Maj (165 - 193),
Re min. (194 - 201)

- Requies (m. 202 - 295)

T. I - Fa Major (m. 202 - 218) - antifonic

punte (219 - 234)

T. II - Re minor (=relativ minor Fa Maj.,
 dec. acolor. material instrumental)

(m. 235 - 257)

Concl. (m. 258 - 295)

-3-

(B)

Tiro - lădă suprapusă simplă: b - b' - punte - b - cod5
(m. 1-69)

- punte scut (m. 1-4)
b (m. 5-20) < Tenu (melodici)
Respectu Mobilis] suprapuse

m Re Maj

- b' (m. 21-29) - m Fa Major (Secventare)

- punte (m. 30-39) - secventare ale celulei 2 din material generator (celule 2 fiind argumentate la valori de potinimie pe intervalul caracteristic de crotă)

- b (m. 40-55) - m Re Maj

- Cod5 (m. 56-69) - lădă textura punții (secventare ale celulei 2), făcând tranziția spre reluarea A-ului și meduland spre Fa Major

(A)

- reluarea primei secțiuni (formă de sonată)
- Fa Major - "Sectio Aurea"

Punte a IV - 2 secțiuni < α (intr. lent)
β (sonată)

- α) Introdusere lentă - Andante

(m. 1-26)
Formă suprapusă simplă < α (m. 1-10)
α' (m. 11-20) =
- secventare a
Punte scut (m. 21-26)

- β - Allegro risoluto - fornit de sonata
(m. 1 - 270)

- Exp. (m. 1 - 67)
(doar se repetă,
este dublu - expozit)

$\swarrow$ T. I (m. 1 - 18) - la mărșă
punte (m. 19 - 32)

$\searrow$ T. II (m. 33 - 53) - Do Major
Concl. exp. (m. 54 - 67)

- Ades.
(m. 68 - 144)

- faza I (m. 68 - 89) - elemente T. I

- faza II (m. 90 - 128) - elemente T. II

- faza III (m. 129 - 144) - suprapunere

T. I cu T. II, nu dezmășcare,
impunând dezmășcare cu la mărșă
(pe Mi)

Sectia
Ansea $\rightarrow$
"secțiune
de ansă")

- Repr.
(m. 145 - 270)

T. I cu la mărșă (m. 145 - 160)

punte (m. 161 - 178)

T. II cu Fa # mărșă - relativă mărșă a
omninoșii finalității de bas (la Major -
omninoșii cu la mărșă)

(m. 179 - 206)

Concluzie repr. (m. 207 - 218)

Coda (219 - 270), cu "Coda Coda" (m. 258 - 270),
fixarea omninoșii La Major (caracter optimist!)

Atenție! Se poate afirma că

introducerea părților I și IV, impunând cu parte a II,
formarea a mater lente (caracter melancolic, vortalgic) deși care
se nasc mişcările topice, Adădă "mater lente" are structura:

$\rightarrow$ I $\rightarrow$ II $\rightarrow$ IV

(72)

* Debussy - Sonata pb. ult. și primă (vară 1915)
(22-VIII-1862, Saint Germain-en-Laye - 25-III-1918, Paris)

→ p. I - Allegro de Sonata (f. concertat: 51 măsuri!)

NB - Nu este muzică tonală.
deci nu funcționează principiul
final ci cel al ethosului
(Caracterul) tendința ⇒ Contrast
de caracter

- Expoziție (m. 1-15) - T. I (m. 1-4)
- T. II (m. 8-15)
- Desvoltare (m. 16-38) - faza 1 (m. 16-20) - elemente T. I
- faza 2 (m. 21-28) - elemente T. II
- m. 3 faze - dinamizate (≈ trem)
- faza 3 (m. 29-38) - T. I variată
↳ marchează Secțiunea Aurea
(Secțiunea de aur = culminată, apogeu)
- Reprise inversată (m. 39-51) - T. II (m. 39-44)
- T. I (m. 45-47)
- Coda scurta (m. 48-51)

→ p. II - Rondo (ABACA + punte p. III, legat prin attacca)

(NB - a1, a2, a3, c1, c2, c3, etc
= idei muzicale
în cadrul secțiunilor A sau C)

- A < a1 (m. 1-4)
a2 (m. 5-7)
a3 (m. 8-12)
- B - b1 (m. 13-20)
- A < a2 (m. 21-25)
a3 (m. 26-27)
- C < c1 (m. 28-30)
c2 (m. 31-43)
c3 (m. 44-53) ← Secțiunea Aurea (p. II)
- A < a1 (m. 54-55)
a2 (m. 56-58)
- punte spre p. III (59-64) - "attacca p. III"

- P. III (1-123) - Rondo (ABACA + Coda) ← S.A. pt. toate Sonate (p. I, II, III)
- A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 1-14) \\ a2 (m. 15-22) \end{cases}$
 - B - b1 (m. 23-36)
 - A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 37-44) \\ a3 (m. 45-56) \\ a4 (m. 57-68) \end{cases}$ ← S.A. pt. părțile II + III, ce formează un tot (cu o structură "monolitică")
 - C - c1 (m. 69-84)
 - A $\begin{cases} a1 (m. 85-95) \\ a2 (m. 96-103) \\ a4 dinamizat (m. 104-114) \end{cases}$ → S.A. pt. P. III
 - Coda (m. 115-123) ← elemente din T. 1 / P. I (caracter cadential, imprevizabil)

Caracteristici

- cea de a III-a perioadă de creație (sinteză neoclasică, îmbinând inovația cu tradiția)
 - caracter imprevizabil, după modelul neoclasicilor francezi (Couperin, Rameau)
 - joacă pe două planuri - un proiectat ciclu de 6 Sonate franceze (a scris două S(I) pt. ucllo/pian, S(II) pt. flaut/violă/harpă și S(III) pt. violon/pian)
 - scris în vara lui 1915: S. pt. ucllo/pian, S. pt. flaut/violă/harpă, la Pourville / 12 Études (Études) pt. pian (Stațiune la OC. Atlantic, Cablul Mării), lângă Dieppe, unde a lucrat între 12-VII - 12-X-1915) - NB - este operă de cancer pe 7-XII-1915 (are premoniția morții).
 - trăsături stilistice generale: postromantism, sistem supranatural (tonal + + modal ← armonici naturale), duplicarea frazelor scurte (ululelor),
- (74) gloriu pozitiv (armonii spon o fundamentali-virtuozitate)

Legendă:
T = Tema
G.T. = Grup tematic
P = parte

Maurice Ravel - Sonata pt. violoncel și pian (1923-1927)

→ P. I) Allegretto = Formă de Sonata

- Expunție (m. 1-52)
 - T. I (m. 1) - Mod lidian, în baza Sol
 - Punte (m. 27)
 - G.T. II (m. 34) - Mod lidian, cromatizat parțial, în baza Do; 2 elemente < linie (prima) α ritmic-dinamică (viola) β
 - Concluzie (m. 47)
- Dezvoltare (m. 53-152)
 - Faza I (m. 53-96) - bazată pe T. I augmentată
 - Faza II (m. 97-132) - secvențieri, modulații
 - Faza III (m. 133-152) - dinamizare
- Reprise inversată (m. 153-232) pe "Sectio Aurea"
 - T. II α (m. 153) în baza Sol
 - T. I (m. 173) - în Sol
 - Concluzie (m. 183) - bazată pe T. II β
 - Coda (m. 225)

→ P. II) Blues - Moderato = Formă de Sonata

- Exp. (m. 1-77)
 - Introducere (m. 1-10) pe acord de undecimă (cu inflexiuni politonale) în La b Major
 - T. I (m. 11) în La b Major, conține elemente din T. I și T. II (P. I) reconfigurate într-un med jazz-istic ("Negro Spirituals"), cu "Blue Notes"
 - T. II (m. 64) - în baza Re *
- Dezv. (m. 78-109)
 - Faza I (m. 78) bazată pe T. II
 - Faza II (m. 86) - secvențieri
 - Faza III (m. 95) - dinamizare

Legendă
Blue Notes = alterarea descendentă a treptelor 7, 3 și/ sau 5:

Blue Notes

- Reprise (m. 110-145) pe "Sectio Aurea"
 - T. I (m. 110) în La b Major
 - T. II (m. 121) în La b Major
 - Coda (m. 137)

(75)

* T. II conține interioare cu T. I în plan armonic, La b (T. I) și Re (T. II) fiind distanțate la o cuartă majoră

- spre descrierea de Rand-ul obiectului, în Randul - Soneto
 (B) apare în cu totul alte termeni, iar (B') în termeni A - ului.

- Deriv. $f_C(n, 105) < c(n, 105) - \underline{\text{Do minor}}$
 $(n, 105 - 138)$ $c'(n, 115) - \underline{\text{La minor costante}}$
 (la vicin, +. $\pi(x)$ di $P. I.$,
 determinate)

$\underline{+B'} = T.\underline{II} (n. 155) < \begin{cases} b(n. 155) - \underline{\underline{Sol Major}} - \text{terce derivate} \\ \text{de } T.\underline{I} - P.\underline{I} \\ b'(n. 169) - \text{la } 2^{\text{da}} \text{ ordine, Terce derivate} \\ \text{de } T.\underline{I} - P.\underline{II} - \text{in } \underline{\underline{Mi/Mi/min.}} \end{cases}$
 $- A = T.\underline{I} (n. 177) - \text{terce, trunchetură,}$
(rel. minor, amănunt relativ)

- A = T.I (n 177) - leopare, transformate,
T.I clui P.I - in Sol

CONCLUZII

- caracter ciclic (circulația temelor în cele 3 părți);
- formă atipică (determinată și de natura structurii armonice modale, de sorginte jazzistică, cu "Blue Notes");
- În macro-structură poate fi considerată o mare formă de sonată liberă, de factura sonatei fără dezvoltare,

în care:

- Partea I = G.T. I
 - Partea II = G.T. II
 - Partea III = Reprise
- } Expoziție

Maurice Ravel – Sonata pentru vioara si pian

Partea I « Allegretto » – Forma de Sonata :

- Expozitie (m.1-52): - Tema I (m.1) – mod lidian in baza Sol; Punte (m.27) ; Grup Tematic II (m.34) – mod lidian, cromatizat partial, in baza Do – format din 2 elemente : « alpha » liric (pian) si « beta » dinamic (vioara) ; Concluzie (m.47) ;
- Dezvoltare(m.53-152) : Faza I (m.53-96) bazata pe T.I augmentata ; Faza II (m.97-132) incluzand secventari si modulatii ; Faza III (m.133-152) – dinamizare ;
- Repriza inversata(m.153-232) : Tema II « alpha » (m.153, cu climax pe « Sectio Aurea ») in baza Sol ; Tema I (m.173) in Sol ; Concluzie (m.183) bazata pe T.II « beta » ; Coda (m.225).

Partea a II-a « Blues – Moderato » - Forma de Sonata :

Expozitie (m.1-77)) :

- Introducere (m.1-10) pe acord de undecima (cu inflexiuni politonale) in La b Major ;
- Tema I (m.11) in La b Major, contine elemente din T.I si din T.II (Partea I) reconfigurate intr-un mod jazz-istic (specific « Negro Spirituals »), ce contine « Blue Notes » (in structura modala Do, Mi b, Mi, Fa, Sol b, Sol, Si b, Si – « Blue Notes » sunt treptele 3, 5 si 7 alterate la un semiton descendent, deci Mi b, Sol b si Si b) ; Tema II (m.64) in baza Re (Nota Bene : La b din T.I si Re din T.II contrasteaza puternic in plan armonic, deoarece sunt distantate la un interval de cvarta marita) ;

Dezvoltare (m.78-109) : Faza I (m.78) bazata pe T.II ; Faza II (m.121) – secventari ; Faza III (m.95) – dinamizare ;

Repriza (m.110-145) : T.I (m.110, pe « Sectio Aurea ») in La b Major ; T.II (m.121) in La b Major ; Coda (m.137).

Partea a III-a « Perpetuum Mobile » – Forma de Rondo Sonata : ABACABA, in care Exp : A (=T.I) –B (= T.II in tonalitatea diferita de A) – A (= Concluzia Exp. Bazata pe T.I); Dezv. : C ; Repriza : A (=T.I) –B' (= T.II in tonalitatea A) – A (= Coda bazata pe T.I). Analiza in detaliu :

Expozitie (m.1-104):

- Introducere (m.1) = T. II « beta » din Partea I ;
- A = T.I (m.15) format din a (m.) si a' (m. 29), ambele in Sol Major ;
- B = T.II (m.52) format din b (m.52)-in Fa diez Major cu « Blue Notes » si b' (m.79)-in Si Major ;
- A (m.89) format din T.I din Partea III (la vioara) si T.II « alpha » din Partea I (la pian), ambele in La b Major ;

Dezvoltare (m.105-138):

- C (m.105) format din c (m.105) in Do minor si din c' (m.115) in La minor cromatizat (la vioara apare T. II « alpha » din Partea I, in configuratie dinamizata)
- A (m.129) = T. I format din a (m.129) in Mi Major (falsa repriza) si

Repriza(m.139-194, pe « Sectio Aurea ») : a' (m.139) in Sol Major (repriza autentica)

- B' = T.II (m.155) format din b (m.155) in Sol Major (tema derivata din T.I Partea I) si din b' (m.169) – la pian (tema derivata din T.I Partea II) in Mi Major/Minor (deci Mi major cu « Blue Note » pe treapta 3), reprezentand : Mi minor- relativa minora a lui Sol Major, iar Mi major- omonima relativei (adica a lui Mi Minor) ;
- A=T.I (m.177), ce apare transfigurata, ca si T.I din P.I – in Sol.

Concluzii : caracter ciclic (circulatia temelor in cele trei parti), forma atipica (si din cauza structurii armonice modale, de sorginte jazzistica-cu « Blue Notes ») – deci, in macro-structura lucrarea apare ca o mare forma de sonata libera, de factura sonatei fara dezvoltare, in care : Marea Expozitie este alcatuita din Partea I (considerata ca un Grup Tematic Principal) si din Partea a II-a (considerata ca un Grup Tematic Secundar), iar Marea Repriza este reprezentata de Partea a III-a.

George Enescu - "Concertstück" - 1 -

- forma de sonată -

Schema formei

- Expositie
(m. 1-73)
- m. 1-2 - scurtă introducere (pian)
 - m. 3-6 - T. I₁ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 7-9 - T. I₂ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 10-14 - T. I₃ (Fa Maj.)
 - m. 15-30 - Concluzia Grupului Tematic Principal
[inflexiune în Re Maj (m. 21-22),
apoi revenire în Fa Maj.]
 - m. 31-54 - Punte [Fa Maj → Lab Maj (m. 38) →
→ secvență → Lab min. (m. 50) →
→ secvență → Mi Maj.]
= Tema Puntii apare la m. 32-33 =
 - m. 55-61 - T. II (Mi Maj.)
 - m. 62-73 - Concluzia Expositiei
- Dezvoltare
(m. 74-148)
- m. 74-97 - Faza I (elemente din Tema Puntii
și din T. I₁ dinamizată la viol.)
 - m. 98-126 - Faza II (continuă dezvoltarea
asupra Temei Puntii)
 - m. 127-148 - Faza III [T. II augmentată la viol.,
în Re Maj. → modulație → T. I₁ la
violă superpusă peste Tema Puntii la
pian - mână stângă (m. 135 - Re minor) →
→ T. I₁ la violă (m. 143 - Mi minor) →
→ modulație → Fa Maj.]

- 2 -

→ Reprise - m. 149 - 152 - T. I₂
 (m. 149 - 216) - m. 153 - 155 - T. I₃
 - m. 156 - 161 - T. I₁ } Grup
 Tematic
 Principal
 (în Fa Maj.)

Sectia
 Aures

- m. 162 - 171 - Concluzia Gr. Tem. Princ.
 - m. 172 - 178 - T. II în Fa Major
 - m. 179 - 187 - Concluzia Reprisei
 - m. 188 - 216 - Coda

(Reconcilierea elementelor din
 T. II și din T. I - prin

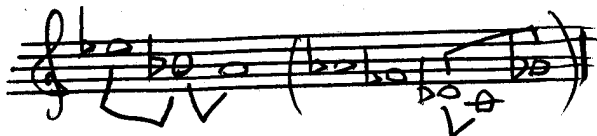
dinamizări și cromatizări progresive
 ce conduc la apoteoză finală)

x ————— x

Bartók - Sonata pentru Violă Solo

- Partea I. a (Tempo di ciaccona) - f. de Sonol-

- Exp. (1-52)
 T. I (1-15) - baza Sol (min-crom.)
 configurație bazoic (Ciaccona) **
 T. II (16-31) - baza La (mod Bali)
 configurație ritmică caracteristică
 Cond. exp. (32-52) - baza Mi♭ descendent
 (mod Bali), linie **



- Dezu. (53-95)
 Faza I (53-66) - baza Si (maj-crom.)
 Faza II (67-83) - baza Fa (politonal);
 - factura responsorială;
 - dinamizare elemente T. I
 (celula ritmică)
 Faza III (84-95) - baza Fa# (modal)
 - dinamizare elemente T. II

- Reprise (96-150)
 T. I (96-111) - Si♭ (min-crom.)
 - factura responsorială pe
 celula ritmică generatoare
 T. II (112-124) - Mi modal (Bali)

(Secțio Aurea)

Code (125-150) dedusă din Cond. Exp.,
 foarte cromatizată; pe fond libic,
 finalizată în Sol Major.

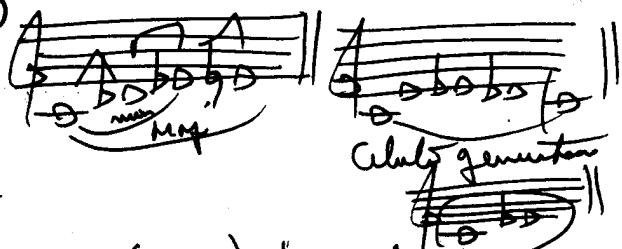
*)
 Celula
 Ritmică
 Caracteristică
 1" 11 12 13 14

**) N.B. - Modul Bali este un mod indonezian,
 pentatonic defectiv, cu configurație
 cromatică ()
 în modulo 12)
 (81)

- Partea a II - Fuga

- 2 - (*)

Mod



- Exp. (1-19)

Sukript (1-5), baza Do, med Maj/minor - versi partitur (*)

Răspuns real (5-10) - baza Sol

S. (10-15) - baza Do

R. (15-19) - baza Sol.

- Diversificarea

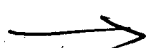
(20-92)

Faza I (20-35) - baza Do# (cromatizat)

Faza II (36-62) - dinamicare pe med pentatonie indoneziană



Secția
Auto



Faza III (63-92) - dinamicare, în bară

Răspunsuri politonale în oglindă (Mi/Si)

→ la măs. 88 apare pedala caracteristică finalului de fugă - în formă de pedale duble (Re/La)

- Reprise scurte - (93-107)

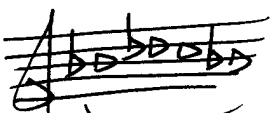
- răspunsuri politonale în oglindă

- în final - baza Do, în anafonie

psalmodic (organum)

- ultimele 2 sunete sunt identice cu primele (Do-Mi/b) (celule generate)

- Partea a III-a - a (Meledie) - Sonată / fără dezvoltare

- Exp. (1-44) { T. I (1-29) - Mi/b medal
(pentatonie în cranietieri
permanente) - de sargente
induceri
T. II (30-44) - în bas Sib,
celulo de sargente gregorieni
 - în organum la tete

- Requis inversate { T. II (45-48) - în
organum la cranta
T. I (49-64) - ornamentata
meledic
Sectio Aurea { Coda (64-67) - elemente T. I,
încheiate cu organum (specific T. II)

- Partea a IV-a - 2 - (Prest) - Rondo - Sonată

A - B - A' - C - A''
T. I T. II T. I T. I T. I
Exp (1-200) Dezu (201-333) Repr (334-418)
(83) Sectio Aurea pe C

Expoziție

- A' (g vase perpetuum
mobile)

(1-100),

în formă catenată

(a-a'-a''-a'''-a''''-a''''')

→
din ce în ce mai mici!

a/I-30) - baza Sol

a⁷/31-52) - baza Si^b

a^{II}/53-67) - baza Mi'

a^{III}/68-78) - baza Mi^b

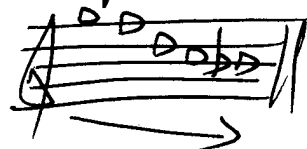
a^{IV}/79-91) - baza Fa[#]

a^V/92-100) - baza Re (to-VL Sol)
(= dominante-l
baza Sol)

- B (101-200)

b (101-118) - baza Sol,

mod indonezian pentatonice
descendut



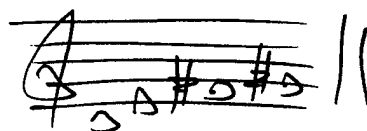
secvență opor pe Si^b
și pe Mi^b

b' (119-146) - Sol Maj.

cravatizat intens, epari secvență
pe La Major.

b'' (147-184) - mod lidian

în baza Re



b''' (185-200) - Sol minor cravatizat

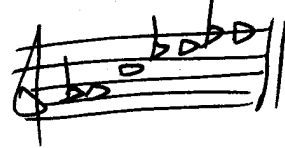
Descent

- A' (201-269) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (201-220) - \text{baza } Mi^b \\ a' (221-269) - \text{baza } Mi \\ (\text{opare pe } Si/La = \\ \text{acord de noută pe} \\ \text{dominanta } Si) \end{array} \right.$
(= T. I)

- C (270-333)
(= T. II)

Sectia
Antea

c (270-311) - pentatonie indoneziană
pe baza La^b ,
în formă defectivă
(fără Si^b)



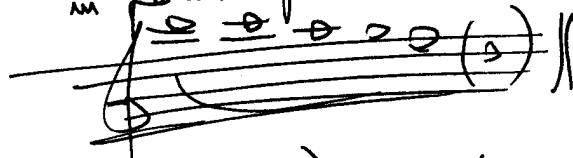
c' (312-333) - mod indonezian
descendent



- A'' (334-418) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (334-348) - \text{baza } La^b \\ = T. I \end{array} \right.$

$a' (349-398) = C' = T. II$

= mod indonezian descendent,
în formă pentatonice



$Coda$ (399-418) - mod cromatic
descendent, apoi modul pentatonice
indonezian din C (pe Si^b)
final în Sol Major

Concluzii

- lucrarea are o configurație ciclică,
în care temele (deduse din motive și
celele comune) circulă în cele 4 părți.
- există 2 mari sisteme internaționale
(tonal și indemneșan/modal) ce sunt
expuse și în ipsoare foarte dramatizate.
- se remarcă (la nivel motiv/celular)
oponția Major/minor (ferb, mare/minor)
- în macro - structură, partea a
III (Meledie) marchează o culminatie
implosivă pe Secto Aurea (secțiunea
de aur)

X — X

Igor Stravinsky: "Suite Italienne"

I. - Introduzione
(f. de lied bipartit
cu unică repetiție)

- A < a (m. 1-6) Sol Maj.
- A < a' (m. 7-15) Mi min.
- B < b (m. 16-33) La Maj.
- B < a'' (m. 34-45) Sol Maj.

II. - Serenata
(f. de lied tripartit
simplu)

- A (m. 1-12 $\frac{1}{2}$) Do min.
- B (m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$) Mi b Maj.
- A' (m. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32) Do min.

III. - Tarantella
(f. de lied tripartit)

- Introducere (m. 1-3) Sib Maj.
- A (m. 4-35) Sib Maj.
- B (m. 36-69) < b (m. 36-46) Fa Maj.
- B (m. 36-69) < b' (m. 47-56) Sol min.
- B (m. 36-69) < b'' (m. 57-69) Re min.
- A' (m. 70-102) - Sib Maj.
- B' (m. 103-137) < b (m. 103-113) Fa Maj.
- B' (m. 103-137) < b' (m. 114-123) Sol min.
- B' (m. 103-137) < b'' (m. 124-137) Re min.
- A'' (m. 138-158) - Sib Maj.

IV. - Gavotta con due Variazioni
(Tema cu variațiuni)

- Tema (lied tripartit simplu) < A (m. 1-10) Re Maj.
- Tema (lied tripartit simplu) < B (m. 11-32) < Sol Maj.
- Tema (lied tripartit simplu) < B (m. 11-32) < La Maj.
- Tema (lied tripartit simplu) < B (m. 11-32) < Re Maj. (prograsi)
- Var. I (lied bip. simplu) < A (1-10) - Re Maj.
- Var. I (lied bip. simplu) < B (11-32) - Sol Maj. → Re Maj.
- Var. II (lied bip. simplu) < A (m. 1-5) Re Maj.
- Var. II (lied bip. simplu) < B (m. 6-16) Re Maj.
- variațiuni ornamentate în sistem ternar
- variațiuni ornamentate la vîrsoși figurative la pian

V. - Scherzino
(f. de lied bipartit
cu unică repetiție)

- Introd. (m. 1-2) Re min.
- A < a (m. 3-17) < Re min.
- A < a (m. 3-17) < Sol min. (m. 8)
- A < a' (m. 18-36) - Re min.
- B < b (m. 37-50) - Sol min.
- B < a'' (m. 51-60) - Re min.
- Coda (m. 61-70) - Re min.

- VI. - Minuetto e Finale

- Minuetto
(f. de lied monopartit)

Introducere (m. 1-8) Fa Maj.
A (m. 9-39) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a (m. 9-24) \text{ Fa Maj.} \\ a' (m. 25-39) \end{array} \right.$

Coda (Punte I) - modulatorie spre Sol Maj.

Interludiu (Punte II) - modulatorie blues
în Do Maj. - se caracterizează prin

transformări motivice și ritmice
(din ternar în binar) - în fel de

amănor pro muzicale (= două imagini sonore
aparent disjuncte - motivul a din Minuetto și motivul B
din Finale - ce au însă elemente constitutive
comune: tricerdul "fa-sol-la" și succesiunile
ritmice de optimi).

- Finale
(Formă de Sonata)

Exp.
(m. 1-45)

T. I (m. 1-14) Do Maj.

T. II (m. 15-30) Sol Maj.

Concluzia Exp. (m. 31-45)

Dez. (m. 46-103)

Faza I (m. 46-62) basată
pe elemente din T. I

Faza II (m. 63-67 $\frac{1}{2}$) basată
pe elemente din T. II

Faza III (m. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103) implicând
o dinamizare progresivă a
discursului sonor; la m. 97 apar
o falsă repetiție pe T. II în Re Maj.

T. II (m. 104-115) în Do Maj.
(tonalitate de bază)

Repr. inversată -
(m. 104-136)

T. I (m. 116-124) în Do Maj.

Coda (m. 125-136) - Do Maj.

→ **Paul Hindemith – Sonata pentru clarinet si pian**

- Partea I – forma de sonata

- Exp. (m.1-53) : T.I (1-20) Si b M – clarinet in ipostaza pentatonica – cromatizat si secventat ; T.II (21-45) La b minor cromatizat ; Concluzia Exp. (46-48) ; Punte (49-53) ;
- Dezv. (54-98) – Faza I (54-74) ; Faza II (75-83) ; Faza III (84-98) dinamizare ;
- Repriza (99-174) – T. I (99-108) Mi b Major ; T.II (109-133) Do Minor (relativa minora a lui Mi b Major, avand asadar acelasi material intonational) ; Concluzie (134-139), ; Coda (140-162) urmata de o « coda a codei » (163-174).

- Partea a II-a – forma de sonata

- Dubla Exp. – Exp. I (1-25) : T. I (1-11) – Si b Major ; T. II (12-25) – Mi Major ; Exp. II (26-50) : T. I (26-36) – Si b Major ; T. II (37-50) – Mi Major ;
- Dezv. (51-87) – Faza I (51-65) ; Faza II (66-87)
- Repriza (88-97) : T. I (88-94) Fa minor ; T. II (95-97) Fa minor ; Concluzie (98-105) ; Coda (106-112)

- Partea a III-a – lied tripartit compus

(pe campuri modale f. cromatizate si « instabile », permanent modulante)

- A (1-30) – a (1-18) Re b ; a ' (19-30) Si b ;
- B (31-59) – b (31-42) – Do # ; b ' (43-52) – Si b ; punte (53-59)
- A ' (60-84) – a (60-72) – Re b ; a ' (73-84) – Re (becar)
- Coda (85-92)

- Partea a IV-a – rondo (forma de palindrom ABACABA)

- A (1-23) – a (1-15) Si b Major ; a' (16-23) Fa Major ;
- B (24-44) b (24-30) Do « minor ; b " (31-40) Fa minor ; b (41-44) Do # minor
- A (45-54) La b Major
- C (55-72) : c (55-64) Re minor ; c ' (65-69) Mi b minor ; punte (70-72) ;
- A (73-88) Mi b Major
- B (89-105) : b (89-93) La Major-minor (mod « Tonart ») ; b ' (94-99) Re b Major ; b (100-105) La Major ;
- A (106-119) Si b Major

. ——— .

Aspecte intonationale generale:

- teoria « campului armonic » implicand determinarea fundamentalei comune a trei sau mai multe sunete juxtapuse (succesive), dupa regula : « fundamentala intervalului optim este si fundamentala intregii inlantuiiri » (apud Paul Hindemith – « Initiere in compozitie » vol.II, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1967, p. 130) ;
- descrierea modului major-minor numit « Tonart » (ibidem, p.111)

→ Tudor Ciortea – Sonata pentru clarinet si pian

Partea I – forma de sonata

- Exp. (1-36) – Tema I (1-17, mod cromatic in baza Re) : a (1-5), a' (6-10), punte (11-17) ; Tema II (18-36, mod cromatic in baza Fa#) : b (18-22), b' (23-27), concluzie (28-36) ;
- Dezv. (37-62) – Faza I (37-47, elemente T.I dinamizate), Faza II (48-54, elemente T.II in cîlimax), Faza III (55-62, caracter imploziv) ;
- Repriza (63-119, initiata pe Sectio Aurea) – Tema I (63-79, mod Re) : a (63-68), a' (69-72), punte (73-79) ; Tema II (80-101, mod Re) : b (80-83), b' (84-90), concluzie (90-101) ; Coda (102-119, final pe cadenta Re Major).

Partea a II-a – tema cu variatiuni

- Tema (1-11, caracter liric) : a (1-4, mod La), a' (5-11, mod Do quasi-lidian, apoi mod La) ;
- Var. I (12-23, caracter improvizatoric) : a (12-15, mod Fa «), b (16-19, mod La), a" (20-23, mod Fa #) ;
- Var. II (24-35, caracter dansant) : a (24-27, mod Do #), b (28-30, mod Mi), a' (31-35, mod Do #) ;
- Var. III (36-57, caracter dansant pe ritm aksak) : a (36-43, structura polimodala Fa # + Fa becar lidian), b (44-48, structura hexatonala in baza Do), a' (49-57, structura polimodala Fa « + Fa) ;
- Var. IV (58-87, caracter dinamic) : a (58-67, moduri La, apoi Fa #, masuri alternative de 5 si 7), b (68-76, mod Mi b, ritm ternar constant), a' (77-87, moduri La, apoi Fa #, masuri alternative de 5 si 7) ;
- Var. V – Passacaglia (88-121, de factura polifonica si ornamentala) : Sub-Variatiunea 1 = Tema Passacagliei (88-95, mod Re, tema in bas), Sub-Variatiunea 2 (96-103, mod Re, tema in bas fara modificari, cu ostinato ritmic la vocea mediana), Sub-Variatiunea 3 (104-111, mod Re, tema in bas nemodificata, clarinetul preia ostinato-ul), Sub-Variatiunea 4 (112-121, mod Re cu bas figurat, cadenta pe La).
- Var. VI – Rondo (122-225, schema formei ABACA) : A (122-154)-a (122-142, mod Re), a' (143-154, mod La) ; B (155-181, mod 2 Messiaen cu transpozitie limitata) ; A a (182-198, mod Re) ; C (199-212, mod La) ; A (213-225, structura polimodala Da + Fa #, cadenta finala pe Re).

→ Bohuslav Martinu – Sonatina pentru Clarinet si Pian

Aspecte generale : caracter rapsodic, forma ciclica. Lucrarea poate fi considerata un mare rondo (A-B-A'-C-A''), in care A = 1-66 ; B = 67-107 ; A' = 108-201 ; C = 202—245 (adica partea a II-a) ; A'' = 246-351 (adica partea a III-a). Barele duble puse de autor puncteaza astfel tocmai cele 6 sectiuni ale rondoului.

Totodata, titlul lucrarii poate justifica si o analiza ca « sonatina », deci ca o mica sonata in trei parti - in care insa nu apare forma de sonata (!), avand asadar urmatoarea configuratie cristalizata prin aplicarea libera a unor structuri de lied bi- si tripartit:

Partea I (1-201) = lied tripartit compus : A-B-A'

[= A-B-A' din marele rondo]

- A (1-66 = a-a'-a''-punte-a variat) : a (1-19, Mi b Major)-a' (20-30, Re minor)-a'' (31-42, La b Major)-punte (43-51) -a variat (52-66, Mi b Major) ;
- B (67—107 = b-b'-punte) : b (67-75, Si b Major)-b' (76-95, incepe in Fa Major, apoi Re minor-m.80) -punte (96-107) ;
- A' (108-201 este identic cu A + coda = a-a'-a''-punte-a variat-coda) : a (108-126, Mi b Major)-a' (127-137, Re minor)-a'' (138-149, La b Major)-punte (150-158) -a variat (159-173, Mi b Major) - coda (174-201, Si b Major, derivata din a variat) ;

Partea a II-a (202-245) = lied bipartit simplu : A-B

[= C din marele rondo]

- A (202-219) : a (202-212, Re b Major) – a' (213-219, Fa minor) ;
- B (220-245) : b (220-224, Mi b Major) – b' (225-233, Re b Major – climax/Sectio Aurea) ; coda (234-245, Mi b Major) : c (234-237) – c' (238-245) ;

Partea a III-a (246-351) = lied tripartit simplu : Introducere-A-B-A variat

[= A'' din marele rondo]

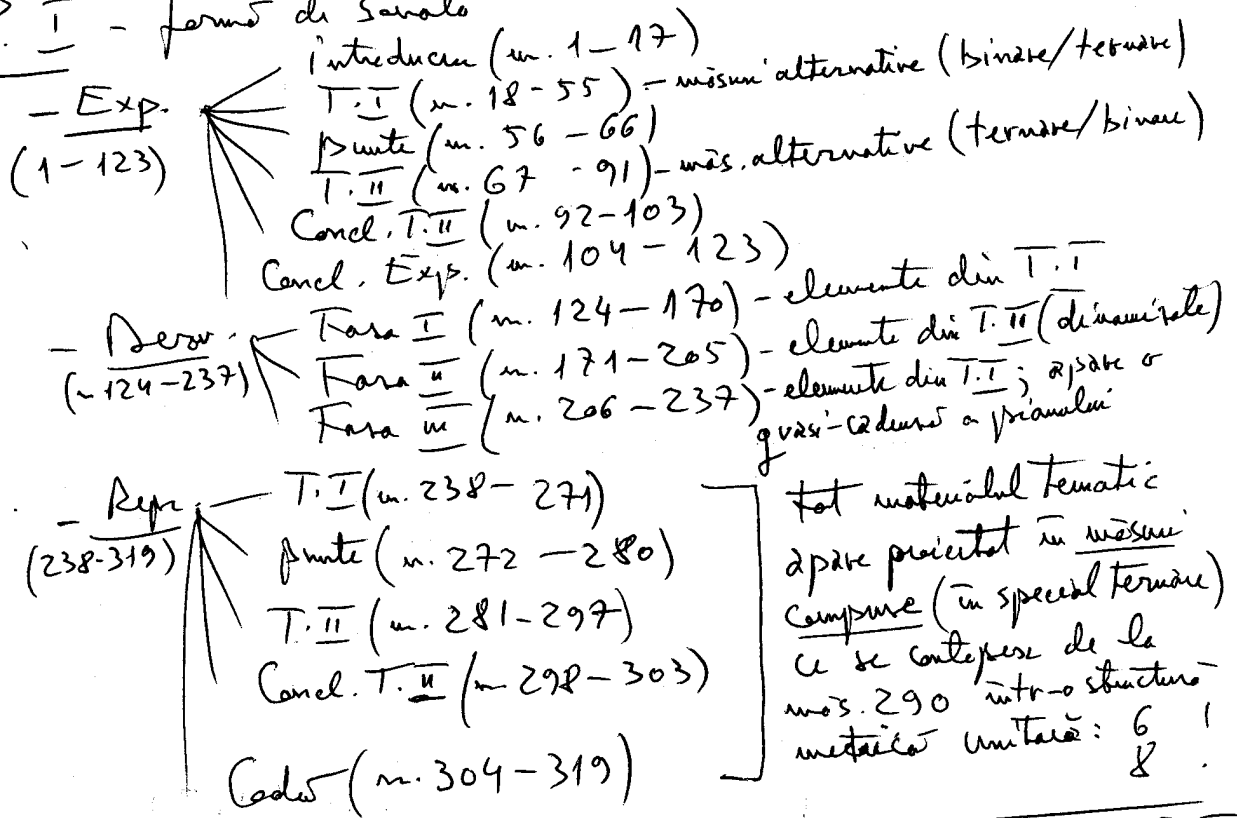
- Introducere (246-258, Sol Major) ;
- A (259-273) : a (259-266, Fa Major) – a' (267-273, La minor) ;
- B (274-297) : b (274-285, La b Major) – b' (286-297, Si Major) ;
- A variat (298-351) : a (298-323, Si b Major) – a' (324-341, Si b Major) ; coda (342-351, Si b Major)

Martini: Sonata No. 2 (alto-primo)

- Observații generale:

- 1.) → formule de sorginte clasică (sonată, lied tripartit + cuprins) sunt aplicate liber, neconvențional, în structuri atipice;
- 2.) → analiza formală nu se referă la coordonatele planului tonal — ci la cele de natură modală și ritmică, ce caracterizează secțiunile principale în evoluția lor dinamică.
- 3.) → elementele de mai sus definesc și stilul neo-clasic promovat de Martini [sintetizând între structurile formale specifice clasicismului și noile coordonate modale și ritmice — reprezentate de scări complexe, intense cromatizate și de formule metro-ritmice asimetrice (sugerând celulele de tip "aKsaK")]
- 4.) lucrarea are o configurație ciclică (temele din p. I-II-III sunt înrudite intonațional)

- P. I - formă de sonată



Nota Bene: în această parte diferențele dintre T. I și T. II în Exp. și Repr. se referă la configurația metodică (măsură simplă alternativă în Exp., măsură compusă ternară în Repr.)

A B A
a a' b b' a

- P. II - lied tripartit compus

- A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) (n. 1-21) < \text{Prima (1-7) (caracter introductiv)} \\ \text{cello/prima (8-21)} \\ (a') (n. 22-43) \end{array} \right.$

- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (b) (n. 44-55) \\ (b') (n. 56-66) \end{array} \right.$

Sectia Aurea $\rightarrow$ - A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) (n. 67-83) - \text{Concentrat} \\ \text{Prima (67-70)} \\ \text{cello (n. 71-83),} \\ \text{(la 8^{va} bassa)} \end{array} \right.$

- P. III - ferus de senato

- Exp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (in baza modelului Do) (n. 1-20) \\ T. II (in baza modelului La) (n. 21-36) \\ \text{Concl. Exp. (n. 37-52)} \end{array} \right.$

- Desu. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faza I (n. 53-71) - elemente T. I} \\ \text{Faza II (n. 72-94) - elemente T. II (cello-78-80)} \\ \text{Faza III (95-117) - dinamice pe} \\ \text{o pedală dinamică} \\ \text{în octetă (la cello).} \end{array} \right.$

Sectia Aurea $\rightarrow$

- Rept. concentrata $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. I (118-133) \\ \text{Concl. Rept. (134-142)} \\ \text{Cad. cello (144 - tubato) = un} \\ \text{coral figurat quasi bach-ian} \\ \text{(preludiu), cu totul de a creste} \\ \text{tensiunea expresivă spre Coda} \end{array} \right.$

Coda (145-177) - basată pe T. I,
în climax dinamic

Martiniu - Var. pe a temei slovacă (cule/psion)

- Tema $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (m. 1-2)} \\ \text{Tema} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (3-4)} \\ a' \text{ (5-7)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (8-9)} \\ b' \text{ (10-11)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (12-21)} \\ a' \text{ (22-29)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (30-41)} \\ b' \text{ (42-50)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A-a \text{ (51-63)} \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (64-77)} \\ b' \text{ (78-96)} \end{array} \right. \\ A' a' \text{ (97-99)} \end{array} \right. \text{tripartit}$

- Var. III $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (100-105)} \\ A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (106-112)} \\ a' \text{ (113-124)} \end{array} \right. \\ B-b \text{ (125-136)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Var. IV $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (137-144)} \\ A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ (145-170)} \\ a' \text{ (171-194)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (195-210)} \\ b' \text{ (211-234)} \\ b'' \text{ (235-249)} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Concl. (250-254)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

- Coda
(Sintetic) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intr. (255-257)} \\ A_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_2 \text{ (258-263)} \\ a'_2 \text{ (264-282)} \end{array} \right. \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \text{ (283-293)} \\ b_1 \text{ (294-309)} \end{array} \right. \\ A'-a'' \text{ (305-322)} \end{array} \right. \text{bipartit}$

Leonard Bernstein: Serenade for Solo Violin,
String Orchestra, Harp and Percussion (1954)
(duration: ~ 33')

→ P. I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-107)
 - T. I (1-31) - fugato (exposiție de fugă):
 - S¹_a¹ (1-4) - S¹_a² (5-8) - S¹_a³ (9-11) -
 - R¹_a¹ (10-13) - R¹_a² (14-17) - R¹_a³ (18-20) -
 - S¹_a¹ (19-22) - S¹_a² (23-26) - S¹_a³ (27-31)
 - punte (32-68)
 - T. II (69-107): S² (69-72) - R² (71-75) -
 - Interludiu (76-107)
- Dev. (108-135) - o singură fază - elemente punte
- Repr. concentrată - doar T. II (136-184)
- Coda - dezvoltare codală (185-194)
- coda codală (195-209)

→ P. II = Sonata

- Exp. (1-81)
 - T. I (2-46)
 - punte (47-65)
 - T. II (66-81)
- Dev. (82-136)
 - Faza I (82-97) - elemente T. II
 - Faza II (98-118) - elemente T. II
 - Faza III (119-136) - elemente T. I
 - izolate (armonice)
- Repetitiv-concentrată (137-182)
 - T. I (137-156)
 - Coda (157-170)
 - Coda codală (171-182)

→ P. III - Fugato-Scherzo (cf. prezentări lui Bernstein),
un fel de "Pensivum Mobile" în formă tripartită
compusă - A - B - punte - A - Coda

- A (1-24)
 - a (1-13)
 - a' (14-24)
- B (25-74)
 - b (25-42)
 - b' (43-60)
 - b'' (61-74)
- Punte (75-80)
- A - a (81-88)
- Coda (89-91)

→ P. IV = lied Tripartit Compous (Intro - A - B - A - Coda)
 $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ & a & a' & b & b' & a & a' \\ & & & & & & \text{(Coda)} \end{matrix}$

- Intro. scute (1)
- A (2-25) $\begin{matrix} \swarrow a (2-17) \\ \searrow a' (18-25) \end{matrix}$
- B (26-36) $\begin{matrix} \swarrow b (26-35) \\ \searrow b' (36 = \text{Cadenza}) \end{matrix}$
- A (37-50) $\begin{matrix} \swarrow a (37-43) \\ \searrow a' (44-50) \end{matrix}$
- Coda (51-55)

punte fi si
 Sonata "ascunsă"
 ("hidden Sonata-form"),
 în care A = T. I, B = T. II,
 iar repetiția apare în Introducere
 P. V.

→ P. V $\begin{cases} \text{Intro. scute} = \text{lied Tripartit simplu} < \begin{matrix} A (1-17) \\ B (18-36) \\ A' (37-49) \end{matrix} \\ (1-49) \text{ si repetiție} \end{cases}$
 Rondo (dublu-rondo) (50-414):

A - B - punte - A - C - punte - A - punte - D - A - B(b') - punte - A - C - punte - A - D - punte - A - Coda
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ b & b' & a & a' & a & a' & a'' \\ \text{Rondo } \alpha & \text{More Rondo} & \text{Rondo } \beta \end{matrix}$

În detaliu: A (50-74) - B (75-107) - punte (108-115) - A (116-137) - C (138-155) -

$\begin{matrix} & \swarrow b & \searrow b' \\ & (75-91) & (92-107) \end{matrix}$
 - A (156-185) - punte (186-196) - D (197-207) - A (208-257) -
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow a & \searrow a' & \searrow a'' \\ (156-168) & (169-185) & (208-225) & (226-242) & (243-257) \end{matrix}$
 - B (258-273) - punte (274-281) - A (282-303) - C (304-310) - punte (311-321) -
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow b & \searrow b' \\ (258-273) & (274-281) \end{matrix}$
 - A (322-351) - D (352-357) - punte (358-367) - A (368-399) - Coda (400-414)
 $\begin{matrix} \swarrow a & \searrow a' \\ (322-334) & (335-351) \end{matrix}$

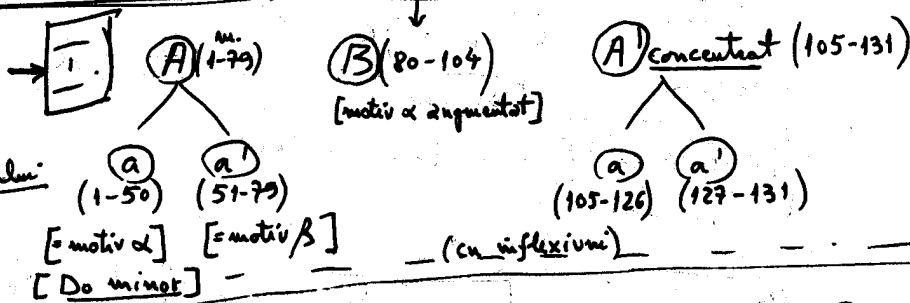
Sostakovici - Concertul 8 op. 110 (1960)

Caracter ciclic (motiv α β), sintetic

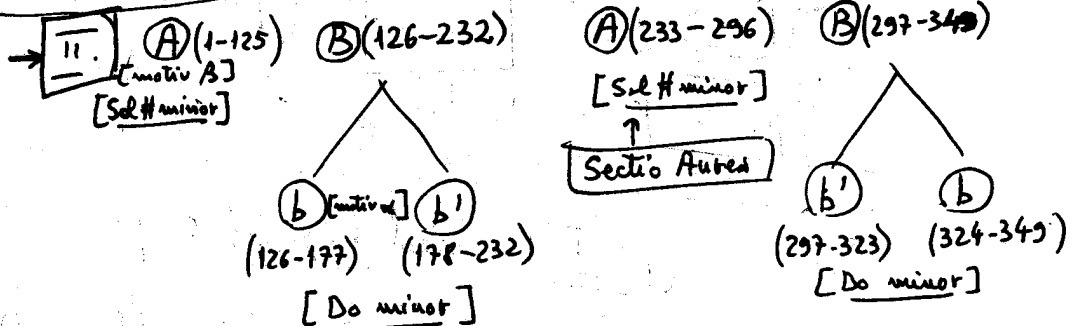
Structura formală:

Sectio Aurea

Nota Bene
motivul generator α
= melogramă compozitională:
(D E C H)
Re Mi Fa Do Si
D E C H

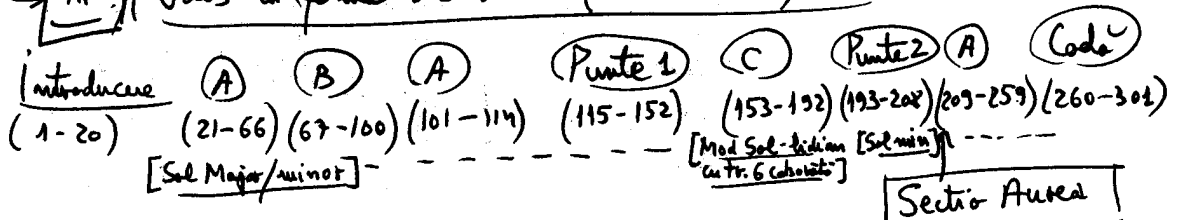


A B A'
a a' a a'
Forma de
lied bipartit
compus
(aplicativ
liber)



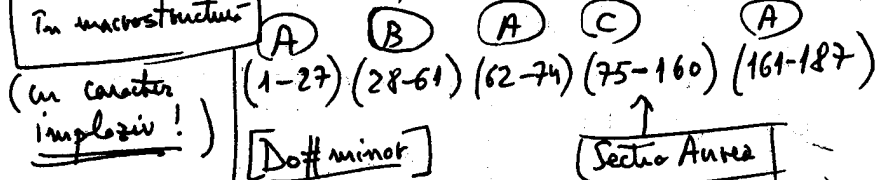
= Formă de lied bipartit dublu (A B A B)

III. Vals în formă de rondel (A B A C A)



Nota Bene - în Puntea 1 (m. 140-147)
și în Coda (m. 270-286) apare tema generatoare
din Concertul Nr. 1 pt. violoncel și orch. op. 107 (1959)

SECTIO AUREA în macrostructură



A (refrenul) = motivul generator
al Conc. I pt. violoncel și orch.
B și C (cupletele) = o melodie
infinită cu caracter funebru
(posibil de sorginte bizantină)

V. Fuga dublu la 4 voci - Largo cu caracter de Repriță concentrată

Expositiv (1-34)

S₁(u**ll**) R₁real(vi**ol**) S₁(v. II) R₁(v. I)
[Do minor] S₂(u**ll**) R₂tonal(vi**ol**) S₂(v. II) R₂(v. I)

Divertisment
(35-53)

Repriza în stretto
(54-64)

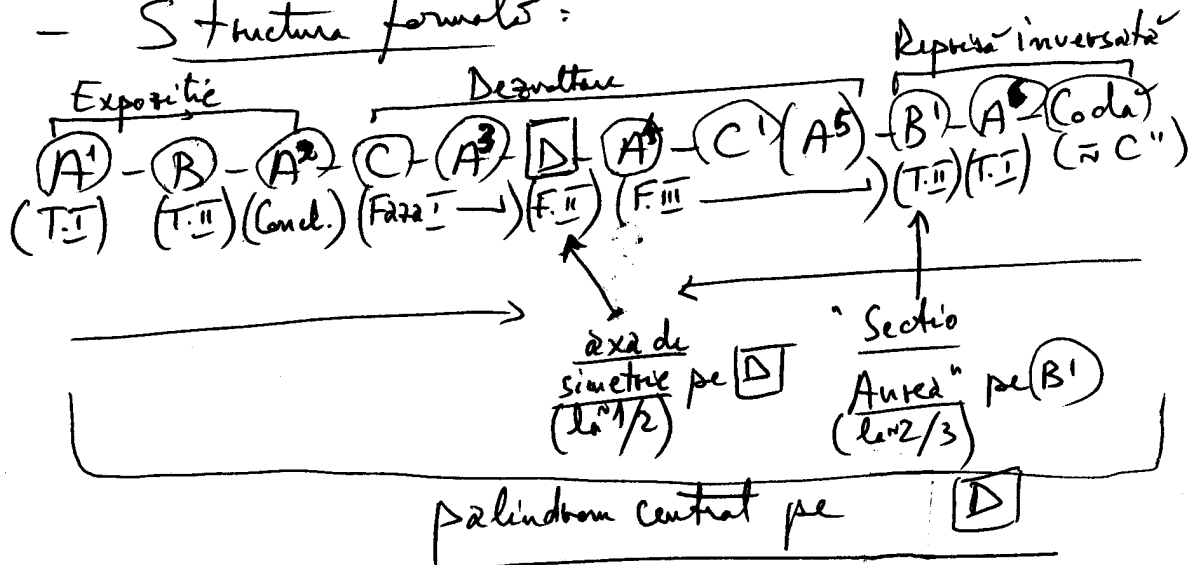
Coda
(65-88)

Sostakovic: Trio No. 1 Op. 8

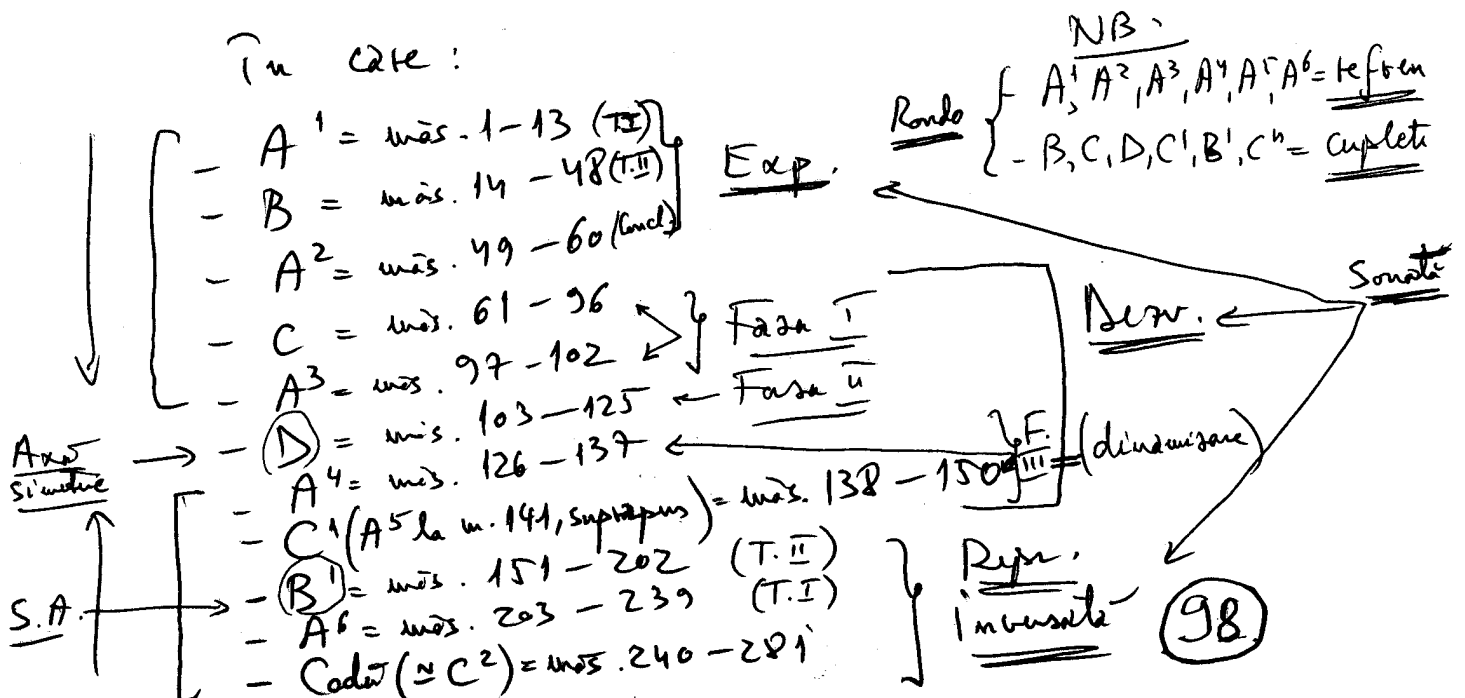
(monopartit la nivel macro-structural)

→ Ferm de Rondo - Sonata, aplicată liber,
 în configurație unui pălindrom (= structură proiectată
 "în oglindă", ce are aceeași valoare dacă e citită
 recurent - ex.: "**ROTOR**"; etimologie elină: "pálin" =
 din nou; "dromos" = curs

- Structura formală:



În care:



Sostakoviči: Sonata pentru violă și pian op. 147
→ Partea I - forma de sonată

- Expoziție (m. 1-156)
 - Grup Tematic I $\begin{cases} 2 \text{ (m. 1-45)} * \\ 2' \text{ (m. 46-61)} \\ \text{Concluzie G.T. I (62-70)} \end{cases}$
- Tema II (m. 71-119)
- Concluzia Exp. (m. 120-156)
- Dezvoltare - Faza I (m. 157-188)
 - Faza II (m. 189-212)
 - Faza III (m. 213-241) = Cadenza
- Repriză concentrată - G.T. I $\begin{cases} 2' (242-246) \\ 2 (247-261) \end{cases}$

* apare motivul sintetic de cvinte,
cu caracter ciclic

→ Partea a II-a - Rondo-Sonată: ABA'CA''B''A'''Coda
(în configurație de "formă mozaic")

- A (262-308) $\begin{cases} 21 (262-299) \\ 22 (300-308) \end{cases}$
- B (309-318) - b (309-318)
- A' (319-384) $\begin{cases} 23 (319-333) \\ 24 (334-384) \end{cases}$
- C (385-431) $\begin{cases} C1 (385-417) \\ C2 (417-431) \end{cases}$
- A'' (432-493) $\begin{cases} 22 (432-453) \\ \text{Cadenza (454-461)} \\ 22 (462-483) \\ 23 \text{ variat (484-493)} \end{cases}$
- B'' (494-507) - b (494-507)
- A''' (508-535) - 23 (508-535)
- Coda (536-596) $\begin{cases} 21 (536-561) \\ \text{Concluzia Codeli (562-596)} \end{cases}$

→ Partea a III-a - Lied Tripartit Compus

[intr. - A(a1, a2) - B(b1, b2, b3) -
A'(a1, a2) - Coda]

- Introduce-Cadenza (597-608)

- A (609-661) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a1 (609-628) \\ \text{[citat motiv "Sonata Luna"} \\ \text{de Beethoven]} \\ a2 (629-661) \\ \text{[motivul sintetic de cuinte} \\ \text{în configurație descendentă]} \end{array} \right.$

- B (662-728) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b1 (662-688) \\ \text{[melodie infinită]} \\ b2 (689-710) - \text{Cadenza} \\ b3 (711-728) \end{array} \right.$

- A' (729-768) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a1 (729-752) \\ a2 (753-769) \end{array} \right.$

- Coda (769-790)

Particularități

- Caracter ciclic - prin circulația motivului generator de cuinte (ce apare în 3 forme de cuinte = cuinte răsturnate) în cele 3 părți, toate elementele tematice fiind reductibile fenomenologic la acest motiv. Astfel, temele din cele 3 părți apar ca anamorfore ale arhetipului motivic generator bazat pe intervalul de cuinte

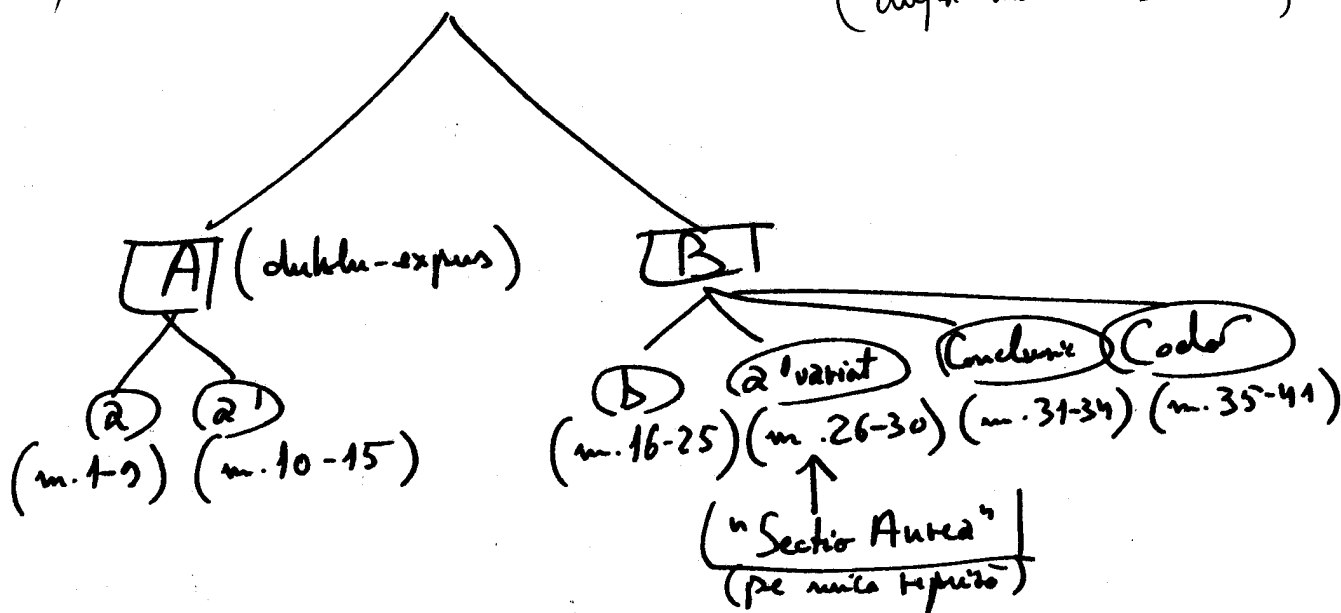
- Datorită caracterului ciclic, lucrarea poate fi considerată ca o mare formă de Sonată, în care Partea I = Expoziția, Partea II = Dezvoltarea și Partea III = Repreza. Secția Ariea e la începutul Partii III (Repreza), ca un "climax introvertit"

- Dezvoltarea are o formă originală, îmbinând scheme Rondo-Sonata în "forma mosaic" (în care temele se dădormorfozează continuu).
- se remarcă (ca pan'urile "personaje muzicale") motivul beethovenian (din "Suntă lui", ce apare în P. a III-a) în melogramă lui Șostakovič în secvență. DSCH (re-mib-do-si)
- Relieful culminărilor expresive pe "Secția Aurea" (SA):
 - Partea I: SA la m. 189 (dinamizare) ^{Fato II Novo.}
 - Partea II: SA la m. 493 (B")
 - Partea III: SA la m. 729 (A')
- Secția Aurea pe întreaga Sonată e la începutul Partii a III-a (citatul beethovenian)

x ————— x

Alfred Mendelssohn - Preludiu din Partita pt. vcl. sol

I) → Formă în macro-structură: Lied Bipartit cu mică repetiție
(după modelul bachian)



II) → Micro-structura melodică:

1) - motiv principal (α) = melograma BACH

↳ expus de 15 ori (de 7 ori în A, de 8 ori în B)
exclusiv în sens direct $\langle 0-1+3-1 \rangle$

2) - motiv secundar (β) (derivat din α)

expus în cele 4 ipostaze

sens direct $\langle 0+3+1 \rangle$
sens recurent $\langle 0-1-3 \rangle$
sens inversat $\langle 0-3-1 \rangle$
sens recurent-inversat $\langle 0+1+3 \rangle$



MÉNDELSSOHN ALFRED

↓ ↓ ↓
Mi Sol La
(desi motivul β = melograma sup.)

III) → Micro-structura ritmică

- ritm pitic (FFF) într-un quasi-continuum (perpetuum mobile)

- motiv anapestic (FF)^{*} inserat în continuum-ul pitic

IV) → Configurația texturii e de natură polifonică
- în ipostaza liniară, ce concentrase
(prin reductie fenomenologică) cele 4 voci virtuale.

* ce devine - în recurență - motiv dactilic (FF).

V) → Coordonate dinamice :

[A B]
[> < <]

este dedusă din material melodic β (în
sensul recurent-inversat), prin transformarea
frecvențelor în planul intensităților

VI) → Coordonate agogice surtine - în Moderato -
Continuum-ul ritmic (de factură piric +
+ anapestic), având interpolate
4 momente de dilatare temporală - staccato, rit., etc.
(la articulațiile macro-structurii formale).

VII) → Stil : neo-baro (în sensul
preluat și de Paul Hindemith),
ce a repleat modernă la partitura badină.

VIII) → Concluzie : Lucrarea este în mod indubitabil
o capodoperă a literaturii românești dedicate
violinului - remarcându-se ^{atât} prin profesionalismul elaborării, cât și prin
nobilitatea expresiei sonore, ca omagiu dedicat lui J.S. Bach.

IX) → Alfred Mendelssohn (reper biografic).
- București, 11-11-1910 | București, 9-V-1966
- Compozitor, muzicolog și pedagog român
- genul liric : opere : "Michelangelo" și "Spinoza"
- opere : "Anton Pann"
- baleturi : "Harap Alb" și "Călin"
- genul vocal-sinfonic : răscolurile "Horiz", "1907"
- "Cantata Bucureștenilor"
- genul simfonic : 9 simfonii
- genul concertant : mai multe concerte instrumentale
- genul cameral
- genurile vocal și coral] numeroase lucrări
- muzicologie, "Fidelitate și artă interpretativă"

lucrări dedicate ↓

Alfred Mendelsohn - Sonata Brevis pt. violonci și pian (xorgă)

- General: computer aided, construction intense (infinte), sinteza
Lund - etanol - model (plutand)
- P. I - F de Sante (1-98) - Exp. (1-29)
[NB - Analiza computerizata
La p. 154-157]
T. I (1-9) F # unu. dist.
Punte (10-14)
T. u (15-24) - So # model,
metodul, intenc. cron. (resembl)
Punte - intenc. cu clustere
I. # I. # I. # I. # I. # I.
Carcl. (25-29)
F. I (30-43) - T. I
F. u (44-58) - T. u selectie
intenc. Exp.
F. u (59-69) - T. I n' u, locu. dem.
T. u (70-78) - la model - tr. 4 (pe)
miser, f. constant
T. I (79-91) - la misur
Ced5 (92-98) - Clente T. I n' u
F # unu. - ultimul aced la mag

- P_n (1-138) tied impact coupons
A series a double exp. (1-24, 25-49) < p. 1 - 6 inch
a 1 (50-72) < p. 1 Re neg.
p. 2 under 6 inch
points - woodl. connection (73-90)
A' Series a 2 - 6 inch (91-110)
S.A. a 3 - Re neg. - Carol cron. (111-138) attached

- S.A.
- P. in (1-62) - given down (med ran) lived 1/2 part of sample
A (1-15) down
points (16-19)
B (20-28) - T. A & P. in
A (29-46) down (part. white) - S.A.
Cds (47-62) - T. I P. I
like - lived 1/2 P. Compus

- P IV (1-271) ghar' deep. mobile - tied b'ip. Compus
 - introd. (11-4)
 - A double exp. (5-53, 54-102) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - \text{Sub. mch. (5-18, 54-67)} \\ a1 - \text{La Moy. (19-30, 68-79)} \text{ } \overline{\text{fem. ram.}} \\ a2 - \text{Rel. lib. (31-40, 80-89)} \text{ } \overline{\text{fem. ram.}} \\ \text{Concl. - 6 Moy. (41-53, 90-102)} \text{ } \overline{\text{dominant ET}} \end{array} \right.$
 - B double exp. (103-183, 184-262) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b - \text{Sol. Moy. (103-147, 184-228)} \text{ } \overline{\text{Secv. 1}} \\ b1 - \text{La Moy. - t. a1 (148-159, 229-240)} \text{ } \overline{\text{Cram.}} \\ b2 - \text{mi mch. (160-194, 241-225)} \text{ } \overline{\text{intriv. a2}} \\ \text{Concl. - (195-183, 256-262)} \end{array} \right.$
 - Cade Cona 30 (263-271) - fem. 1 p. 1 in La Moy.
- 104

W. Lutosławski: "Subito" pentru violă și pian (1992)

Rondo: A-B-A'-C-A''-D-A'''-E-A''''

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
Axa de Sectio
simetrie Aurea

- A — (1-11)
- B $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b (12-23) \\ b' (24-30) \end{array} \right.$
- A' — (31-36)
- C $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c (37-43) \\ c' (44-52) \end{array} \right.$
- A'' — (53-65)
- D $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d (66-73) \\ d' (74-81) \end{array} \right.$
- A''' — (82-85)
- E $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e (86-95) \\ e' (96-102) \\ e'' (103-124) \\ e''' (125-146) \end{array} \right.$
- A'''' — (147-154)

Crearea
impulsului
de la
Lent (atemporal),
ca fundament
temporal

Alfred Schmittke - A Paganini
per viciu solo

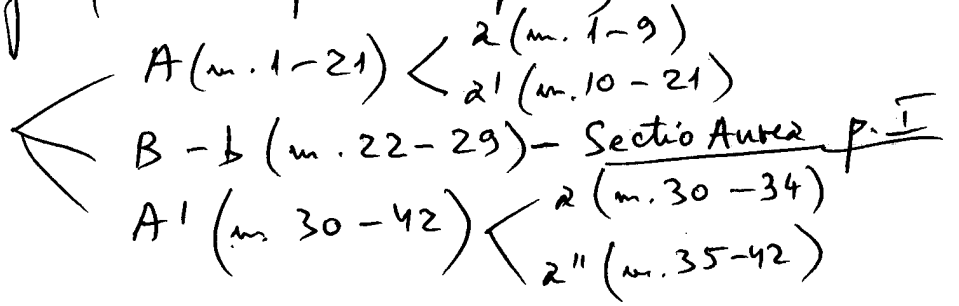
Tema cu variațiuni

divanșare ritmică	<u>Lent</u>	Tema (x1) - (1-17) - parlando rubato
		- Var. I (18-26) - ornamentată pe durata de piston
		- Var. II (27-36) - ornamentată pe durata de piston
		- Var. III (37-82) - ornamentată pe durata de fricție de optime
		- Var. IV (83-92) - ornamentată pe durata de fricție de șaisprezece
		- Var. V (93-100) - ornamentată pe durata de treisprezece
diminuare	Variaț	Cadenza I (101-108) - rubato, în combinație elemente din Var. I-V
	<u>Lent</u>	Tema (x2) - (109-144) ← Sectio Antea parlando rubato
		- Var. VI (145-151) - ornamentată pe durata variată
		- Var. VII (152-162) - ornamentată pe durata de treisprezece continuând var. V
diminuare	Variaț	Cadenza II (163-167) - rubato, în combinație elemente din Var. VI și VII
	<u>Lent</u>	Tema (x3) - (168-181) - parlando rubato

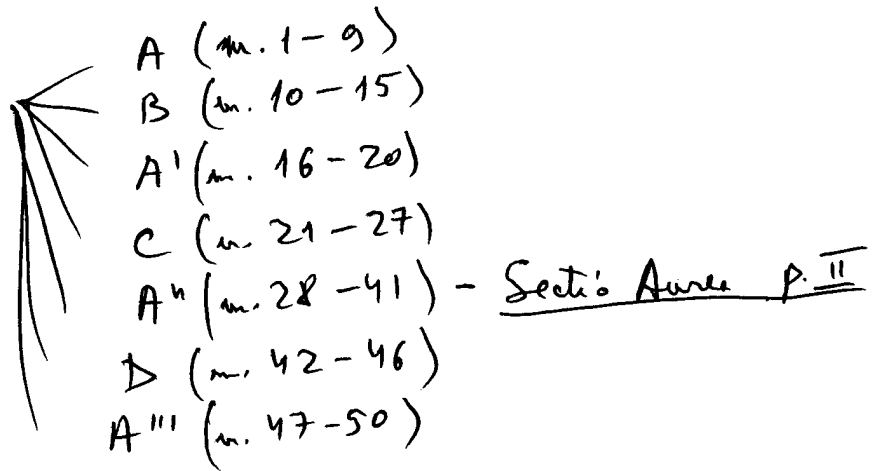
Sub aspect internațional, lucrarea este
alcatuită din moduri cromatice complexe, în
permanente transformare (dici mobile) - totul
într-o gravitație în jurul Schmittke
Re - ~~F#~~ = Cadenza III a violon. (106)

David Webster: Irregular Dances part 2 violin, sax

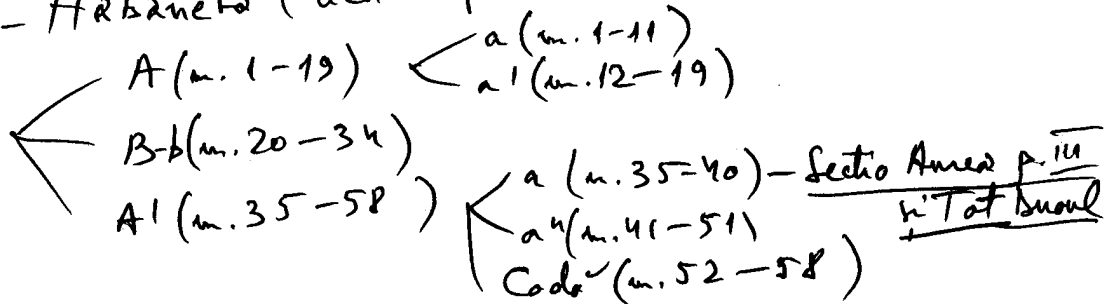
II - Tango (lied supărat corpuz) pentru violă și violă
1. (1-31) / 2. (m. 1-9)



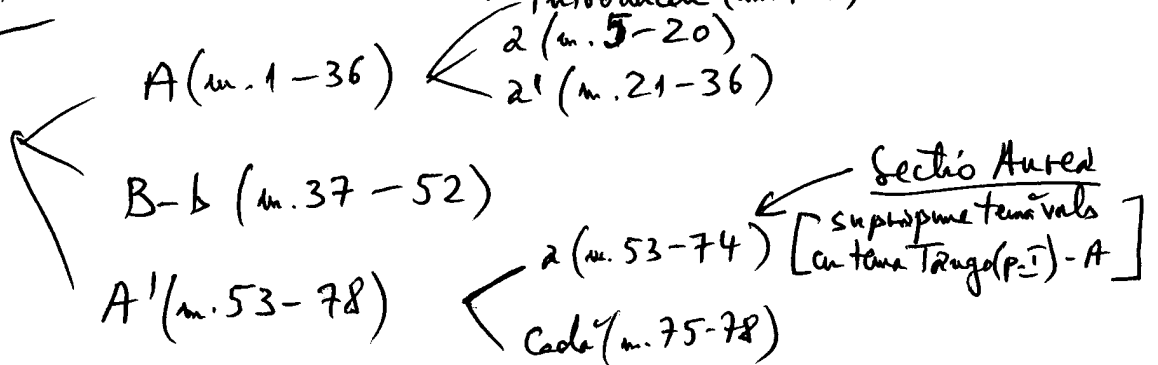
- n - Siciliana (tondo)



III - Herbaceous (herb important compound)
a (m. 1-11)



- IV - Walzer (lied ^{supertit coupling} introduce (m. 1-4)
2 (4. 5-20)



Atentie - Caracter general cichic, toate femele dermivand
din fem. H - P. (Tango) 107

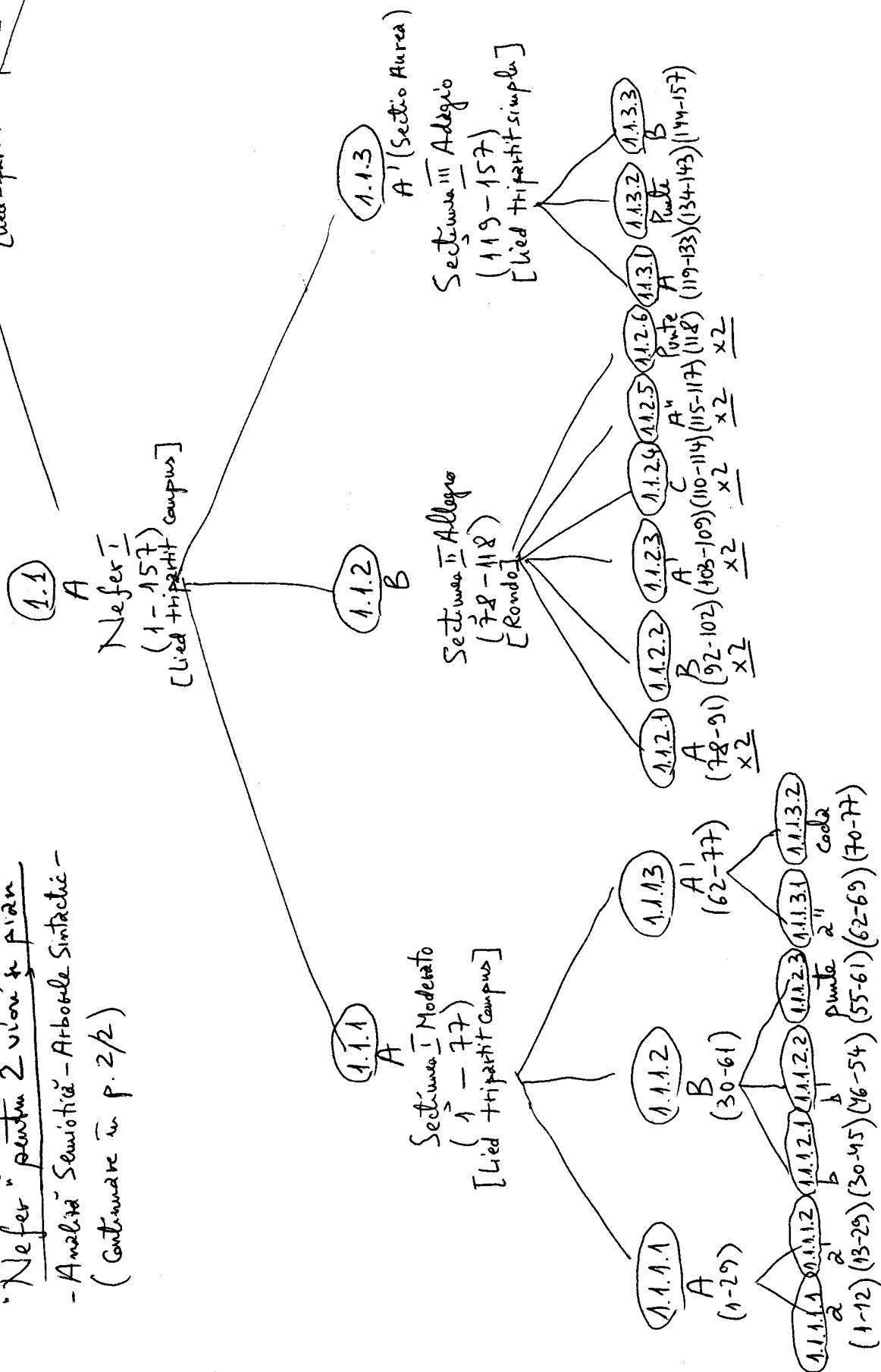
Boudewijn Buckinx:

Nefes "pentru 2 viori si pianu"

- Analiză Semiotică - Arboare Sintactic -
(continuare în p. 2/2)

$$-1/2 -$$

① $N_{\text{eff}}(z=11)$
[red bipartite complex]



(1)
[Nefer(I+II)]

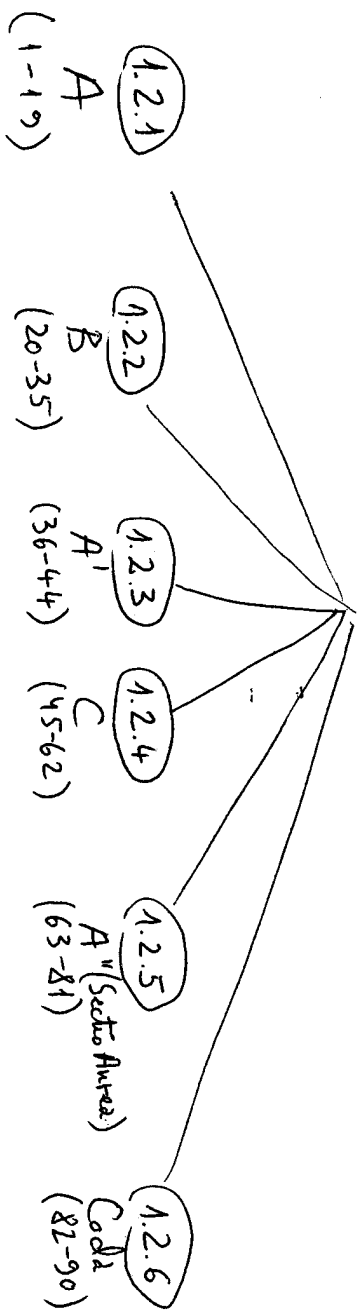
-2/2-

(1.2)

B (Sectio Aurea)

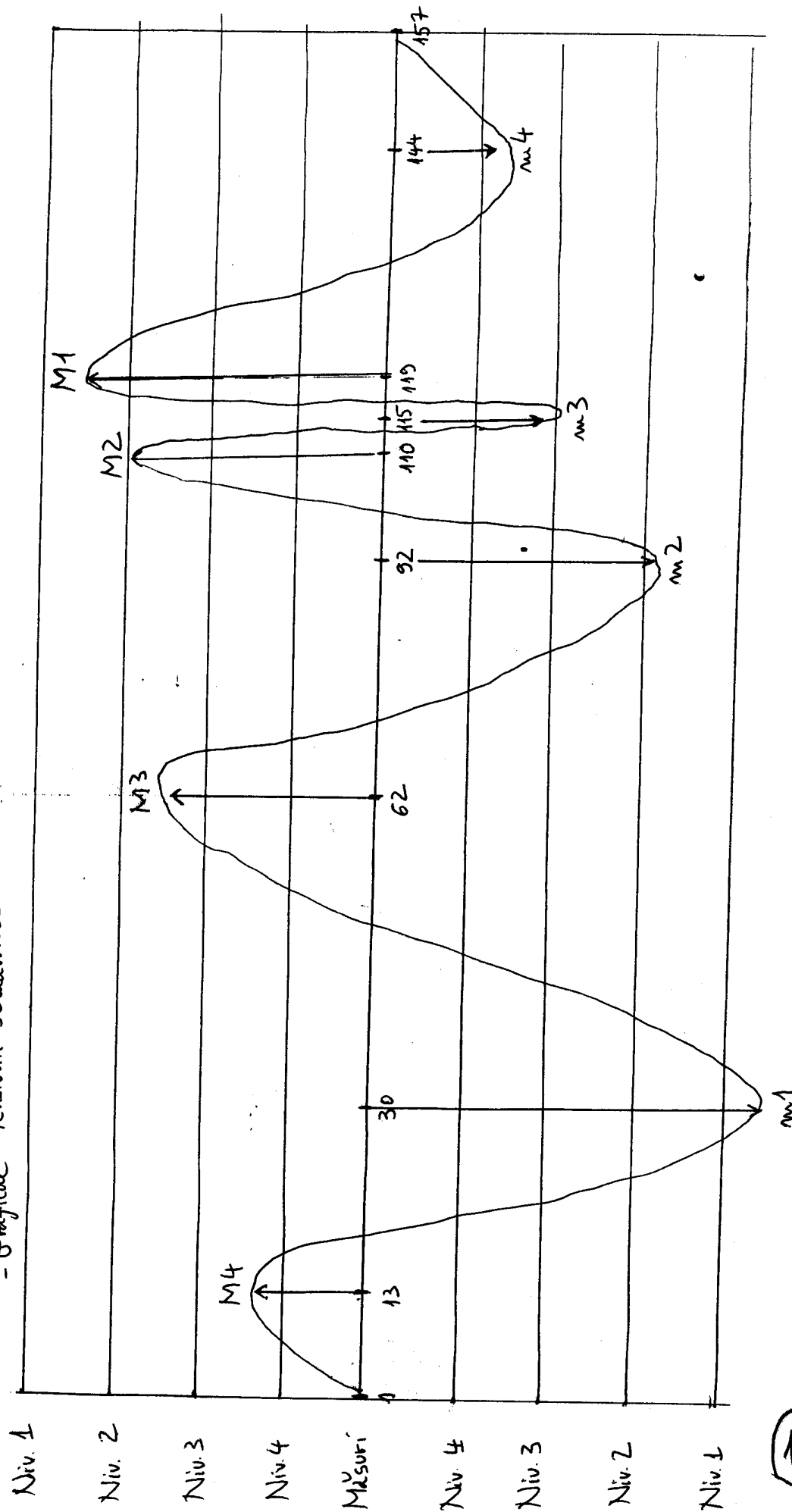
Nefer II
(1-90)

Boudewijn Buckinx:
"Nefer"
- Analiza Semiotică - Arhivă Sintactică -
(continuare din p. 1/2)

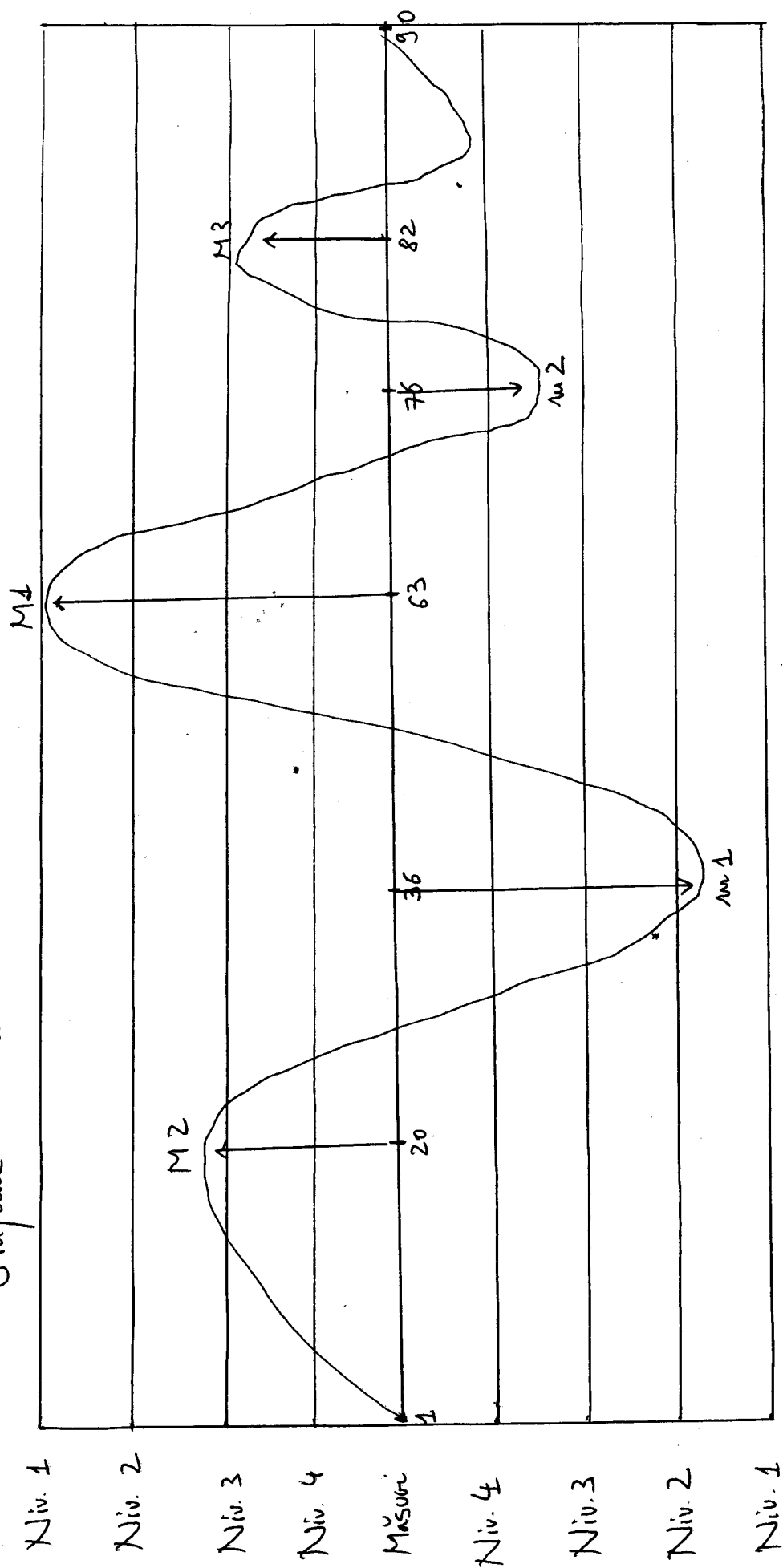


Boudewijn Buckinx: "Nefer I"

- Graficul tensiunii semantice -



Boudewijn Buckinx: "Nefer II" Graficul tensiunii semantice



Boudewijn Buckinx: "Codex Iacobinus"

penton vicar solo

Suită:

- 1.) $A(1-3) B(4) A'(5-9) C(10) A''(11-20) \text{Coda}(21-26) = \text{Rondo}$
- 2.) $A(1-5) B(6-16) A(17-22) \text{Coda}(23) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 3.) $A(1-15) B(16-22) A'(23-33) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 4.) $A(1-19) B(20-29) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 5.) $A[a(1-12) a'(13-28)] B[a(29-40) b(41-50)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 6.) $A[a(1-10) a'(11-14)] B[b(15-21) a''(22-24) b'(25-30)]$
 $A'[a''(31-36) a'(37-40)] \text{Coda}(41-50) = \text{L. Tripartit Compus}$
- 7.) $A(1-26) B(27-45) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 8.) $A(1-16) B(17-29) \text{Coda}(30-36) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 9.) $A[a(1-11) a'(12-16)] B[b(17-25) a''(26-36)] \text{Coda}(37-44) =$
 $= \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 10.) $\text{Intro}(1-9) A(10-27) \text{Coda}(28-35) = \text{Lied Monopartit Simplu}$
- 11.) $A(1-15) B(16-40) A'(41-54) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 12.) $A(1-29) = \text{Lied Monopartit Simplu}$
- 13.) $A[a(1-13) a'(14-24)] B[b(25-43) a''(44-48)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
 cumea redreza
- 14.) $A[a(1-11) a'(12-26)] B[b(27-33) b'(34-41)] = \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 15.) $A[a(1-10) a'(11-18)] B[b(19-28)] \text{Coda}(29-30) = \text{Lied Bipartit Compus}$
- 16.) $A(1-17) B(18-29) A'(30-37) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 17.) $A[a(1-13) a'(14-30)] B[b(31-44)] A'[a(45-55) a'(56-65)] = \text{L. Tripartit Compus}$
- 18.) $A(1-12) B(13-27) A'(28-39) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 19.) $A[a(1-7) a'(8-10)] B[b(11-16) b'(17-28)] \text{Coda}(29-32) = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 20.) $A(1-23) B(24-40) = \text{Lied Bipartit Simplu}$
- 21.) $A[a(1-37) a'(38-61)] B[b(62-81) b'(82-99)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$
- 22.) $A(1-21) B(22-30) A'(31-42) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 23.) $A(1-12) B(13-24) A'(25-39) = \text{Lied Tripartit Simplu}$
- 24.) $A[a(1-28) a'(29-54)] B[b(55-67) b'(68-96)] = \text{L. Bipartit Compus}$

Bondewijn Buckinx: "Sherlock Holmes" pt. viona solo
Suită:

- 1.) $A(1-12) - B(13-20) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 2.) $A(1-18) - B(19-29) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 3.) $A(1-8) - B(9-18) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 4.) $A(1-12) - B(13-24) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 5.) $A(1-12) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(1-3) \\ b(4-6) \\ a'(7-9) \\ b'(10-12) \end{array} \right\} - B(13-23) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit compus}}$
- 6.) $A(1-10) - B(11-19) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 7.) $A(1-21) - B(22-28) - A'(29-35) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 8.) $A(1-9) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(1-2) \\ b(3-4) \\ a'(5-6) \\ b'(7-9) \end{array} \right\} - B(10-19) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit compus}}$
- 9.) $A(1-9) - B(10-15) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 10.) $A(1-9) - B(10-19) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 11.) $A(1-12) - B(13-22) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 12.) $A(1-24) - B(25-41) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 13.) $A(1-5) - B(6-9) - A'(10-13) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 14.) $A(1-8) - B(9-17) - A'(18-26) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 15.) $A(1-7) - B(8-15) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 16.) $A(1-12) - B(13-22) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 17.) $A(1-7) - B(8-15) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 18.) $A(1-5) - B(6-11) - A'(12-17) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 19.) $A(1-10) - B(11-14) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 20.) $A(1-9) - B(10-22) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 21.) $A(1-8) - B(9-20) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$
- 22.) $A(1-8) - B(9-11) - A'(12-16) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 23.) $A(1-10) - B(11-17) - A'(18-26) = \underline{\text{lied tripartit simplu}}$
- 24.) $A(1-9) - B(10-15) = \underline{\text{lied bipartit simplu}}$

Boudewijn Buckinx :

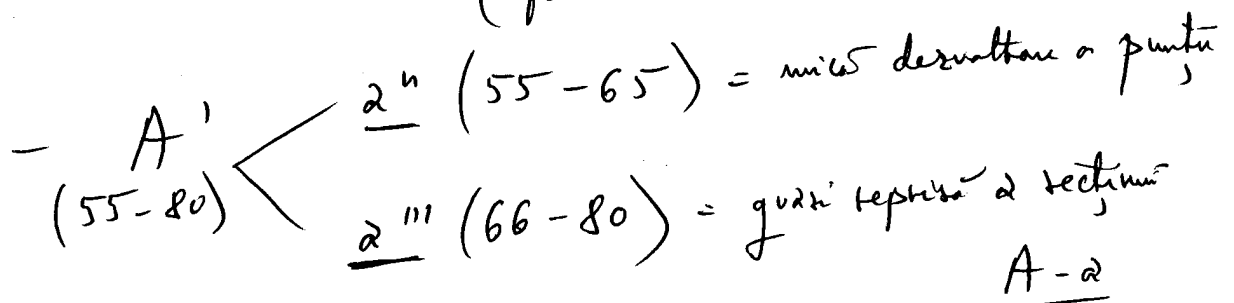
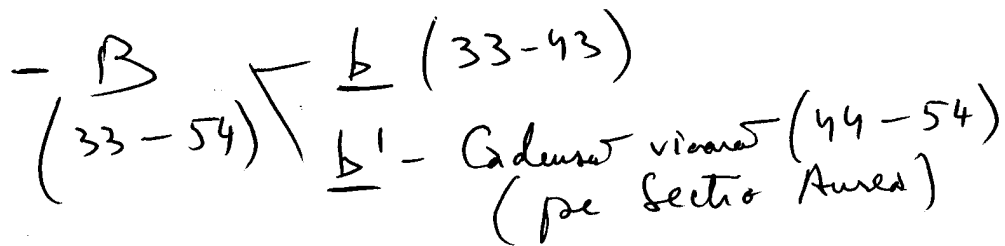
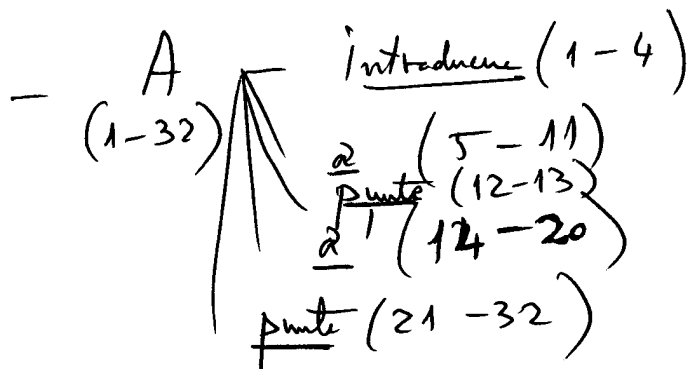
"1001 Sonates" pt. vromt & pion

Forme de lied :

- 1.) - monopartit : introduce (m. 1-2) - A (3-15)
- 2.) - tripartit - A (1-10) - ponte (11-14) -
B-b (15-22) - b' (23-27) - A' (28-30)
- 3.) - monopartit - A (1-7)
- 4.) - monopartit - A
- 5.) - bipartit - A (1-6) - B (7-10)
- 6.) - monopartit - introduce (1-2) - A (3-9)
- 7.) - monopartit - A (1-7)
- 8.) - monopartit - A-a (1-4) - a' (5-9)
- 9.) - tripartit deschis (formă de bar - catenă) :
A (1-14) - B (15-28) - C (29-40) - coda (41-44)
- 10.) - monopartit - A (1-8)
- 11.) - monopartit - A (1-9)
- 52.) - tripartit - A (1-5) - B (6-12) - A' (13-15)
- 239.) - bipartit - A (1-6) - B-b (7-11) - b' (12-15) -
b'' (16-18) - coda (19)
- 259.) - monopartit - A - a (1-8) - a' (9-11)
- 268.) - monopartit - A - a (1-10) - a' (11-12)
- 284.) - formă de bar (tripartit deschis) - A (1-2) - B (3-5) - C (6-9)
- 345.) - formă de bar (tripartit deschis) - A (1-8) - B (9-13) - C (14-17)
- 398.) - monopartit - A-a (1-8) - a' (9-16)
- 673.) - monopartit - A (1-13)
- 723.) - bipartit - A (1-5) - B (6-18)
- 810.) - bipartit cu mîcă repetiție - A-a (1-5) -
B-b (6-12) - a' (13-16)

Robert Starer :
"Elegy" (1985)

- formă tripartită compusă :



Piote Lachert - "17 Sonata per violino
e pianoforte"

- One - forme de kar (lied tripartit des ches):

$$\begin{aligned} & A < \begin{matrix} a & (1-22) \\ a' & (23-35) \end{matrix} \\ & B < \begin{matrix} b & (36-57) \\ b' & (58-70) \end{matrix} \\ & C < \begin{matrix} c & (71-92) \\ c' & (93-108) \end{matrix} \\ & \text{Codon} & (109-116) \end{aligned}$$

Alternativa:
Rondo ↓

A (1-22)
B (23-35)
A' (36-57)
C (58-70)
A'' (71-92)
D (93-105)
A''' (106-108)
Code (109-116)

Two - live bipartite

- Cedrus viridis (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & (2-11) \\ a' & (12-16) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$- B < \begin{matrix} b & (17 - 26) \\ b' & (27 - 38) \end{matrix}$$

- 13 < 17 (27 - 38)
- Codu (39 - 44) - parcare / cantina pe "frente"
în decelare

Three - Rondo : $A-B-A-C-A^u-D-A^{u'}E-A^{u''}-F-A^v$
 $A(1-6) - B(7-17) - A'(18-23) - C(24-35) - A''(36-42) -$
 $D(43-52) - A'''(53-58) - Ee(59-86) e'(87-99, \text{Quasi Gd.})$
 $e''(90-106) - A^{u''}(107-112) - F(113-123) - A^v(124-129)$

Four - Wied transportit - A
(ca a Cedar a tutore p_istils)

Jacques Leduc: "Pièces en Trio" pt. 2 violon și pian
(1984)

NB - caracter ciclic

→ Partea I = Sonata

- Exp. (1-31) - T. I (1-18) - motiv liric quasi-gregorian (a)
 - punte (19-22)
 - T. II (23-31) - motiv dramatic (b), sintetizat prin diminuarea motivului (a)

- Dezv. (32-54) - Faza I (32-42) - suprapunerea celor două motive: (a) la violon, (b) la pian
 - Faza II (43-48) - dinamizarea discursului sonor
 - Faza III (49-52) - augmentarea unor elemente din T. I
- Repr. concentrată (55-91) - T. I (55-67) - motivul (a) suprapus polimodal

Sectio
Aurea

-
- Concluzie Repr. (68-78):
elemente din T. I augmentate la violon și dinamizate la pian
 - Coda (79-91):
elemente de F. I a Dezv., în augmentare

→ Partea II = Rondo

- A1 (1-13) = motiv dansant (c), în măsură eterogenă - 5 (3+2)
- B (14-23) = motiv dansant (d), în configurație ternară (quasi vals)
- A2 (24-27) = secțiune în măsură eterogenă 5, cu accente aksak
- C (28-33) = îmbinarea motivului ternar (d) cu inserturi binare (4)
- A3 (34-42) = motivul (c) în ipostază polimodală
- D (43-83) = dezvoltarea motivului (d) în ipostază polimodală
- A4 (84-96) = dezvoltarea motivului (c)
- E (97-106) = continuarea dezvoltării motivului (d)
- A5 (107-116) = motivul (c) în extincție

S. A

∕

(117)

→ Partea III = Sonata

- Exp. (1-25) - T. I (1-11) - structură melodică eterogenă generată de un bas în configurație gregoriană ("organum" - cînte paralele) și dezvoltarea motivului (2) din partea I
- T. II (12-19) - motiv clausant bazat pe motivul de vals (ol) din partea II
- Concl. Exp. (20-25)
- Dev. (26-81) - Faza I (26-57) - elemente T. I
- Faza II (58-68) - elemente T. II
- Faza III (69-81) - dinamizare
- Repr. (82-137) - T. I (82-92)
- (S.A.) → - T. II (93-128)
- Codă (129-137) cu dezvoltare codală (terminală)

α — α

Frédéric Devreese: "Benvenuta" pt. violon și pian

→ Partea I, "Dream - lied Bipartit Simplu cu mică repetiție"

- Intro (1-2)
- A $\begin{cases} a (3-17) \\ (3-27) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a' (18-27) \end{cases}$
- B $\begin{cases} b (28-35) \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea} \\ (28-45) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a'' (36-45) \end{cases}$

→ Partea II, "Habánera" - lied Tripartit Compus, în care A' = repetiția A, iar A și A' au forme catenate ("mozaic")

- Intro (1-2)
- A $\begin{cases} a_1 (3-10) \\ (3-42) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_2 (11-18) \\ a_3 (19-26) \\ a_4 (27-34) \\ a_5 (35-42) \end{cases}$
- B $\begin{cases} b_1 (43-56) \times 2 \\ (43-70) \end{cases} \begin{cases} b_2 (57-70) \end{cases}$
- punte (71-72)
- A' $\begin{cases} a_5 (73-80) \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea} \\ (73-112) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_4 (81-88) \\ a_3 (89-96) \\ a_4 (97-104) \\ a_5 (105-112) \end{cases}$
- Coda (113-119)

→ Partea III, "Waltz" - Lied Tripartit Compus

- A (1-25) $\begin{cases} a (1-13) \\ a' (14-25) \end{cases}$

- B (26-41)

- A' (42-66) $\begin{cases} a (42-53) \\ a' (54-66) \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea}$

→ Partea IV, "Tango" - Lied Tripartit Simplu

- Intro (1-6)

- A (7-22)

- B (23-46)

- puncte (47-49)

- A' (50-65)

- B' (66-90) $\leftarrow \text{Sectio Aurea}$

- puncte (91-93)

- A'' (94-109)

$\alpha \quad \text{---} \quad \alpha$

Frédéric Rossille: "Message de l'Archipel"

penton violon et piano

Forma de Rondo

- Intr. (1-9) - Fa M $\rightarrow$ Fa m
- A $\begin{cases} a (10-14) - Fa m \\ a' (15-22) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- B (23-30) - Lab M $\rightarrow$ Si M $\rightarrow$ Fa m
- A' $\begin{cases} a^2 (31-35) - Fa m \\ a^3 (36-43) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- C (44-51) - Fa m
- A'' $\begin{cases} a^4 (52-56) - Fa m \\ a^5 (57-64) - Fa M \end{cases}$
- Coda (65-69) - Fa M

Intr. - A - B - A' - C - A'' - Coda

$\begin{matrix} & \wedge & \\ a & & a' \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & \\ a^2 & & a^3 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} & \wedge & \\ a^4 & & a^5 \end{matrix}$

α ————— α

→ Liana Alexandra — "Quasi Cadenza" pt. violon solo

— formă de "Allegro di Sonata" replicat liber —

— Expoziția — caracter rubato (scritură amenzuralo)

— Tema I (pag. 1, sistemele 1-2) — caracter extatic,
Configurație modală pentatonică

— Tema II (pag. 1, sist. 3 și $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 4) — caracter dinamic,
Configurație modală de sorginte
folclorică, basată pe un trason
cromatic descendent, având structură
 $< 1, 1, 3 >$ și un sens circular
(repetitiv).

— Tema I variată (pag. 1, celaltă $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 4 și sist. 5)

— Tema II variată (pag. 1, sist. 6 și pag. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ din sist. 1)

— Dezvoltarea — în 4 faze:

— Faza I (pag. 2) — predomină caracterul
extatic — diatonic (pentatonic) = T. I

— Faza II (pag. 3) — predomină caracterul
dinamic — cromatic = T. II

— Faza III (pag. 4) — sinteză elementelor tematice I și II
și pag. 5, sist. 1-4 în derulare atemporală
(de factură extatică)

Secția Aurea → Faza IV (pag. 5, sist. 6-8 și
pag. 6) — aceeași sinteză tematică
dinamizată progresiv
până la Climax (Secția
Aurea): octavele ce apar la
pag. 6, sist. 6 și 7

- Reprise

-(pag. 7, sist. 1-6) - expunerea prin
argumentare și în măsură
(deci gîrsto) a materialului
tematic I și II, sub forma
unei coral variat, marcat de
un ostinato de pizz. cu mîna
stîngă (quasi chitarra)

-(pag. 7, sist. 7 și
pag. 8) - Coda - ce sublinează
expresia, sugerînd materializarea
în registru supra-acut a
elementelor tematice

Deci: formă de "All. de S" aplicat liber.

Exp.	Dev.	Reprise
T. I, T. II, T. I var., T. II var.	Forme I, II, III, IV (S.A.)	T. I var., T. II var., Coda Coral pe ostinato pizz

Lucrarea a fost compusă în 1983 și
dedicată violonistei și profesoarei Cornelia Branzetti,
ce a interpretat-o în primă audiere
în același an.

LIANA ALEXANDRA: "A Tre" pentru flaut, oboi si fagot

- PARTEA I (pentru flaut solo): forma de sonata

-Expozitie (masurile 1-37): Tema I (m. 1-14); Tema II (m. 15-28); Concluzia expozitiei (m. 29-37);

-Dezvoltare (m. 28-59): Faza I (m. 28-42); Faza II (m. 43-53); Faza III – dinamizare pe Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea (m. 54-59);

-Repriza (m. 60-76): Tema I (m. 60-68); punte (m. 69-79); Tema II (m. 80-94); Coda (m. 95-76).

- PARTEA A II-A (pentru intregul ansamblu): forma de sonata

-Expozitie (m. 1-48): Tema I (m. 1-33); Tema II (m. 34-48);

-Dezvoltare (m. 49-60): o singura faza (m. 49-60);

-Repriza concentrate (m. 61-93): Tema I (m. 61-73) pe Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea; Coda (m. 74-93).

- PARTEA A II-A (pentru intregul ansamblu): forma de rondo (A-B-A'-C-A''-Coda)

A (m. 1-33); B (m. 34-51); A' (m.52-79); C (m. 80-119); A'' (m. 120-160 – Sectiunea de Aur / Sectio Aurea); Coda (m. 161 – sfarsit) = quasi cadenza multipla, avand o configuratie sintetica, simetrica Partii I (pentru flaut solo)

Muzica are un caracter ciclic – elementele tematice (de factura modala si ritmica) expuse in Partea I aparand transfigurate pe parcursul intregii lucrari. La nivel macro-structural Sectiunea de Aur (Sectio Aurea) este determinate la inceputul partii a III-a.

LIANA ALEXANDRA

Relația dintre mozaic și formele muzicale

Mozaicul este construit din punct de vedere geometric cu figuri cu elemente date, cum ar fi pătrate, romburi sau triunghiuri. În cadrul mozaicului se pot găsi figuri originale, folosind diverse combinații ale desenelor geometrice plane cunoscute.

Dicționarul de neologisme - Editura Științifică, București, 1966, definește mozaicul în felul următor: "1. lucrare ornamentală compusă din bucăți mici de marmură, de sticlă etc., colorate diferit și care alcătuiesc o figură, un tablou etc. 2. combinație, amestecătură (frumos îmbinată) de diferite elemente, culori etc. operă literară care conține multe elemente eterogene, însă armonios ordonate; compoziție de caractere tipografice deosebite"¹⁸

Mozaicul a fost frecvent folosit încă din antichitate, în artele decorative, la bază având cele trei rețele fundamentale, care alcătuiau un câmp uniform pavat cu pătrate, triunghiuri echilaterale și hexagoane.

Romani, persanii, chinezii, japonezii erau măestri ai ornamentului și cunoșteau toate mozaicările, care acoperă un plan cu un model repetat.

Mozaicul își găsește expresie și în construcția formelor muzicale, el fiind prezent atât în articulațiile microstructurale, cât și în cele macrostructurale.

¹⁸ Dicționarul de neologisme - Editura Științifică, București, 1966, pag. 473

El poate fi întâlnit, spre exemplu, în tehnica colsajelor, unde muzici aparent disjuncte stilistic se armonizează frumos în construcția de ansamblu. O tipologie caracteristică în acest sens o constituie simfoniile lui Gustav Mahler.

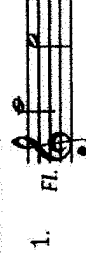
De asemenea, mozaicul poate fi ușor recunoscut în înșiruirea de microforme, repetate diferit în două dimensiuni. Un exemplu elocvent îl oferă în muzică forma de passacaglia. Aici ne întâlnim cu fenomenul structural *figura fond*, în care percepția sesizează două aspecte simultane ale aceleiași imagini. Unul este *fondul*, ritmul și melodia neschimbate ale passacagiei, care alcătuiesc câmpul sonor uniform pavat, celălalt este *figura*, construită din diferite variațiuni polifone, ce sunt așezate peste conturul dat.

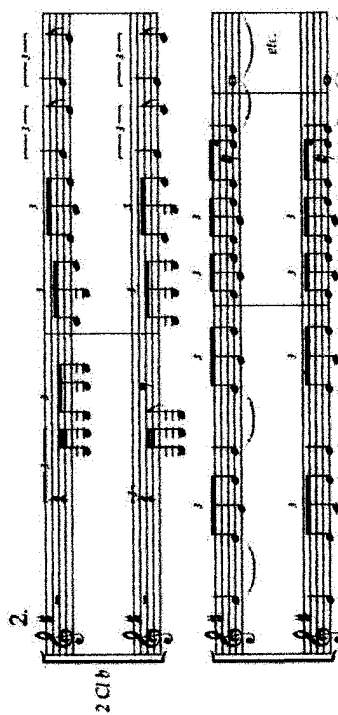
Tehnica colsajelor a fost folosită de mai mulți autori, fie în forma juxtapunerii unor structuri melodico-ritmice aparent diferite, fie prin utilizarea unor citate muzicale inserate într-un anumit discurs sonor. Printre compozitorii care au abordat un astfel de procedeu de compoziție, îi putem aminti pe Gustav Mahler, George Enescu, Bela Bartok, George Crumb, Igor Stravinski, George Gershwin, John Cage etc.

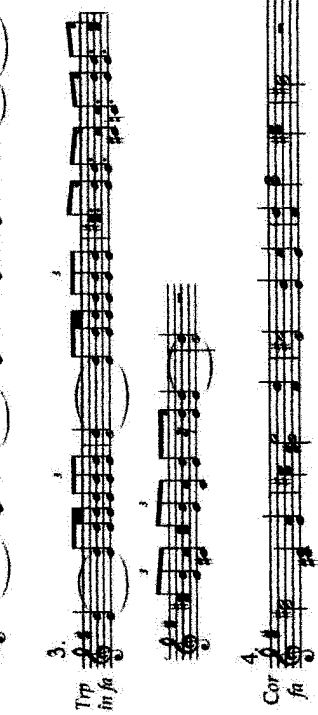
Voi exemplifica această tehnică de creație, denumită "mozaică" cu partea I-a din Simfonia I-a de Gustav Mahler.

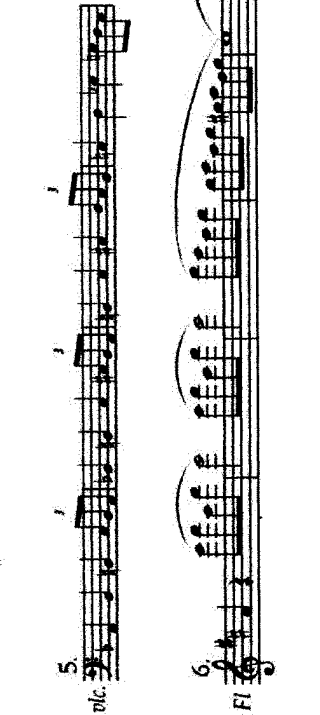
Această parte - care din punct de vedere formal este construită pe principiul sonatei - propune nouă personaje muzicale, cu un contur melodic și ritmic pregnant, cu un contrast evident între ele. Deși sunt aparent disjuncte stilistic, ele coexistă foarte bine și se pot suprapune în diferite ipostaze de-a lungul formei de sonată.

Iată cele nouă teme, care se desprind de-a lungul primei părți a Simfoniei I-a de Gustav Mahler:

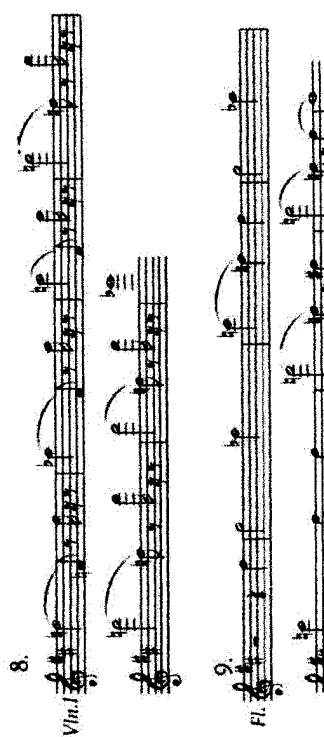


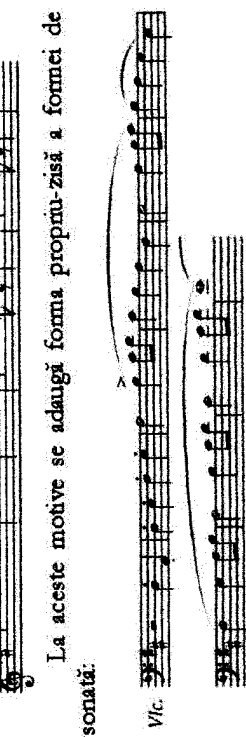
2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

8. 

9. 

La aceste motive se adaugă forma propriu-zisă a formei de sonată:

Deși aceste teme par eterogene din punct de vedere al expresiei muzicale, ele pot fi grupate, urmărind conturul melodic, în felul următor. 1 cu 2 cu 4; 3 cu 5; 7 cu 8; 6 cu 8 cu 9.

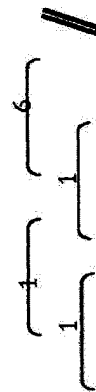
În denularea arhitecturii sonore, care clădește o amplă formă de sonată, cele 9 teme-motiv, sunt prezentate într-o distribuție ingenioasă, sugerând un caleidoscop muzical.

Introducere:



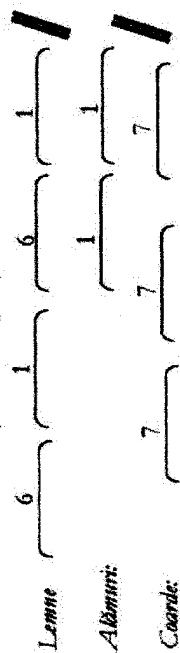
Expoziție:

T1 (T1a + T1b)

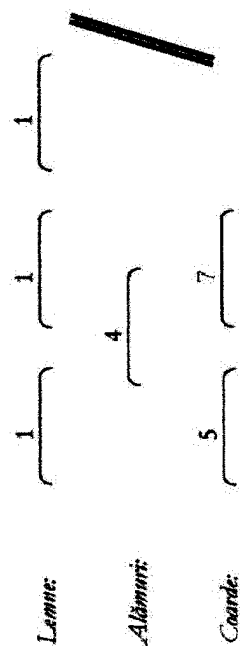


Dezvoltare: (D)

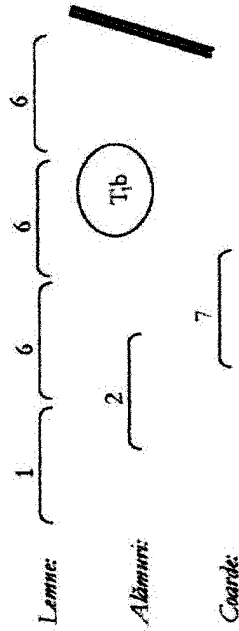
Secțiunea nr.1 (D 1)



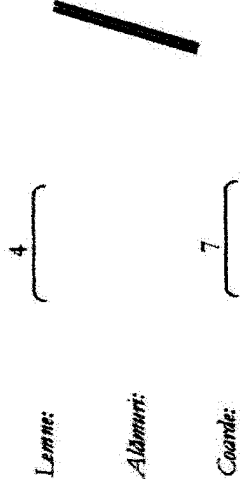
Secțiunea nr.2 (D 2)



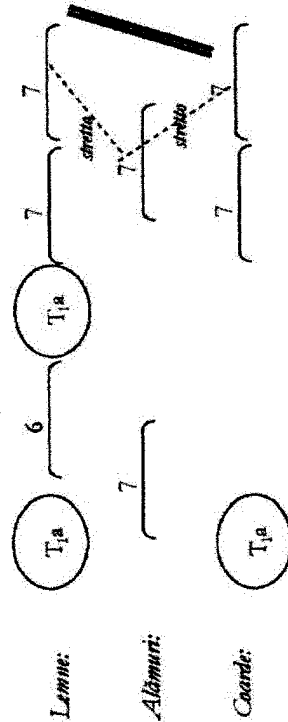
Secțiunea nr.3 (D 3)



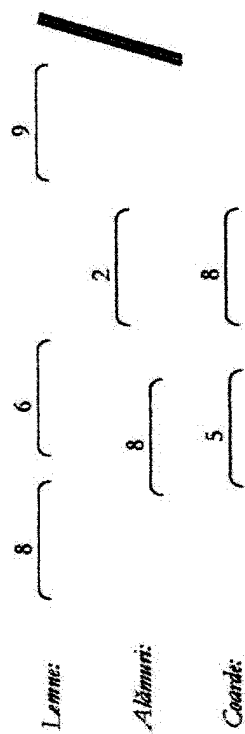
Secțiunea nr.4 (D 4)



Secțiunea nr.5 (D 5)

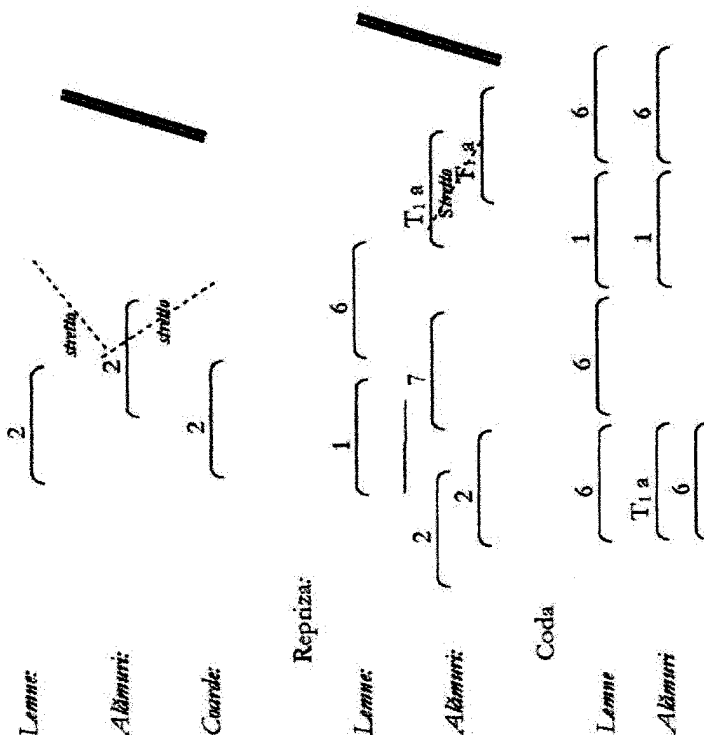


Secțiunea nr.6 (D 6)



142

Secțiunea nr.7 (D 7)



De-a lungul părții a I-a a Simfoniei de Mahler, personajele muzicale apar cu următoarea frecvență.

Nr.1	- de 13 ori	Nr.6	- de 16 ori
Nr.2	- de 8 ori	Nr.7	- de 13 ori
Nr.3	- de 2 ori	Nr.8	- de 3 ori

Nr.4 - de 5 ori
Nr.5 - de 3 ori

Nr.9 - o dată

De aici, se pot constata următoarele:

- 1) Cu excepția motivelor nr. 1 și 6, care de fapt alcătuiesc împreună tema I-a formei de sonată, celelalte au o frecvență de apariție distribuită pe șirul numeric fibonaccian: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13;
- 2) Fiecare secțiune prezintă o anumită structură formală, astfel:

a) *Introducere* are o compoziție simetrică în oglindă:

1 2 3 4 2 4 3 1 (5)

b) *Expoziția* - propune o formă de bar 1, 1, 1, 6 (a a b) - care este echivalentă cu forma geometrică a tetraedrului;

c) *Secțiunea I-a* dezvoltării (D1) are un echilibru în prezența motivelor caleidoscopice, cele trei structuri aparând fiecare de trei ori, într-o distribuție, de tipul polifoniei superpoziționale;

d) *Secțiunea a II-a* a dezvoltării (D2) folosește preponderent motivul nr.1, suprapus cu structurile nr.4, 5, 7;

e) *Secțiunea a III-a* (D3) este tot o polifonie superpozițională cu melodiile nr.1, 2, 6, 7;

f) D4 este cea mai scurtă și are două personaje muzicale (nr.4, și nr.7);

g) D5 reduce forma de bar (a b) concretizată în personajele 6 și 7, precum și o polifonie în stretto cu structura nr.7;

h) D6 este o suprafață polifonă superpozițională alcătuită cu temele nr.2, 5, 6, 8, 9;

i) D7 este un stretto cu motivul nr.2

j) *Repriza* este mai bogată în componentele structurilor prezentate mai sus și reia procedeul "stretto"-ului (ca în secțiunea D7) cu segmentul nr.1 al temei I-a.

3) Se poate observa de asemenea, o anumită stratificare orchestrală a celor noua personaje muzicale: astfel, suflătorii de lemn întonează preponderent traseele melodice nr.1 și 6, suflătorii de alamă - nr.2, 4, 7 și 1, instrumentele de coarde - nr. 7, 5, 8 și 2.

Structura nr.9 apare o singură dată, exact acolo unde este și *secția aurea*, în cadrul formei de ansamblu și ea va fi și tema principală a părții finale.

Forma ostinato (care își poate găsi echivalent în decorațiile mozaicate) este deseori întâlnită în literatura muzicală universală. Dintre exemplele celebre menționez: Ludwig van Beethoven 32 de variațiuni în do minor (secțiunea coda), Paul Hindemith *Quartetul nr. 4 op. 32* (partea finală), Bella Bartok - *Quartetul nr. 3 (partea I-a)*, Johann Sebastian Bach - *Cricășor* din *Missa* în si minor, Dietrich Buxtehude - *Ciaronă pentru orgă solo în mi minor*, Max Reger - *Introducere, Pasacaglia și Fuga* pentru două pianuri, op. 96, Johannes Brahms - *Variațiuni pe o temă de Haydn* op. 56 a, (partea finală) și *Sinfonia a IV-a* (partea a IV-a), Igor Stravinski - *Sinfonia Psalmilor*, Anton Webern - *Pasacaglia op. 1 pentru orchestră*, Arthur Honegger - *Parfide 231* etc.

În creația personală am folosit deseori tehnica de compoziție ostinato, cu care am realizat diverse "pânze sonore".

Voi exemplifica, în acest sens, un fragment din *Concertul pentru flaut, violă și orchestră de cameră*, realizat cu mai multe motive ritrice, care se repetă identic pe orizontală.

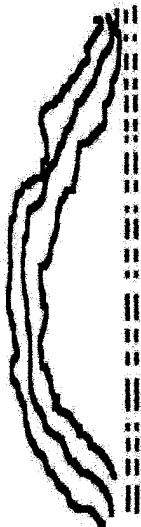
Liana Alexandra - *Concert pentru flaut, violă și orchestră de cameră*, Editura Muzicală, București, 1982, pag. 12-13.

Visual Modulation of a Musical Structural Motive

Prof. Dr. LIANA ALEXANDRA
(1947 – 2011)

I will present two different visual hypostases in this study, of a musical structural motive based on two distinct coordinates, one of which is expressed by means of a horizontal line covering an ostinato over five, always present in different asymmetric rhythms, while the other consists of several melodic patterns that overlap heterophonically, having one minimal density and one maximal density (climactic point).

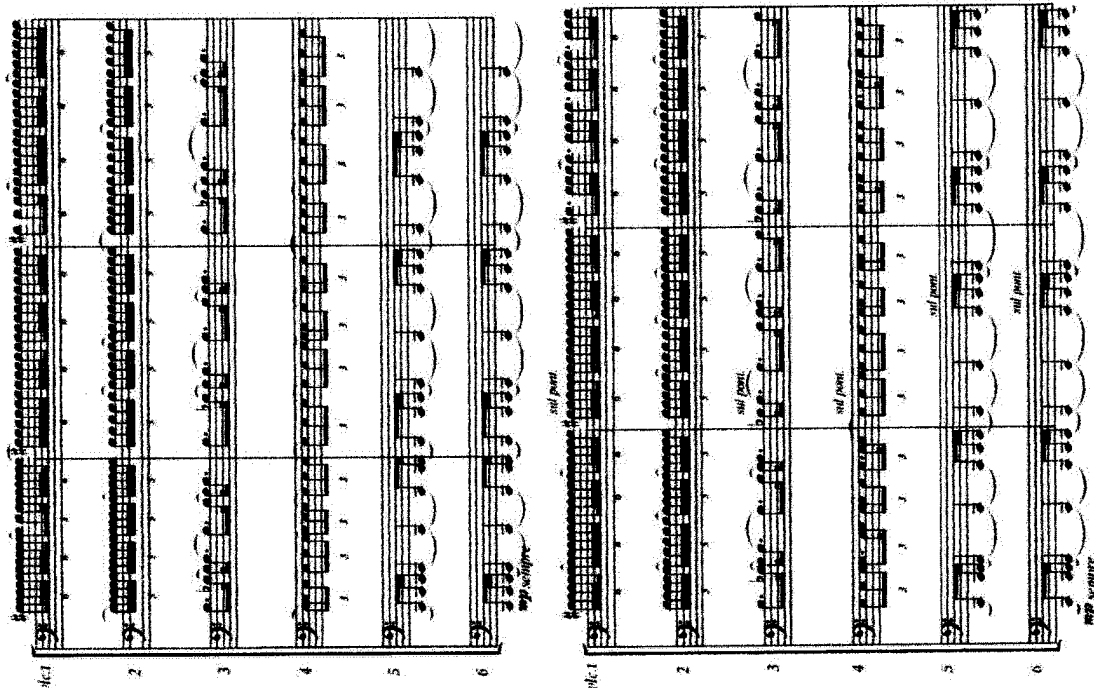
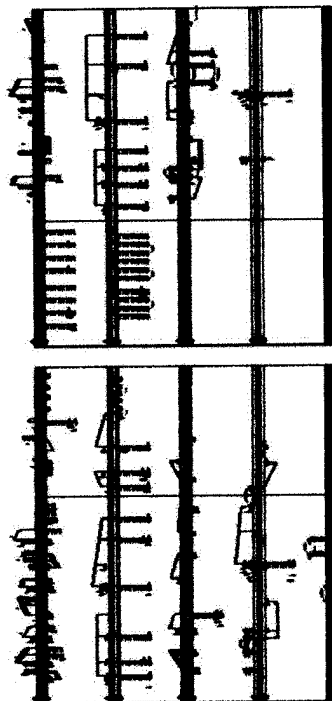
If represented graphically, the motive would have the following vault configuration (arch sound):



This motive is cut out of the cycle of 12 Variations for computer music, produced with the software of Mozart the Music Processor (Great Britain).

The presentation of the motive written with in the musical score (Liana Alexandra: 12 Variations, computer music, page 1, m. 1-4) looks like this:

Example:

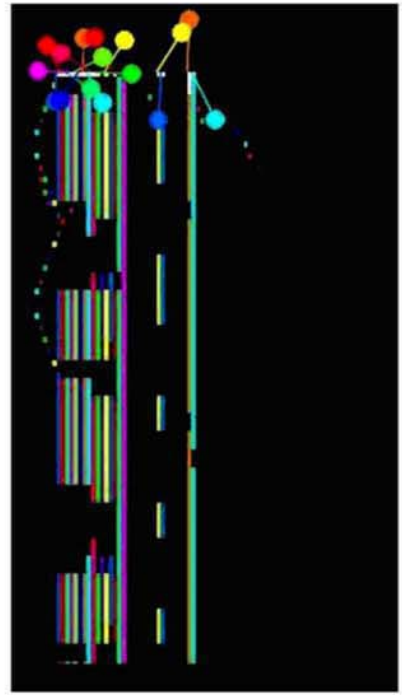
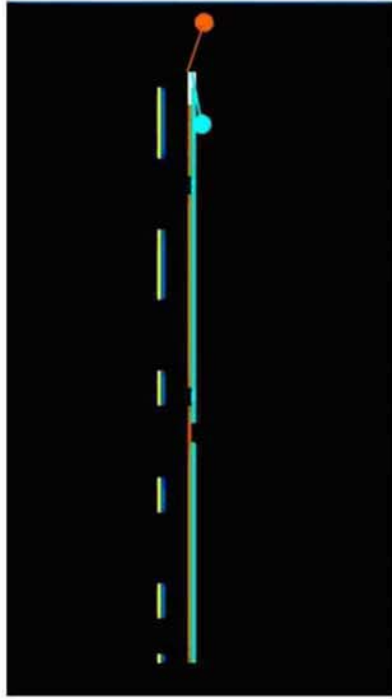


The transcription with Music Animation Machine, a program of musical visualization conceived by Stephen Malinowski (USA), using all visualization variants offered by the respective software, generated several highly suggestive images.

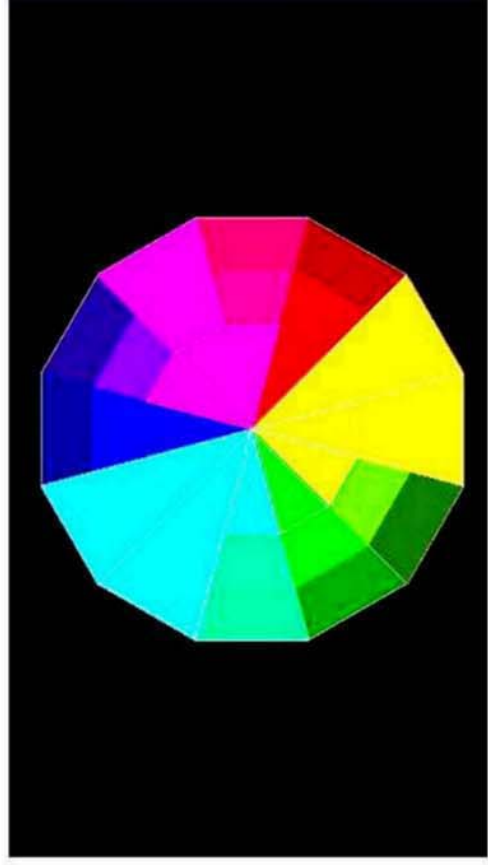
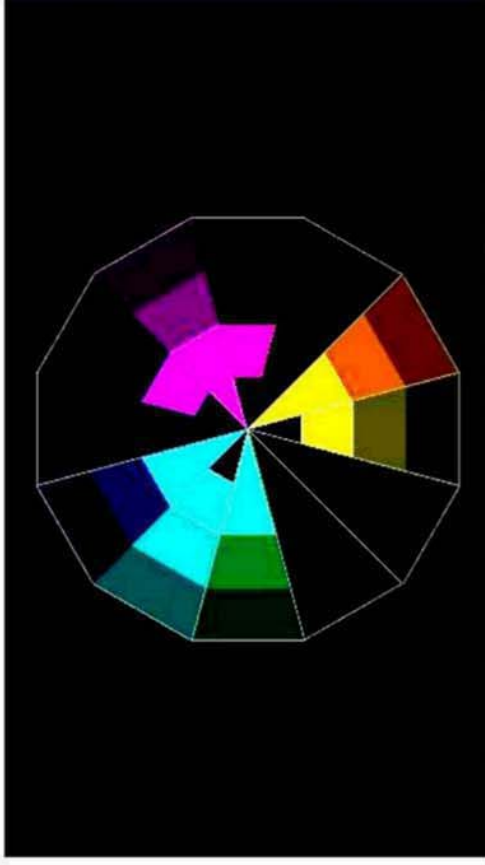
I will present further just two of the hypostases of the visual-musical dynamics for each variant: the image suggesting the minimal density and the one for maximal density. Still images out of this music video were presented at the SIGGRAPH Exhibition organized in the USA.

Visual examples of the Music Animation Machine program:

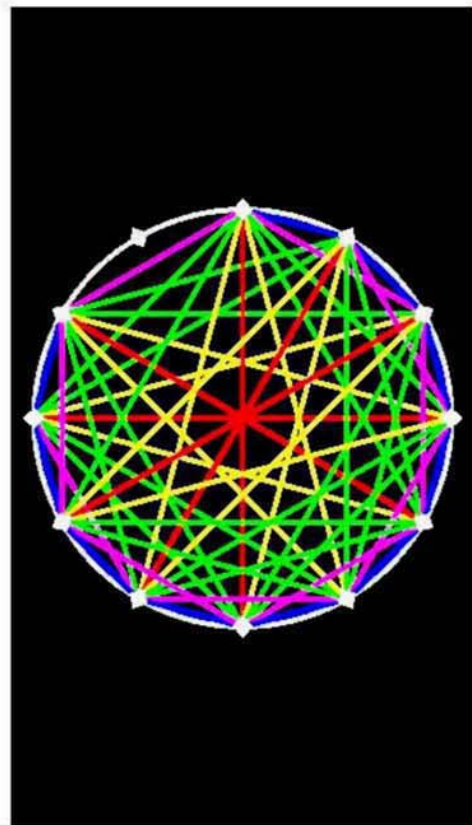
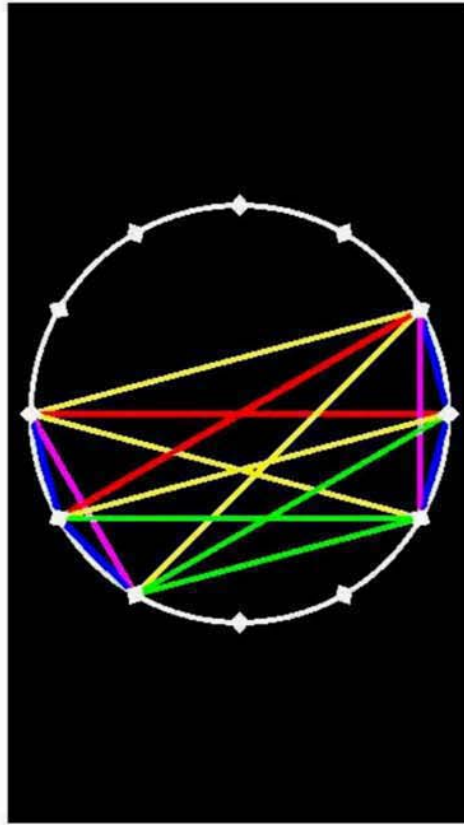
1)piano rol



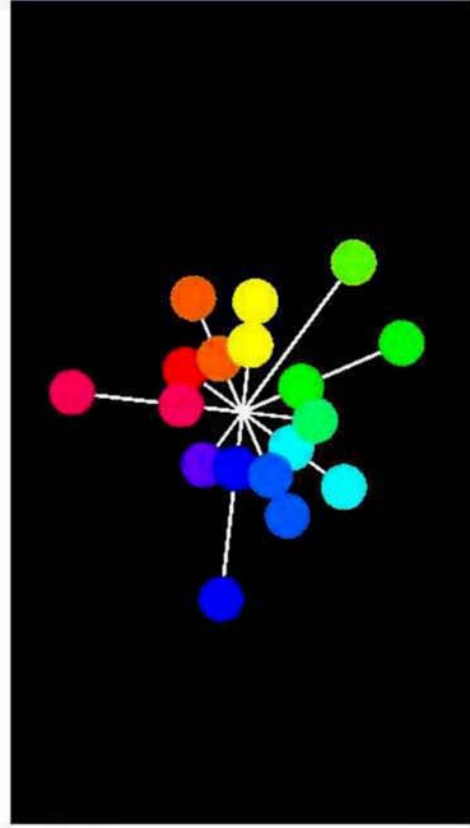
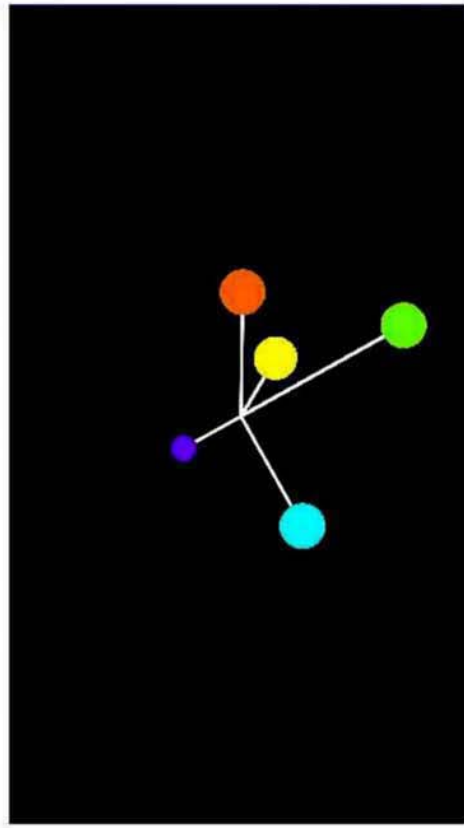
2) pitch class



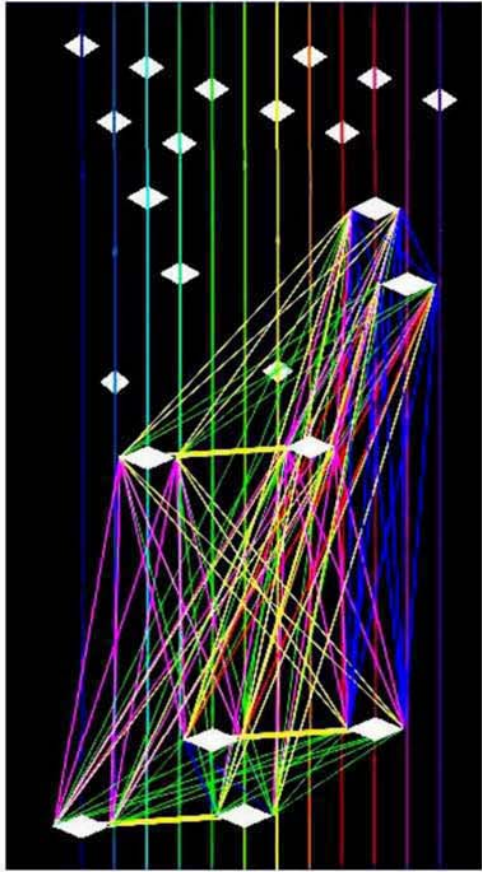
3) intervals



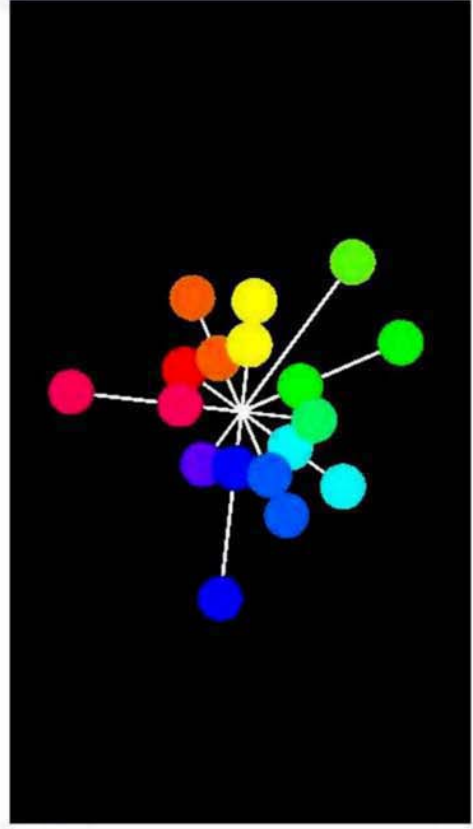
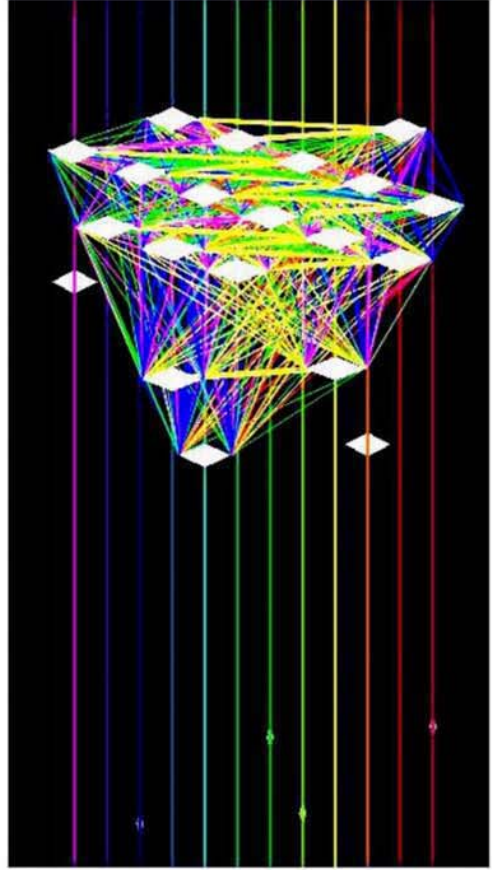
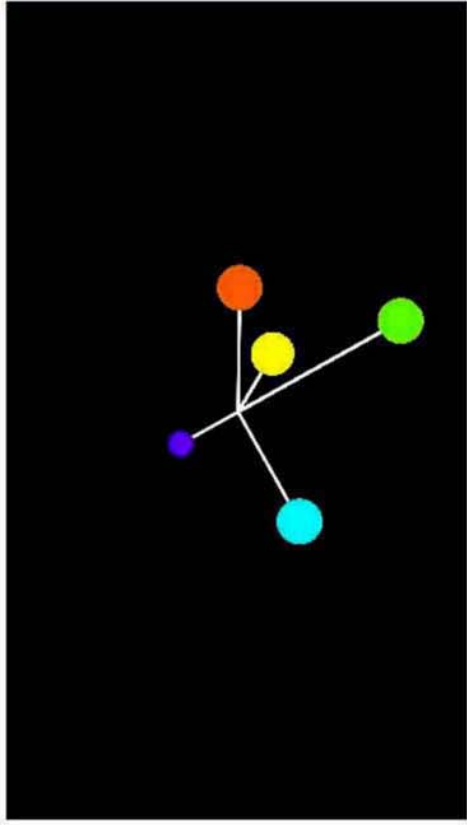
4) shapes



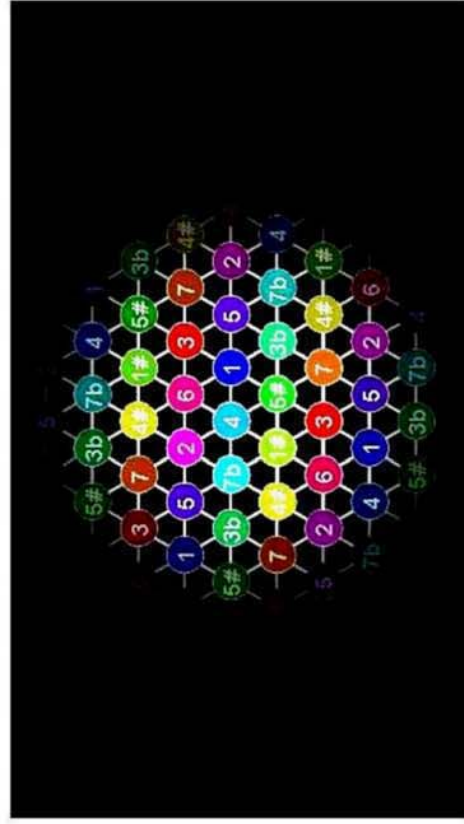
5) tonality staff



6) tonality compass



7) triads



Bucharest, March 21, 2009

→ Compus în 1984, acento-minutier pt. clar. în $6/8$ (sau pt. cl. bas în $6/8$) evocă un instrument antic (cu pavilionul în formă de "cap de balaur"), ce era utilizat de geto-daci și — ulterior — de romani, ca cumtator de semnale de luptă. De aceea, lucrarea se bazează pe o serie de celule melodico-ritmice extrase din clasa semnalelor de buciuri, specific folclorului românesc de munte.

→ Configurația intonațională derivă în consecință din spectrul armonicilor naturale, fiind focalizată pe juxtapunerea unor tronsoane ce includ armonicul 7 — ca element caracteristic ethosului menționat. În acest context se justifică și elementele de factură multi-sonice (ce implică suprapunerea unor sunete armonice).

→ Sub aspect metro-ritmice, evidențiem serie de celule asimetrice de tip "ak'sak", ce sunt de asemenea proprii jocurilor populare românești.

→ La nivelul macro-structurii, piesa are o formă liberă, analogă unui "perpetuum mobile" ce este generat prin tehnica variației continue — în trei faze proiectate conform principiului Secțiunii de Aur ("sectio Aurea"); în acest sens, apogeele coincid cu momentul utilizării multisonorilor.

Prin reducere fenomenologică, se poate afirma
că lucrarea are forma dinamică a unui
"mare crescendo" și cea agogică a unui
"mare accelerando".

→ Din punct de vedere instrumental, acest
creativ include o serie de procedee specifice
(slap-tongue, glissando, staccato, legato,
multi-sounds) ce solicită din plin
virtuositatea interpretului.

→ Distins la Concursurile de compoziție
de la Roma și Hong-Kong, lucrarea a fost
prezentată în numerate concerte, gravată pe
mai multe CD-uri și inclusă în repertoriul
curent al marilor clauștristi Harry Sparnazy
(Olanda), Andrew Simon (U.S.A.)
și Guido Arbonelli (Italia).

→ Șeban Nichifor: "Anamorphose" pentru creații de coarde

— I.) Referitor la tehnica anamorfzei sonore inițiată de compozitor prin avansată lucrare (concepțată în 1975), facem următoarele precizări:

- 1.) termenul — de origine elină — are următoarele semnificații în plan etimologic
- $\alpha\nu\alpha$ = întoarcere în timp, revenire la, repetare, re — ;
 - $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$ = formă (finită);
 - $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega\delta\iota\varsigma$ = (proces de) formare;
 - $\alpha\nu\alpha\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega - \omega\varsigma\omega$ = a reflecta, a regenera, a remodela;

— $\alpha\nu\alpha\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omega\delta\iota\varsigma$ = reflectare, regenerare, remodelare;

- 2.) acest procedeu de "regenerare" a fost și este curent utilizat în zona artelor vizuale — ca mod de realizare a unor imagini complexe (sugerând a treia dimensiune prin 2 dimensiuni "deformate") și/sau a unor sugestii de natură esoterică (în așa-numitele "Vexierbild" / "tablouri secrete"). Marele critic de artă Jurgis Baltrušaitis a analizat aceste aplicații vizuale ale anamorfzei în cupla sa exegetică "Anamorphoses" (Ed. Olivier Perrin, Paris, 1969).

- 3.) În domeniul muzicii, se poate afirma că
doar (sau mai multe) structuri sonore aparent
disjuncte pot coexista funcțional — făcând a
constitui un "Colaj" — dacă răspund
condiției de a avea cel puțin un element
constitutiv comun, intrând asadar într-un
raport anamorfotic. Altfel exprimat,
 între mulțimile sonore A, A' și B , având
 proprietățile $A \cap B = \emptyset$ și $A \cap A' = \emptyset$, se
 poate ilustra relația de "colaj" prin
 $[A \rightarrow \leftarrow B]$ și cea de "anamorfază" prin
 $[A \longleftrightarrow A']$ (cf. Ștefan Nichifor,
 "Anamorfază sonoră", Rev. Muzică Nr. 6/1985).

- II.) - Campus în 1975, Cuartetul "Anamorphose"
 de Ștefan Nichifor este structurat în 2 părți
 ("Fuga" și "Postludium") ce se desfășoară
 într-un continuum sonor determinat de
 multiple proiectii anamorfotice ale unui
 mod basat pe o celulă de extracție populară,
 având configurația (structura modală): $[3, 1]$,
 ce alternează cu $[3, 1, 1]^*$.

(139)

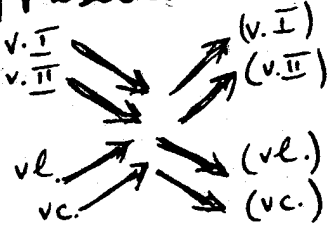
*) adică [terță mică, secundă mică], respectiv [terță mică, secundă mică, secundă mică].

Aceste două structuri proliferază prin funcția generatoare $\langle x = na + b \rangle$, obținându-se un șir modal ce ocupă întregul ambitus al cvaletului.

- a.) În dialectica lucrării, "Fuga" (partea I) are rolul de a sintetiza (porcând de la "sunetul alb" obținut pe căluz) celulele constitutive $[3, 1]$ și $[3, 1, 1]$, prin emiterea armonicilor naturale ale sunetului "Do₃" (= 66 Hz) emis de violoncel — armonice ce sunt "fixate" selectiv de celelalte instrumente prin melodii populare "Burzucan", "Hora Căptii", "Cântec din Bihor", ca și prin imnurile bizantine "Lumină Lină", "Axion", "Slava" și "Lauda".

Prin tehnica isonului, se "filtrează" complexul sonor arborescent, obținându-se un mod de 6 sunete (reductibil la ^{SC212} Modulo 12), ce are structura $[3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1]$. Toată această evoluție este structurată în forma tipică a unei fugi (expoziție, divertisment, repetiție) — cu mențiunea că subiectul acestei fugi la 4 voci este reprezentat de un motiv ritmic constituit exclusiv pe "sunet alb" (obținut cu arcul pe căluz).

- b.) "Preludium"-ul (partea a II-a, ce se execută "attacca") proiectează bine și modal obținut prin multiplicarea celulelor $[3,1]$ și $[3,1,1]$. Traseele instrumentale au o formă simetrică:



Dacă "Fuga" are un rol generator (constructiv), "Preludium"-ul are o configurație degeneratoare (distructivă) — ~~un~~ și modal fiind supus unui "proces de eroziune" ce implică:

- anihilarea structurii modale (prin introducerea freptatului a glissando-ului)
- Proliferarea unei melodii populare ("Când și-a pierdut Ciobanul oile"), ce e concepută pe un mod ce conține celula $[3,1]$ — fiind astfel o anamorfă a șiului modal.

Finalmente, melodia menționată "invadează" discursul sonor, înlocuind astfel șiul modal ce se distinge freptat. În ultima fază, melodia "invadează" spațiul publicului, prin deplasarea în salt a celor doi violoniști și a violistului — până în punctele în care se poate realiza un amplasament quadrofonic (cf. schițele anexate).

Alte aspecte specifice:

— În zona temporală, se remarcă scritura proporțională (neo-gregoriană) a duratelor, ce se ordonează pe "casete temporale" (în locul măsurilor tradiționale). Date - fiind evoluția stochastică a aceluși muzicii, sincronizarea instrumentelor este relativă, în spiritul "aleatorismului controlat".

— În zona timbrală, relevăm includerea unor efecte inedite: "molto sul ponticello" (evocând "viunile cu goarna" din Transilvania), "sunetul alb" (obținut pe câluz), "percutile" realizate cu mâna stângă pe corzi, "pișricato-ul Bartókian".

Această lucrare a fost distinsă în anul 1977 cu Premiul I la Concursul internațional de Compoziție "GAUDEAMUS" de la Amsterdam (Olanda), precum și cu "Premiul Pesei internaționale" la Festivalul de la Evian (Franța) - 1978. Cântecul a fost prezentat frecvent în marile festivaluri europene (Bayreuth, Darmstadt, Varsovia, etc.), fiind interpretat de ansambluri de prestigiu ("Gaudeamus", "Assmann", etc.).

Prima audiere absolută a avut loc în 1976,
la Radiodifuziunea Română, în formula
interpretativă: - Pavel Crisan (v. I)
- Emilian Piedicuta (v. II)
- Vladimir Mendelsohn (vl)
- Șuban Nichifor (vc.).

În 1977, cvartetul a fost publicat de
prestigiul "Edition Modern" din München (Germania).

Bibliografie selectivă

- Șuban Nichifor - "Anamorfoze Sonore",
revista "Musica" Nr. 6/1985;
- Șuban Nichifor - Tratatul "Musica Caeleste" -
Anamorfoza Sacrală în arta sunetelor,
Universitatea Națională de Muzică,
București, 2000, pag. 5-38

X ——— X

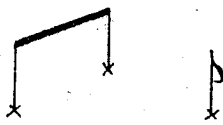
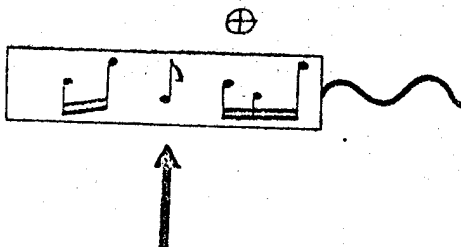
N o t a B e n e

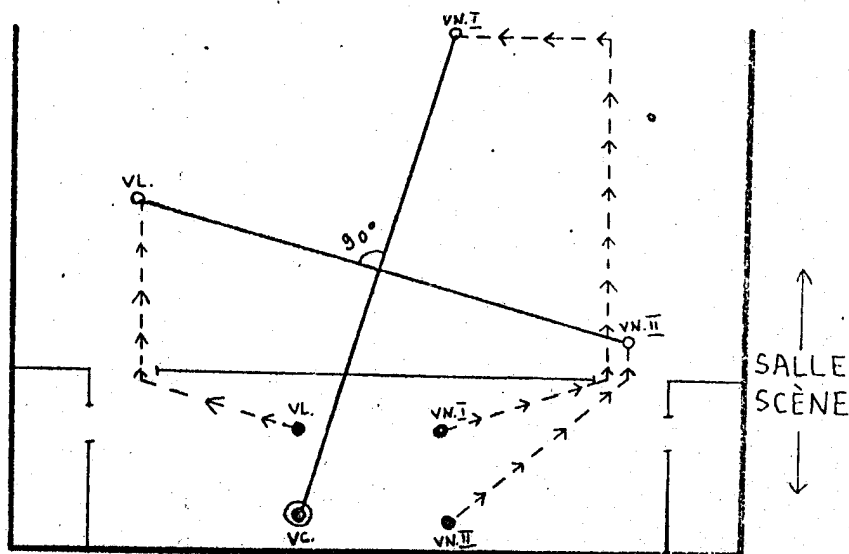
L'écriture est proportionnelle (les durées sont déterminées par les distances graphiques) . L'omission du portatif signifie TACET. A l'éventualité des certains effets (staccato, pizzicato, col legno battuto) la pause qui suit naturellement l'attaque est sous-entendue comme appartenant à la note sois-même et n'est pas marquée avec l'omission du portatif.

Les accidents n'altèrent que les sons qu'ils précèdent.

- BURZUCAN	folklore roumain	- LUMINA LINA	hymnes orthodoxes
- HORA CAPRII	de Transylvanie +	- AXION	roumaines
- CINETEC DIN BIHOR		- SLAVA	
- CIND SI-A PIERDUT		- LAUDE	
CIOBANUL OILE		(ison = pédale)	

+) les 4 mélodies doivent être exécutées MOLTO SUL PONTICELLO pour reproduire le timbre des violons à pavillon de Transylvanie.

- ~~~~~ - effet spécial (son blanc) obtenu en tirant l'archet sur le chevalet
-  - percussions réalisées par l'articulation des doigts de la main gauche sur les cordes (seulement deux sons différents)
-  - pizzicato Bartók (corde percutée contre la tatière)
- module (fragment mélodique qui se répète jusqu'à l'épuisement du temps indiqué par la ligne ondulatoire)
- quitter la scène et s'en aller, si c'est possible, dans la salle vers un aménagement quatuorphonique:



ANALIZE COMPUTERIZATE

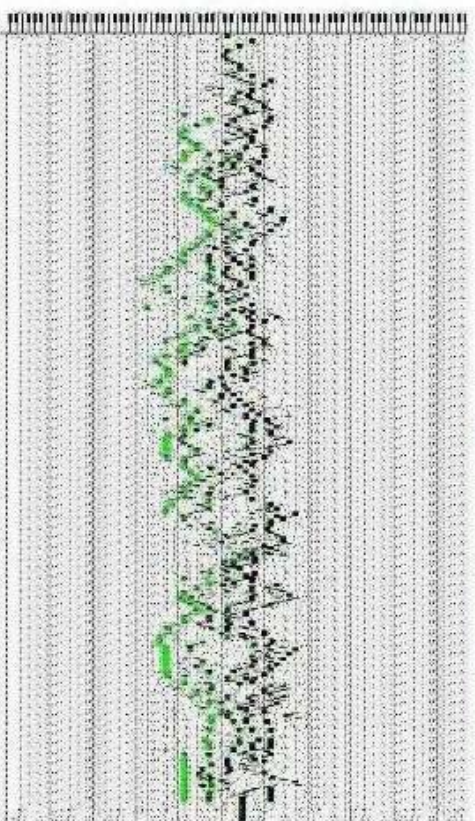
- 1.) J. S. Bach: "Artă Fugii" -p. 146-150
- 2.) L. van Beethoven: Sonata Nr. 5
op. 24 în Fa Major ("Sonata Primăverii")
-p. 151-153
- 3.) Alfred Mendelssohn: Sonata Brevis
pentru vioară și pian (sau orgă)
-p. 154-157

Johann Sebastian Bach: "DIE KUNST DER FUGE"

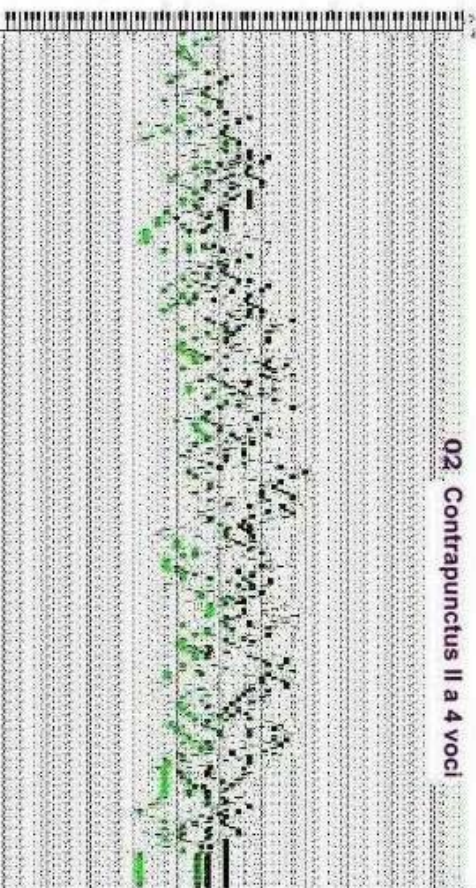
Computer analysis with MamuTh Software

by Prof.Dr. Serban Nichifor (UNMB, January 2007)

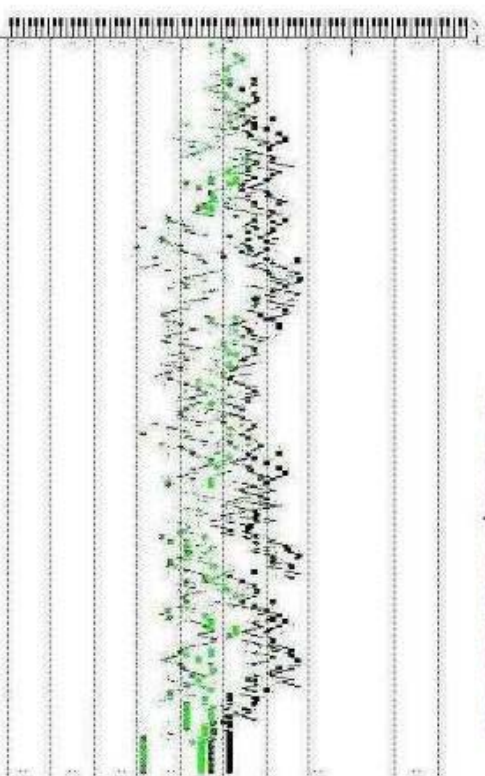
01 Contrapunctus I a 4 voci



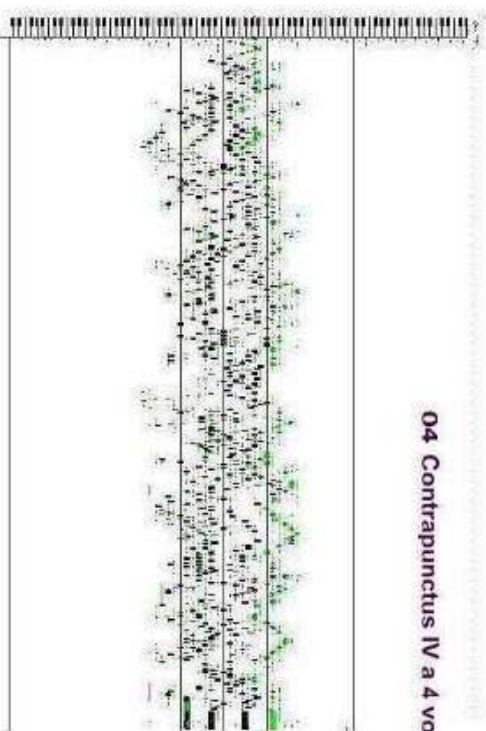
02 Contrapunctus II a 4 voci



03 Contrapunctus III a 4 voci



04 Contrapunctus IV a 4 voci



05 Contrapunctus V a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus V a 4 voci. It features four staves with musical notation. The notation is primarily in black ink, with some green highlights on certain notes and stems. The score is written on a white background with a black staff line.

06 Contrapunctus VI a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VI a 4 voci. It features four staves with musical notation. The notation is primarily in black ink, with some green highlights on certain notes and stems. The score is written on a white background with a black staff line.

07 Contrapunctus VII a 4 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VII a 4 voci. It features four staves with musical notation. The notation is primarily in black ink, with some green highlights on certain notes and stems. The score is written on a white background with a black staff line.

08 Contrapunctus VIII a 3 voci

A musical score for Contrapunctus VIII a 3 voci. It features three staves with musical notation. The notation is primarily in black ink, with some green highlights on certain notes and stems. The score is written on a white background with a black staff line.

09 Contrapunctus IX a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus IX, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green ink.

10 Contrapunctus X a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus X, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green ink.

11 Contrapunctus XI a 4 voci

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XI, 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green ink.

12a

Contrapunctus XII a 4 voci (rectus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XII (rectus), 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green ink.

12b

Contrapunctus XII a 4 voci (inversus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XII (inversus), 4 voices. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes highlighted in green ink.

13a

Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (rectus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (rectus). The score is written on five staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and fifth staves contain a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes.

13b

Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (inversus)

Handwritten musical score for Contrapunctus XIII a 4 voci (inversus). The score is written on five staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and fifth staves contain a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes.

15 Canone II

Handwritten musical score for Canone II. The score is written on five staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and fifth staves contain a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes.

16 Canone III

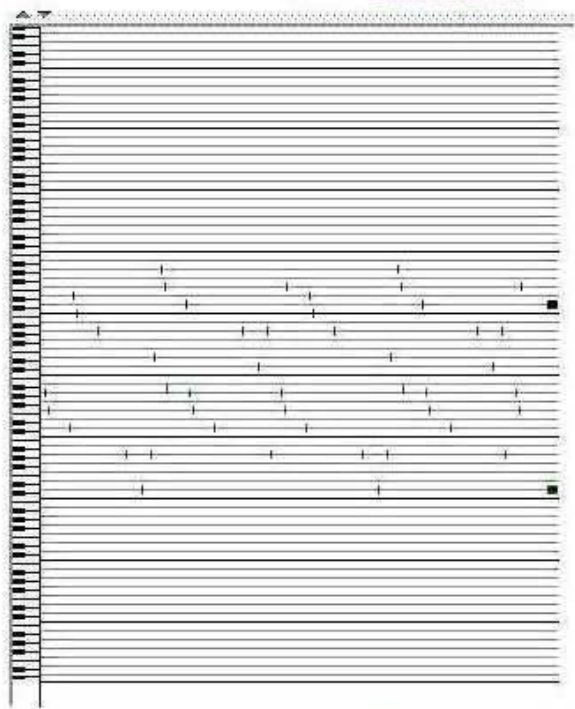
Handwritten musical score for Canone III. The score is written on five staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and fifth staves contain a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes.

14

Canone I

Handwritten musical score for Canone I. The score is written on five staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff contains a similar melodic line. The third staff contains a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth and fifth staves contain a series of notes, mostly eighth and sixteenth notes.

17 Canone IV



18 Contrapunctus XIV a 4 voci (unfinished)

A musical score for a piece titled "18 Contrapunctus XIV a 4 voci (unfinished)". On the left side, there is a vertical representation of a piano keyboard, with white and black keys. To the right of the keyboard is a single musical staff. The staff contains a complex musical score with many notes, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some rests. The notes are written in a dark ink, and there are some green markings on the staff, possibly indicating a specific part of the score or a correction. The score appears to be a contrapunctus, which is a type of musical composition that involves the combination of several independent melodic lines.

METHOD FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MUSIC PERFORMANCES BASED ON "ACID PRO 7" SOFTWARE

SERBAN NICHIFOR

- SUBJECT:

Beethoven Violin Sonata No. 5 ("Spring") in F Major Op.24, Part I

- SONATA-ALLEGRO FORM ANALYSIS:

EXPOSITION (measures 1- 86/Volta I)

Subject 1 (m. 1 - 25)

Transition (m. 26 - 37)

Subject 2 (m. 38 - 69)

Codetta (m. 70 - 86/Volta I)

EXPOSITION x 2 - *ad libitum* (exposition may then be repeated)

DEVELOPMENT (measures 86/Volta II - 123)

Phase 1 (m. 86/Volta II - 97)

Phase 2 (m. 98 - 115)

Phase 3 (m. 116 - 123)

RECAPITULATION (measures 124 - 247)

Subject 1 (m. 124 - 149)

Transition (m. 150 - 161)

Subject 2 (m. 162 - 193)

Codetta (m. 194 - 209)

Extended Coda: Phase 1 (m.210 -231) and Phase 2 (m. 232 - 247)

- PERFORMERS:

- Track 1: Henryk Szerwng & Arthur Rubinstein - 7:07 (without Exposition x 2)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAcWGVc4Ngc>

- Track 2: David Oistrakh & Lev Oborin - 9:21

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0p1O4zq_1w

- Track 3: Ilva Ilin & Igor Grippman - 9:57

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VlWmhVh5UM8&feature=related>

- Track 4: Renaud Capuçon & Elena Bashkirova - 9:21

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qzccv7ZvDZc>

- Track 4: Renaud Capuçon & Elena Bashkirova - 9:21

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qzccv7ZvDZc>

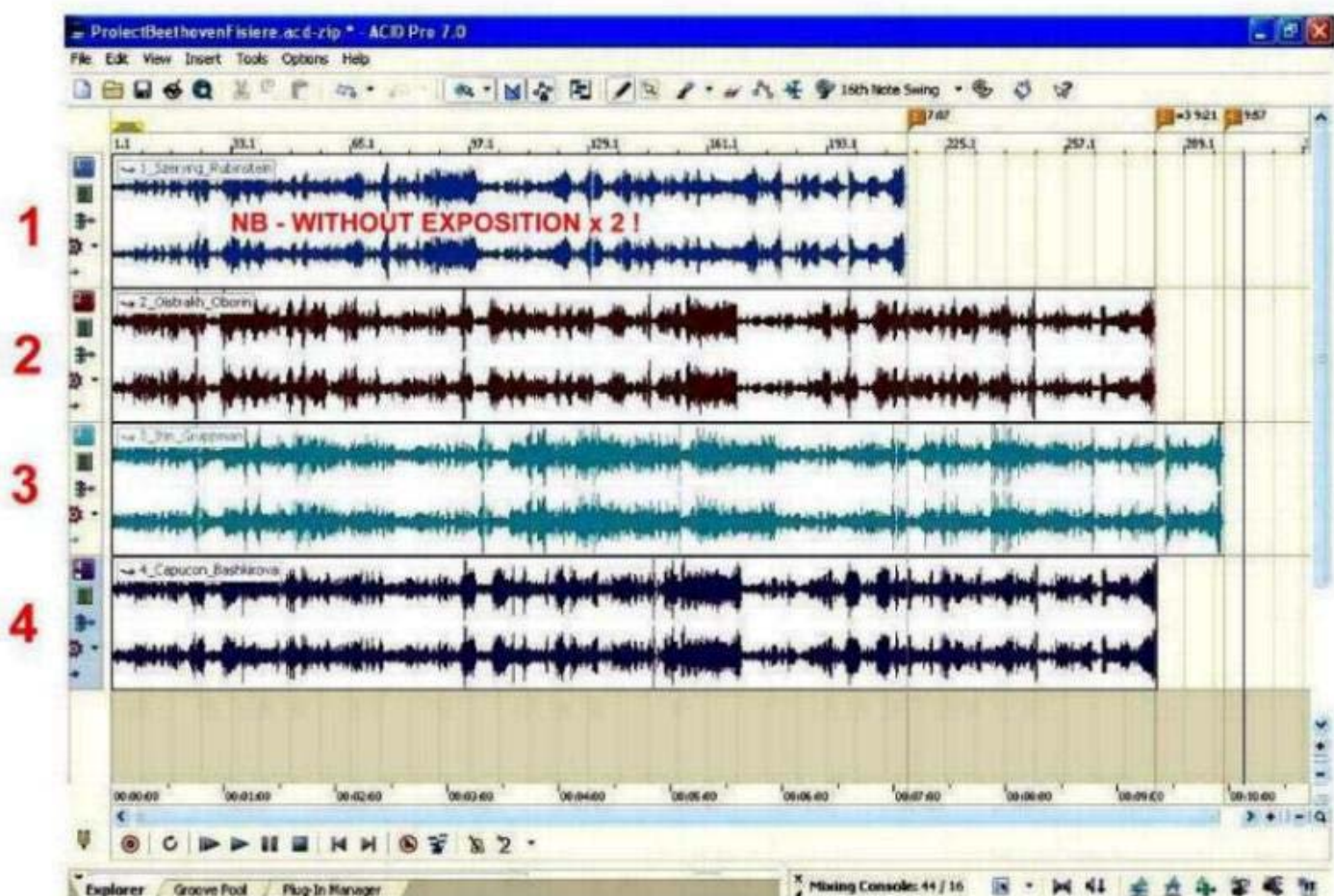
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qzccv7ZvDZc>

- SOFTWARE:

"ACID Pro 7 software is a DAW powerhouse that combines full multitrack recording and mixing, MIDI sequencing, and ACID looping functionality for a seamless music-creation and post-production environment. With its Transparent Technology™ design, ACID Pro 7 software removes typical barriers to the creative workflow so you can effortlessly transform ideas into real results."

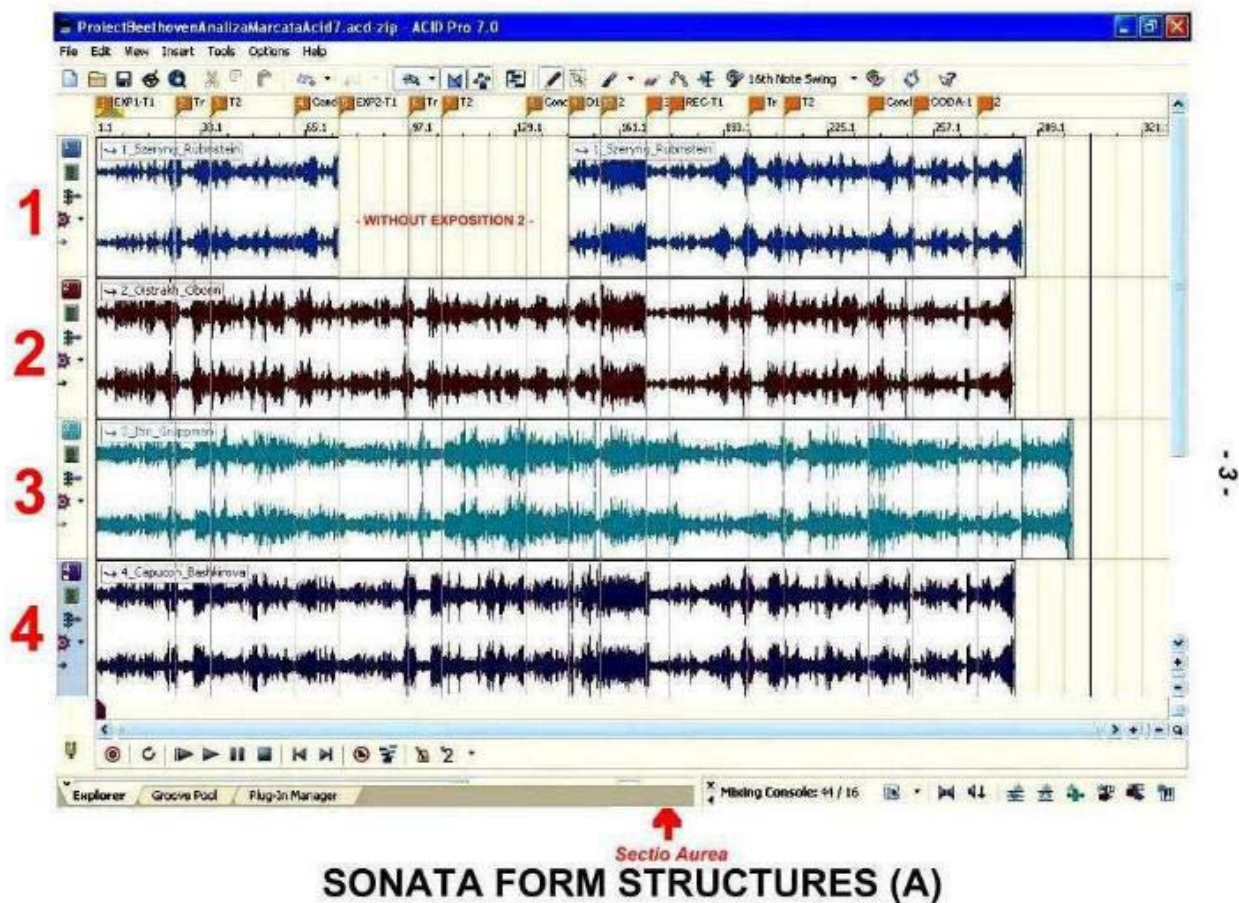
<http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/acidpro>

- 2 -

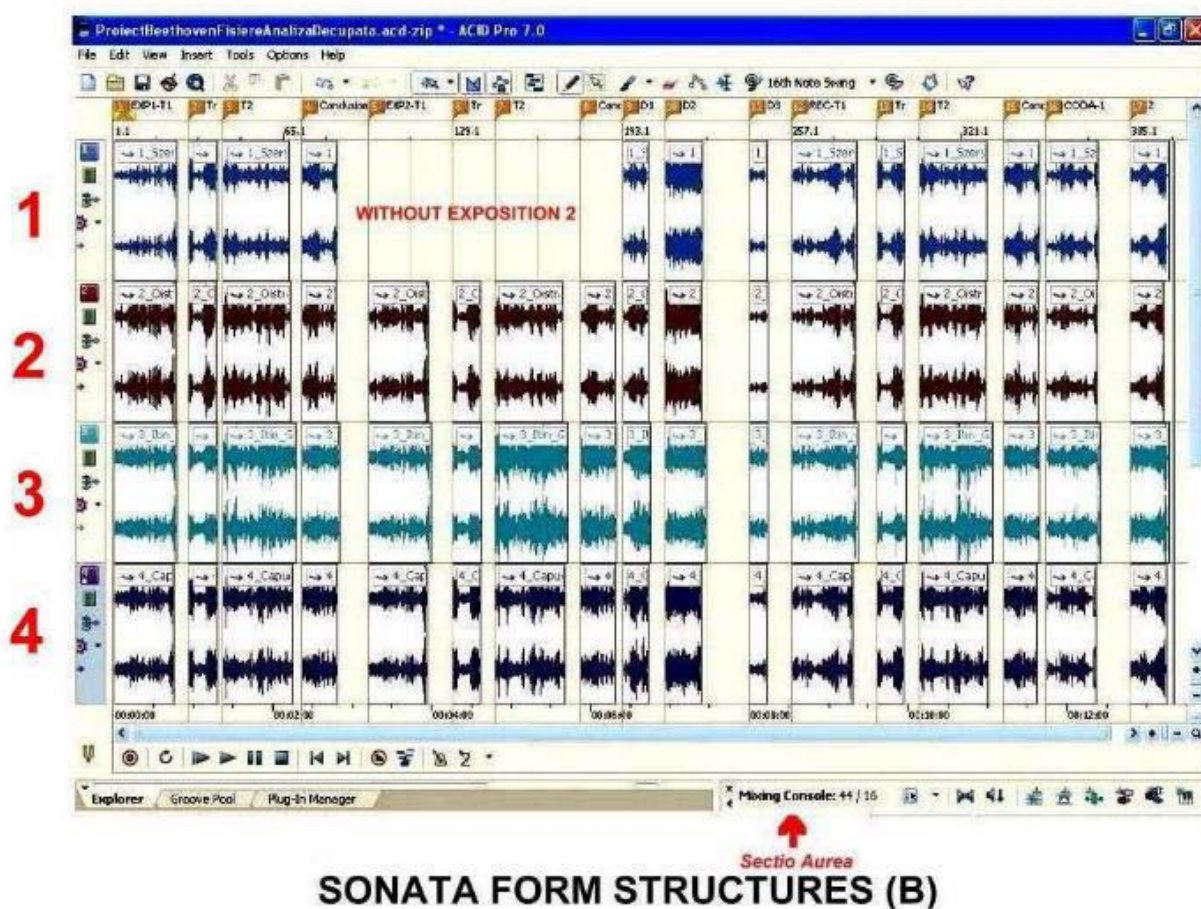


DURATIONS

151

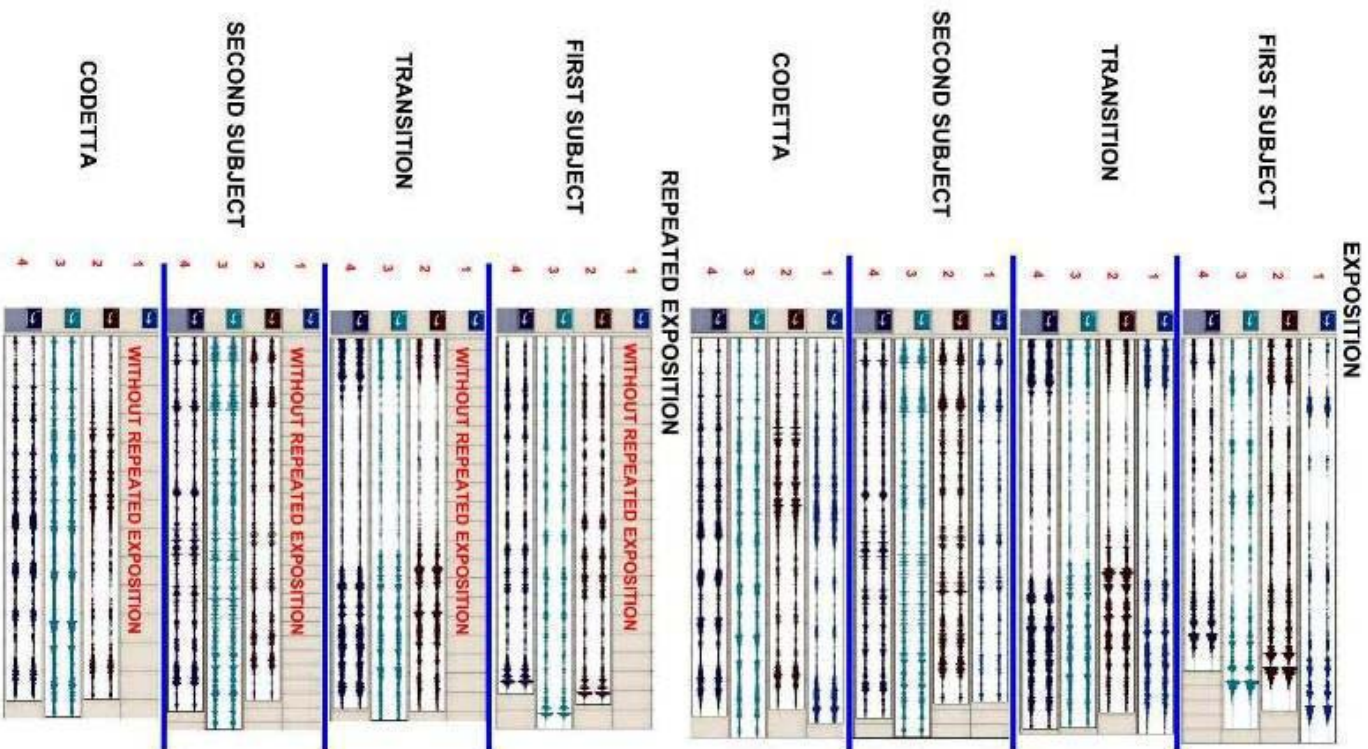


- 3 -

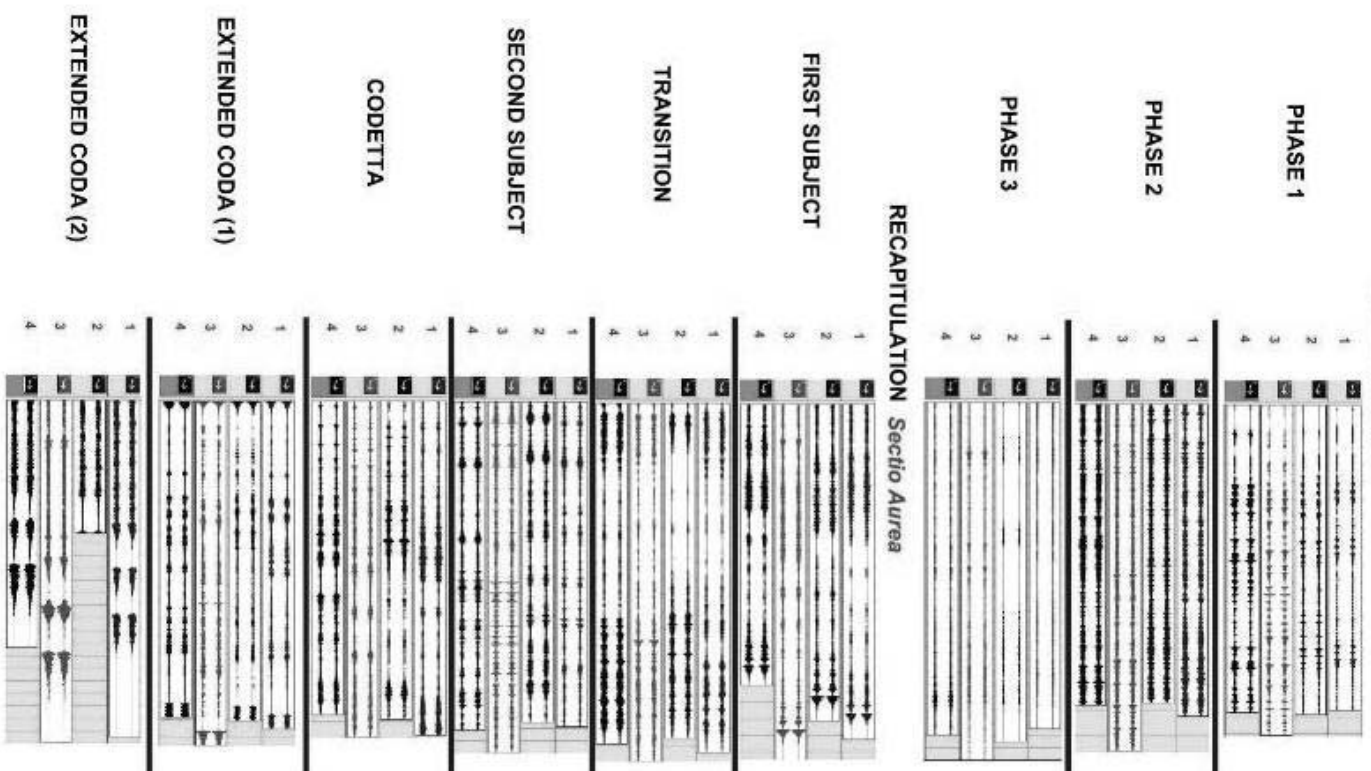


- 4 -

SONATA FORM STRUCTURES (C)



DEVELOPMENT



PROFIL MELODIC GLOBAL (melodie infinita)

(analiza jMelo software)

P. I



P. II



P. III



P. IV



IMAGINE GLOBALA

ALFRED MENDELSSOHN: *Sonata Breviș*

- analiza formală -

- Partea I (1-98) – Forma de Sonat: Exp. (1-29) [T. I (1-9) Fa # min. diatonic; Punte (10-14) ; T. II (15-24) Do # modal, instabil, incens cromatizat (pre-seria), formula ritmică caracteristica binară/ternară; Concl. (25-29)]; Dezv. (30-69) [Faza I (30-43) elemente T. I; Faza II (44-58) T. II reluată identic în configurația din Exp.; Faza III (59-69) – T. I și II în secerentari și dinamizări]; Repr. Inv. (70-98) [Secția *Aurea P. I* (*passionato*) T. II (70-78) La modal, minor – tr. 4 (cromatic); T. I (79-91) – La minor]; Coda (92-98) elemente T. I și II, Fa # min., cu ultimul acord în La Maj.];

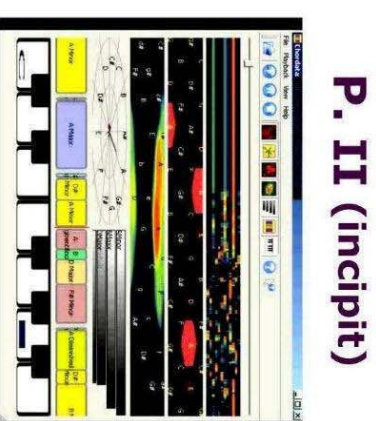
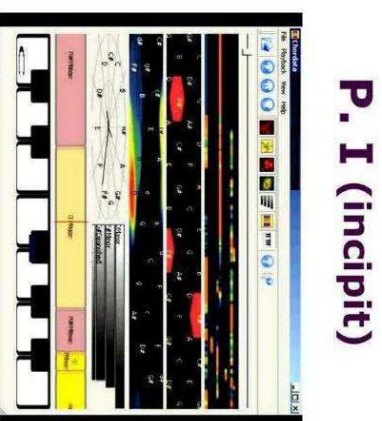
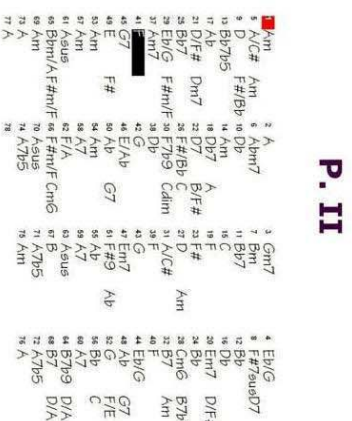
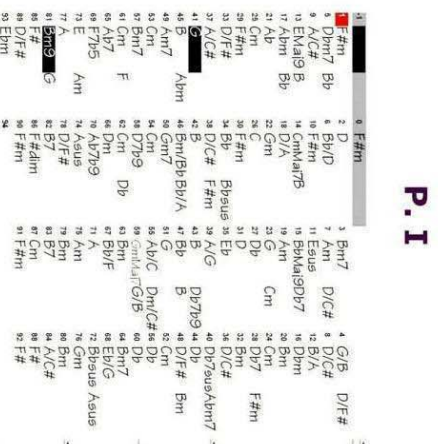
- Parte a II-a (1-138) - Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus [A ternar ("a" dublu-expus (1-24 și 25-49), cu per. 1 – La min. și per. 2 – crom.; "a1" (50-72) cu per. 3 – Re Maj. și per. 4 – ped. La min.); Punte (73-90) – modulații cromatice; B binar (*Secția Aurea P. II* = "b1" (91-110) – La min. și "b2" (111-138) – Re Maj./coral crom., NB – *attaca P. III*];

- Partea a III-a (1-62) - Forma de Lied Tripartit Simplu (în configurație "quasi parlando rubato / doina" = *Secția Aurea în macrostructura (la nivelul întregii sonate)* [A (1-15) – quasi doina; Punte (16-19); B (20-28) Tema A-a din Partea II; *Secția Aurea P. III* = A' (29-46) – quasi doina (continuare în quasi-cadenza); Coda (47-62) – Tema I din Partea I];

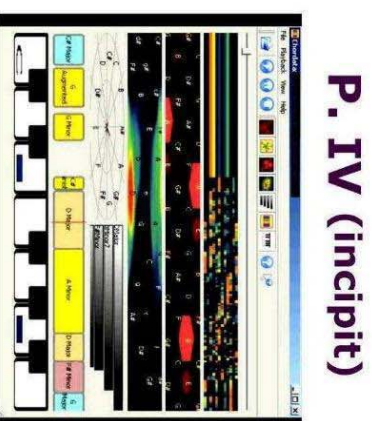
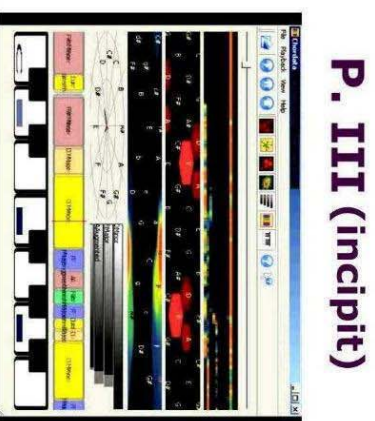
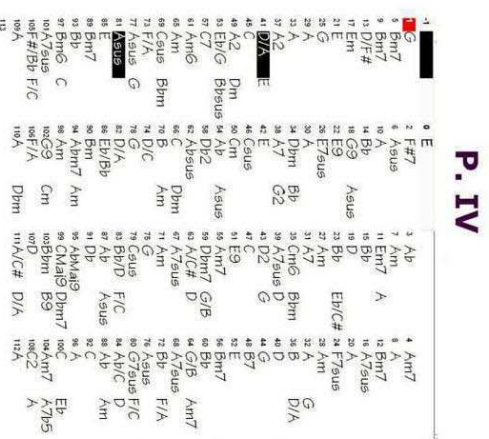
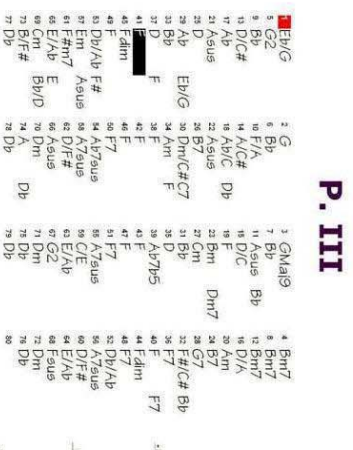
- Partea a IV-a (1- 271) – Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus, Quasi Perpetuum Mobile | Introd. (1-4) ; A dublu-expus (5-53, 54-102) – "a" (5-18, 54-67) Si b min.; "a1" (19-30, 68-79) La Maj. tema românească (joc); "a2" (31-40, 80-89) Re lidian tema rom.; Concl. (41-53, 90-102) La Maj. – dominantă Mi7; B dublu-expus (103-183, 184-262 = *Secția Aurea P. IV*) – "b" (103-147, 184-228) Sol. Maj. secv.; "b1" (148-159, 229-240) La Maj. – lema rom. "a1"; "b2" (160-174, 241-255) Mi min. – motiv rom. "a2"; Concl. (175-183, 256-262); Coda Concisa (263-271) – Tema I Partea I, în La Maj.];

Trasaturi Generale: caracter ciclic, cromatizări intense (pre-seriale, dar pe fond tonal-modal românesc, cu episoade politonale/polimodale), structură melodică infinită.

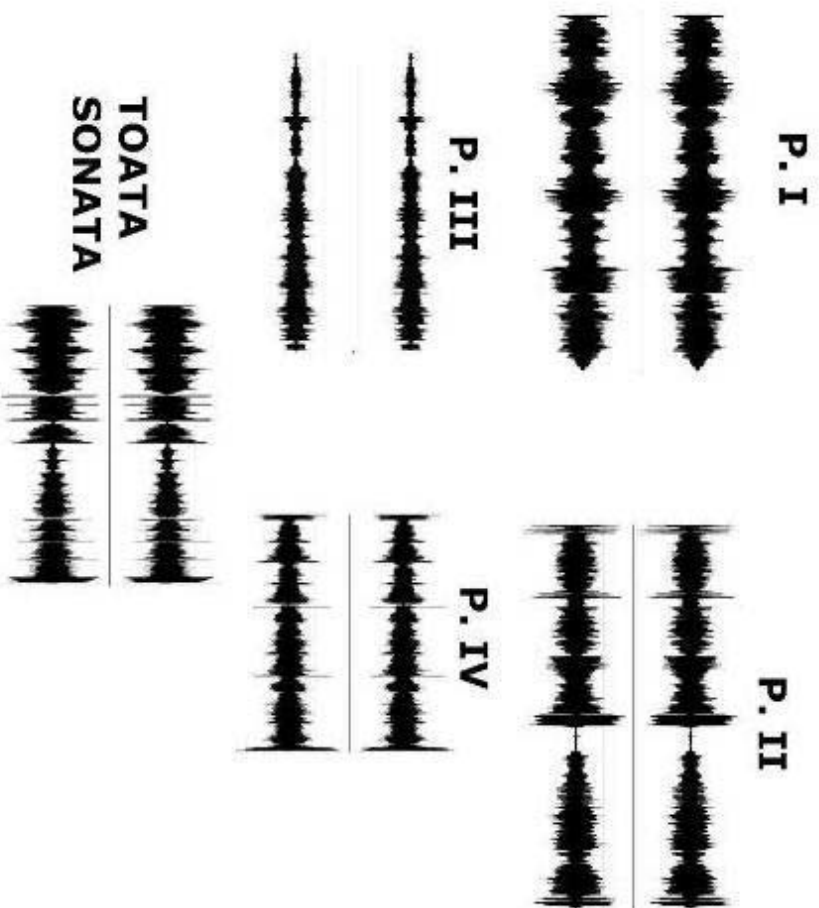
ANALIZA ARMONICA 1 (Band-in-a-Box software)



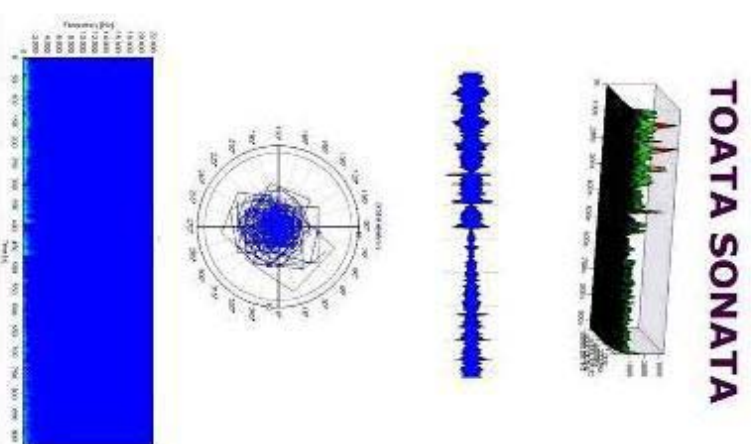
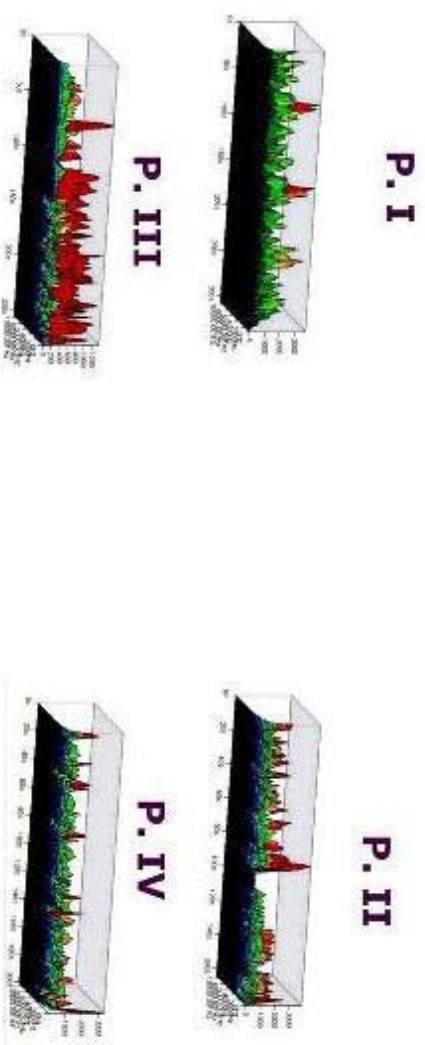
ANALIZA ARMONICA 2 in configuratie dinamica (CLAM-Chordata software)



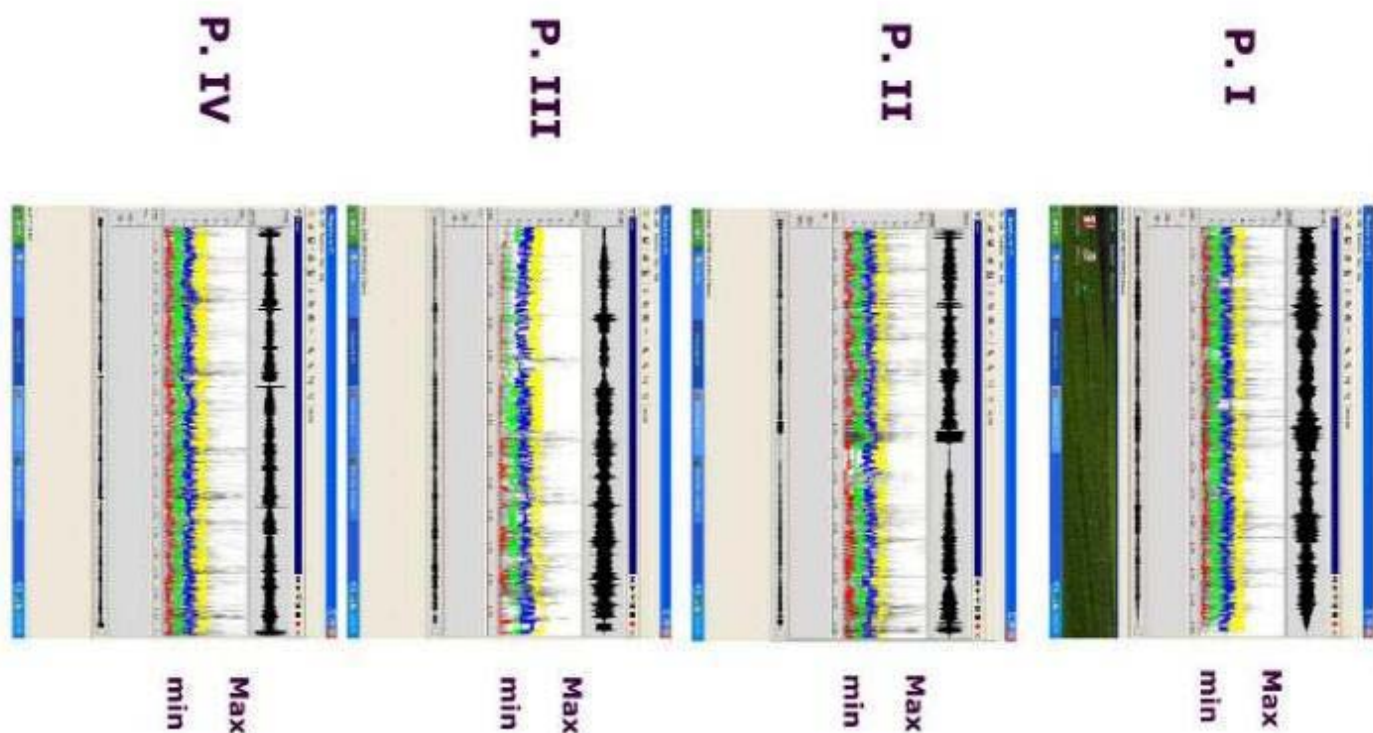
ANALIZA SPECTRALA 1 (Sound Forge software)



ANALIZA SPECTRALA 2 FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM (FFT) ALGORITHM (FFT Properties software)



ANALIZA SPECTRALA 3 (WaveSurfer software)



BIBLIOGRAFIE GENERALA SELECTIVA

- Mendelssohn, Alfred – “Sonata Brevis” pentru vioara si orga, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1964;
- Negreanu, Radu – “Alfred Mendelssohn”, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1978;
- <http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/soundforagesoftware>
- <http://www.pgmusic.com/bandbox.htm>
- <http://www.dewresearch.com/fftp-main.html>
- <http://clamnews.wordpress.com/2010/03/08/clam-chordata-1-0/>
- <http://www.speech.kth.se/wavesurfer/>
- <http://ilp.cs.tu-berlin.de/publikationen/kit/kitlistehtml.html>

CONF.UNIV.DR. SERBAN NICHIFOR
ACTIVITATE ARTISTICA SI STIINTIFICA 2013

I.) CONCERTE :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26m3S2RmjXU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bPyuoV2GU8>

CONCERT IN MEMORY LIANA ALEXANDRA

February 6, 2013, Romanian Athenaeum

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyJuONWaiNw>

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE 2013 - BUCHAREST (ROMANIA)

Prof. VERONICA BARLADEANU, General Secretary of ACPRI; MAXIMILLIAN MARCO KATZ, Director and Founder of MCA ROMANIA; VICTOR BARLADEANU (poem) & SERBAN NICHIFOR (music): "REMEMBER"; ALMA BOIANGIU: "SHMA ISRAEL"; CORNELIA PETROIU: "ANI MA'AMIN" and "WHAT?!" by VLADIMIR SCOLNIC; ANY-CLARA MIHAI and TEODORA TEPEȘ: "GOING TO CAESARIA" by DAVID ZAHEVI, "MELODY" by LIANA ALEXANDRA and "PRAISE JERUSALEM" by AVIHU MEDINA. National University of Music Bucharest (Romania), "George Enesco" Concert Hall, April 9, 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwDEQ9huOxg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8vbHhuDhmBA>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFHY2NXmFSs>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=klViMAz6w10>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BKJxr9E5koA>

ISRAEL 65: ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY 2013, Bucharest (Romania)

Serban Nichifor (musical arrangements & piano). Livia Tudor (voice), Daniel Mihai & Any-Clara Mihai (violins), Sergiu Feier & Marcela Onofrei (oboes), Cornelia Petroiu (viola), Romanian Atheneum, April 16 2013

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j1Xy2DGLvZc>

RESONANCES GEORGE ENESCU - music marathon

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL GEORGE ENESCU, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, 15 September 2013, Romanian Radio Concert Hall "Mihail Jora", PROGRAM IN MEMORIAM DANIEL PEARL: NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE-LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION (USA), VOX NOVUS (USA), CENTER OF COMPUTER RESEARCH IN MUSIC AND ACOUSTICS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY (USA), EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF PROMOTERS OF NEW MUSIC (ECPNM). - George Enescu -- Sonata No 1 for piano in f# minor op. 24 (00:00:00); -Constantin Silvestri -- Concert Piece No 3 for piano op. 25 (00:23:18) - VLAD DIMULESCU (piano). -Paul Constantinescu -- "Cântec de adormit Mitzura"/"Lullaby for Mitzura", poem by Tudor Arghezi (00:29:30); -Șerban Nichifor -- "Acolo"/"There", poem by Iulia Deleanu - creation (00:32:10.); -Mihail Jora -- "Ghicitoarea"/"The Riddle", poem

by Tudor Arghezi ([00:39:01](#)); -George Enescu -- "Eu ma duc, codrul ramane"/"I'm going, woods remains", Romanian folk lyrics ([00:42:13](#)) - GEORGETA STOLERIU (soprano) and FAUSTA DIMULESCU (piano) . -Miriam Marbe -- "Ecoui unui omagiu"/"Echo Tribute" for violin and piano ([00:48:21](#)); -George Enescu -- "Ballad" for violin and piano ([00:54:00](#)); -Liana Alexandra -- "Quasi Cadenza" for solo violin ([00:59:37](#)); -Vladimir Cosma -- "Concerto de Berlin" for violin and piano - creation ([01:09:01](#)) - CORINA BOLOLOI (violin) and FAUSTA DIMULESCU (piano). - Douglas DaSilva -- "Stabat Serban" for cello solo - creation ([01:18:21](#)); -A.G. Weinberger -- "More Than Bow" for cello solo - creation ([01:25:11](#)) - SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello). -Alexandra Cont -- "Seven Choices" for cello and piano - creation ([01:34:53](#)) - SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello) and ALEXANDRA CONT (piano). - Harold Arlen (arr. AG Weinberger) -- "Stormy Weather" for guitar, cello and piano - creation ([01:46:37](#)) - A.G. WEINBERGER (guitar), SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello) and ALEXANDRA CONT (piano); -American Pioneers Songs (arr. Serban Nichifor): Sylvanus Billings Pond - "Joseph Smith's First Prayer"; Thomas McIntyre - "How Great the Wisdom and the Love"; Parley P. Pratt - "Jesus, Once of Humble Birth", Liana Alexandra - "Good Morning, Sue", William W. Phepls -- "The Spirit of God"; William Clayton - "Come, Come, Ye Saints" ([01:52:49](#)) - Presentation Prof. Dr. NED CROMAR HILL, President LDS Romania Mission, Brigham Young University (USA), SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello), A.G. WEINBERGER (guitar) and ALEXANDRA CONT (piano). -Maia Ciobanu -- "Journal 99" for violin and tape ([02:22:19](#)) - DANIEL MIHAI (violin); -Valentin Petculescu -- "Reverberation 4" for cello and electroacoustic medium - creation ([02:39:29](#)); -Robert Voisey -- "Lament and Sorrow In Memory of Liana Alexandra" cello and electroacoustic medium - creation ([02:51:05](#)) - SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello).-Chris Chafe (USA) -- "Free Motion" for guitar, violin, cello and electroacoustic medium - creation ([02:57:47](#)) - A.G. WEINBERGER (guitar), DANIEL MIHAI (violin), SERBAN NICHIFOR (cello); -"Fifteen Minutes of Fame" for violin and electroacoustic medium - creations ([03:10:57](#)): Juan Maria Solare - Amphion assembling hewn stones; Josh Newton - At the Frog from Electrudes; Colin_Holter--_Bare_Azaleas; Michael Lukaszuk - C'est Dominique; Ulf Grahn - Desert Dream; Steven H. Markowitz - Perpetual Motion; Douglas DaSilva -- Eu sunt un antrenor de delfini; Eva Ingolff - Violin & Tape for Daniel Mihai; Bettie Ross - Far and Away; Ryan Woodhouse -- Flux; David Tomasacci - if y'all love me; Inna Buganina -- Winter's Tale; Lefteris Papadimitriou - No Signal; Oana Tinu -- Cries; Holly Aliyah Kinsey - Reflections on Simplicity; Rodrigo Baggio -- Seeds; Scott Giles -- Voices in the Palace; Ken Paoli- Sound Piece; Andrey Antonov- Alfven echo; Eurydice V. Osterman - Time Lapse; David Jason Snow - Total harmonic distortion; David W -Solomons - Prayer to an unknown entity @ Variations of Oyfn Yam (solo violine) - creations - DANIEL MIHAI (vioara). Romanian Radio Recordings broadcasted on September 15, 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAOrPHz5IEc>

Serban Nichifor: "Two Hebrew Songs - Homage to Avihu Medina"

Philipp von Piechowski - violin and Zhana Minasyan - piano, Dig Deutsch-Israelische Gesellschaft Trier - 10 Jahre DIG Trier . Avihu Medina is a well known Israeli composer and singer of Mediterranean Israeli music. The first movement has the title "Praise Jerusalem", the second movement is titled "The flowers in my garden". Free Score: http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_telecharger.php?partition=53189

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5I0ZHIPa4kE>

Serban Nichifor: KLEZMER DANCE

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, December 5, 2013, MICHELE GINGRAS -- Clarinet,
HARVEY THURMER -- Violin, CHRISTY ECKERTY - Piano

II.) CONFERINTE :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JuA3s9B25LA>

"Victor Barladeanu and The Music" by Serban Nichifor

Serban Nichifor (composer);

Jewish Community Center Bucharest (Romania), January 27, 2013

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1nnioj0E44>

Serban Nichifor: HYPOSTASIS OF THE MARVELLOUS HEBREW SONGS

Soloists ANY-CLARA MIHAI (violin) and ALMA BOIANGIU (voice), SERBAN NICHIFOR (piano), National University of Music Bucharest, Dinu Lipatti Concert Hall, April 4, 2013

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-EOp5KSg0Fc>

Serban Nichifor: HYPOSTASIS OF THE MARVELLOUS HEBREW SONG

Any-Clara Mihai (violin), Serban Nichifor (presentation & piano), Musicology Symposium, National University of Music Bucharest, Romania, April 23, 2013

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rq5JOxKNT_I

"The String Quartet by Ion Dumitrescu - computer analysis of a masterpiece"

Serban Nichifor: lecture at the ROMANIAN ACADEMY, June 20, 2013

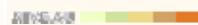
Simpozion 4 Decembrie 2013, Universitatea Nationala de Muzica Bucuresti,

« Personalitati Centenare ale Invatamantului Muzical Romanesc » : Serban Nichifor :

« Cvartetul de coarde de Ion Dumitrescu, o capodopera a muzicii romanesti – noi aspecte in analiza formala computerizata »

III.) CREATIE COMPONISTICA SI MUZICOLOGICA (Editura Free Scores, Franta
si USA, <http://www.free-scores.com/>) :

**Nichifor, Serban: LA BALLADE DU PALAIS
HANTE (version Soprano, Clarinette et Piano)**
Voix, Clarinette, Piano / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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**Nichifor, Serban: Becky's Waltz pour Flute et
Orchestra - partition & parties (To my very dear wife**

Liana Alexandra)

Flûte et Orchestre / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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**Nichifor, Serban: Klezmer Dance pour Clarinette,
Marimba et Piano (To brilliant musicians Mika**

Yoshida Stoltzman and Richard Stoltzman on

Valentine's Day 2014, from all my heart !)

Marimba et Piano / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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**Nichifor, Serban: PENTAGON - HOMAGE TO
AMERICAN HEROES**

Orchestre Symphonique / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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**Nichifor, Serban: EXODUS, poème de Benjamin
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Nichifor, Serban: Ani Ma'amin (Je Crois) - Variation pour Alto and Piano

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Nichifor, Serban: SIGNAUX III pour Piano

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Nichifor, Serban: SIGNAUX II pour Trompette en Sib

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Nichifor, Serban: SIGNAUX I pour Tuba (ou Trombone)

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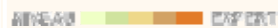
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Nichifor, Serban: SIGNALIS (Dedicated to Karl Hinterbichler and to the New Mexico Brass Quintet)

Quintette de Cuivres : 2 Trompettes, 1 Cor, 1

Trombone, 1 Tuba / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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Nichifor, Serban: Un Hommage en l'Honneur d'ARIEL SHARON

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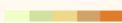
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[\(Dedicated to the great trumpet virtuoso Ivano Ascari.\)](#)
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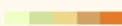
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Nichifor, Serban: BLUES IN MEMORY OF JACO PASTORIUS (Dedicated to the great trumpet virtuoso Ivano Ascari.)

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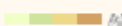
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Nichifor, Serban: Moment Musical à la mémoire de Jaco Pastorius

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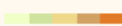
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Nichifor, Serban: SHOAH - LE HOLOCAUSTE REFLETE DANS MES COMPOSITIONS

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Nichifor, Serban: HOMMAGE A AVIHU MEDINA

[\(To the clarinet virtuoso MICHELE GINGRAS, and to the marvellous MIAMI3 ensemble\)](#)

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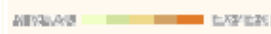
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**Nichifor, Serban: VARIATIONS ON THE CHAT
SONIFICATIONS OF PROF. STEFAN TRAUSAN-
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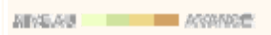
**Nichifor, Serban: DO NOT KILL A
MOCKINGBIRD - meditation on the Barcarola of
LIANA ALEXANDRA**
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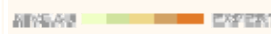
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EUGENE VAN ITTERBEEK)**
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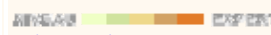
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Nichifor, Serban: ET CUM SPIRITU TUO (I) (Dedicated to my very dear wife LIANA ALEXANDRA)
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Nichifor, Serban: AVE MARIA - air pour Soprano et Piano
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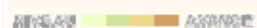
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Nichifor, Serban: AVE MARIA - air pour Soprano / Tenor et Piano / Orgue
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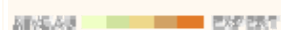
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Nichifor, Serban: Personne... (poem in Romanian by Doina Uricariu)

Voix soprano et piano / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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Nichifor, Serban: Là-bas (poem by Iulia Deleanu)
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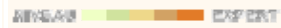
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Nichifor, Serban: HORN CALL RAG (Dedicated to Maestro NICOLAE LIPOCZI)

Cor, Piano / Copyright © Serban Nichifor

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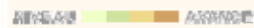
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Bach, Johann Sebastian: 5 CHORALES

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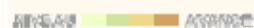
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Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus: MUSIQUE FUNEBRE

MACONNIQUE, K 477 - arr. pour Quintette de Cuivres

(arrangement by Serban Nichifor, dedicated to Maestro Mihai Ceascai and to Spirit Brass Ensemble)

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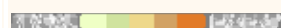
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MUSIQUE DE CHAMBRE POUR ENSEMBLES DE
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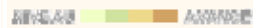
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Nichifor, Serban: FANTAISIE SUR SHIR LASHALOM - HOMMAGE A YAIR ROSENBLUM

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Voix, violon, violoncelle, piano / Domaine Public



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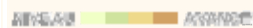
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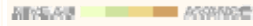
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<u>Nichifor, Serban: Le Lac (Lacul)</u> <u>Chorale a cappella / Copyright © Serban Nichifor</u> <u>Ajouté le 2013-01-01</u> <u>PDF Téléchargé 52 fois</u> <u>MP3 écouté 63 fois</u> <u>MP3 Téléchargé 9 fois</u>	En ligne EDITER CHANGER FICHIER(S) ANALYTICS ACCÈS SUR SITE EFFACER

IV.) CD-URI IN STRAINATATE :

Serban Nichifor: Two Dances for Andrew Simon (2003)
 ANDREW SIMON: Solo Clarinet.
 NAXOS – DDD – 8.573022 (Germania)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsAFJ63Az98>

Serban Nichifor: Invocatio (2000)
 RAN roger - flute
 ROCK-CD RECORDS – DDD – M.18624-2013 (Spania)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cK-S6KfoAbc>

Serban Nichifor – Tom (bluegrass), from “Tom & Huck” ballet (2010)
 HELIX COLLECTIVE (Los Angeles)
 Sarah Robinson, Flute ; Phil Popham, Oboe; Ryan Whyman, Piano; Lorry Black,
 Percussion.

WORLD DANCE CLUB, NACHO MAMA’S CLASSICAL ALBUM

Released 2013 - PhatYak Records, PHY529

<http://www.helixcollective.net/Recordings.html>

<http://helixcollective.bandcamp.com/>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12LI-X4yRmg>

V.) CERCETARE STIINTIFICA :

Proiectul « Sonificarea retelelor chat », in cadrul colectivului coordonat de
 Prof.Univ.Dr. Stefan Trausan-Matu, K-teams Center for Computer Research,
 University "Politehnica" Bucharest, Computer Science Department; Romanian
 Academy, Research Institute for Artificial Intelligence; National University of Music
 Bucharest. November 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSNyWWVUILI>

_____.

ROMANIA			
MINISTERUL EDUCATIEI NATIONALE			
RELATIE CU PUBLICUL			
Nr.	15611		
Anul 2014	Luna 03	Ziua 10	
Termen de rezolvare			

DOMNULE MINSTRU,

Subsemnatul Conf.Univ.Dr. Serban NICHIFOR, cadru didactic la Universitatea Nationala de Muzica din Bucuresti, cu deosebit respect supun atentiei Dumneavoastra urmatoarele :

Pe data de 30 decembrie 2013 am depus la registratura Ministerului Educatiei Nationale cererea si dosarul pentru acordare atestatului de abilitare –documentele fiind inregistrate oficial sub nr. 85.461/30-XII-2013

In sedinta din data de 6 martie 2014, Comisia de Artele Spectacolului din cadrul Consiliului National de Atestare a Titlurilor, Diplomelor si Certificatelor Universitare (CNATDCU) a hotarat amanarea solutionarii cererii mele. Considerand aceasta decizie drept nejustificata, va rog, Mult Stimat Domnule Ministru, sa binevoiti a dispune solutionarea cererii mele intr-un termen rezonabil, conform dispozitiilor legale in vigoare.

Totodata va rog sa binevoiti a dispune si comunicarea catre comisia mai sus mentionata a in scrisului intitulat « PRECIZARI REFERITOARE LA TEZA MEA DE ABILITARE INTITULATA *SHOAH – THE HOLOCAUST REFLECTED IN MY MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS (COMPUTER-ASSISTED ANALYSIS / SYNTHESIS)* » [cuprinzand 40 de pagini + CD anexat], ce este atasat prezentului memoriu.

Cu inalta consideratie,



Conf. Univ. Dr. Serban NICHIFOR
Universitatea Nationala de Muzica Bucuresti
Comandor al Ordinului National « Pentru Merit » (2000)
Ofiter al Ordinului Coroanei Regale Belgiene (2008)
Compozitor, membru titular al SABAM (Belgia) si al « Vox Novus » (SUA)

Bucuresti, 10 martie 2014

DOMNULUI MINISTRU
MINISTERUL EDUCATIEI NATIONALE

Conf. Univ. Dr. Serban NICHIFOR
Universitatea Nationala de Muzica Bucuresti
Comandor al Ordinului National « Pentru Merit » (2000)
Ofiter al Ordinului Coroanei Regale Belgiene (2008)
Compozitor, membru titular al SABAM (Belgia) si al « Vox Novus » (SUA)

PRECIZARI REFERITOARE LA TEZA MEA DE ABILITARE INTITULATA
SHOAH – THE HOLOCAUST REFLECTED IN MY MUSICAL
COMPOSITIONS (COMPUTER-ASSISTED ANALYSIS / SYNTHESIS)

Motto:

*“Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, which has turned my life
into one long night, seven times cursed and seven times sealed....
Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and
turned my dreams to dust.
Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God
Himself.
Never.”*
Elie Wiesel, Night

- I.) Subliniez in primul rand faptul ca in elaborarea tezei mele de abilitare intitulate *SHOAH – THE HOLOCAUST REFLECTED IN MY MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS (COMPUTER-ASSISTED ANALYSIS / SYNTHESIS)* **am respectat - atat din punct de vedere calitativ, cat si sub aspect cantitativ - toate dispozitiile legale in vigoare.**

- II.) Constatand ca tema HOLOCAUSTULUI DIN ROMANIA a generat reactii violente de natura antisemita si negationista, precizez totodata faptul ca resping fermitate orice afirmatii si/sau actiuni cu caracter - explicit sau implicit - antisemit, defaimator, discriminatoriu, rasist si xenofob, invocand in acest sens dispozitiile legale nationale si internationale in vigoare, inclusiv art. 4, 6, 16, 20 si 21 din

CONSTITUTIA ROMANIEI; OUG 31/2002 si LEGEA 107/2006; LEGEA 105/2009; art. 6, 9, 10, 14 si 17 din CONVENTIA PENTRU APARAREA DREPTURILOR OMULUI SI LIBERTATILOR FUNDAMENTALE – document juridic oficial al COMISIEI EUROPEI si al CURTII EUROPENE A DREPTURILOR OMULUI, ratificat de Romania prin Legea nr. 30 din 18 mai 1994 publicata in « Monitorul Oficial » nr. 135 din 31 mai 1994. In subsidiar, in materie de jurisprudenta invoc decizia « Nichifor contra Romania » pronuntata de CEDO pe data de 13 iulie 2006 – decizie pilot (cu aplicabilitate imediata, obligatorie si prioritara – cf. Art. 20 (2) din CONSTITUTIA ROMANIEI) referitoare la violarea celeritatii (inclusiv in procedura administrativa prealabila), la culpa comisiei de examinare si la ignorarea dispozitiilor art. 6 CEDO cu privire la « termenul rezonabil » de solutionare.

- III.) Ampla sectiune finala a tezei (“COMPUTER-ASSISTED ANALYSIS / SYNTHESIS” - pag. 180-238) ilustreaza tocmai procesul de conceptualizare – si, implicit, de abstractizarea si de esentializarea prin reductie fenomenologica a temei abordate - din perspectiva unei analize muzicologice computerizate, elaborate in lumina standardelor stiintifice actuale, aplicate in ultra-performantele universitati din Statele Unite ale Americii si din Anglia. (conform, de pilda, si lucrarii “Modern Methods for Musicology / Prospects, Proposals, and Realities – Edited by Tim Crawford and Lorna Gipson, Ashgate Publishing Company, USA, 2009). Sectiunea cuprinde urmatoarele date specifice ce apar clar expuse in teza de abilitare - toate documentele fiind publicate si, totodata, postate la link-urile:

http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_telecharger.php?partition=59509

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n3A5qvtReps>

- The Analysis / Synthesis Algorithm – anamorphic poly-modular structure (pag. 181);
- The Principal Audio Patterns – *apud* Abraham Zevi Idelsohn, “Hebraisch-Orientalischer Melodienschatz”, 10 Bande, Leipzig 1914-1932, vol. II, “Gesange der Babylonischen Juden” – exemplele fiind incluse si in lucrarea mea de doctorat “Musica Caelestis – Anamorfotica Sacralului in arta sunetelor (Tratat de Muzicologie Comparata), Editura UNMB, 2000, pag. 31, ISBN 973-0-02102-3 (pag. 182);
- Analiza digitala “Sound Forge” (pag. 183);
- Analiza digitala comparata Acid Pro 4.0 (pag. 184); mentionez ca sunt autorul acestei noi tehnici de analiza comparata – expuse si in studiul meu « Method of Comparative Analysis of Musical Performances Based on “Acid Pro” Software »;
- Analiza spectrala realizata cu aplicatia “Sonic Visualiser” (pag. 185-186);
- Analizele Fast-Fourier-Transform-Algorithm (FFT) realizate cu aplicatia “FFT Properties” (pag. 187-195);
- Analiza armonica realizata cu aplicatia “Chordata” (pag. 196-204);
- Analiza armonica realizata cu aplicatia “Band-in-a-Box” (pag. 215-213);
- Analiza melodica realizata cu aplicatia “jMelo” (pag. 214-223),

- Analiza metro-ritmica realizata cu aplicatia "jMetro" (pag. 224);
- Analiza formala realizata cu aplicatia "jMorph" (pag. 225);
- Analiza formala realizata cu aplicatia "Music Animation Machine" (pag. 226-235); -
- Evidentierea procesului componistic de transformare a imaginilor vizuale ("The Principal Visual Patterns" – pag. 236) in imagini sonore ("MIDImage" – pag. 237 si "Cinescore" – pag. 238).

Referitor la conceptualizarea unei teze de abilitare in specialitatea "Muzica", determinanta este fundamentarea ei pe elementele caracteristice respectivului domeniu: *partitura muzicala si analiza muzicologica intr-o perspectiva eminamente evolutiva, uzand de cele mai noi tehnici de cercetare muzicologica.*

In cazul in speta, *analiza asistata de calculator eficientizeaza in mod indubitabil complexul proces al conceptualizarii – al abstractizarii, formalizarii si obiectivarii cercetarii muzicologice - prin definirea si cuantificarea exacta a parametrilor constitutivi in configuratia lor pluri-dimensională - asa cum, mutatis mutandis, o lucrare din domeniul matematicii face apel la coordonatele proprii analizei numerice, la limbajul si la semiografia de stricta specialitate.*

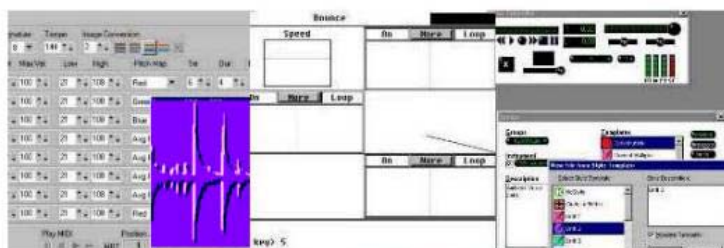
Prin adoptarea tehnicilor proprii muzicologiei asistate de calculator, schimbarea paradigmatica este radicala, cu efecte directe in planul campului morfogenetic. Imi exprim convingerea ca specialistilor din aceasta comisie le este accesibila si metodologia caracteristica analizei muzicologice computerizate, pe care am aplicat-o in teza mea de abilitare si pe care am expus-o, asa cum am mentionat mai sus, in sectiunea finala a tezei (pag. 180-238).

De altfel elementele definatorii ale analizei muzicologice computerizate aplicate in teza mea de abilitare au fost detaliat expuse si in volumul "*Introduction to Computer Music*" (Editura Stephanus, Bucuresti, 2009) elaborat si utilizat curent de Prof. Univ. Dr. Liana Alexandra Moraru si de subsemnatul la cursul "Limbaje Muzicale Contemporane" infiintat si sustinut de noi la Universitatea Nationala de Muzica Bucuresti, in perioada 2003-2009.

Reprezentand o prioritate absoluta in muzicologia romaneasca, acest volum foarte apreciat si in mediul universitar american este inclus (in format pdf) in DVD-ul anexat tezei de abilitare.

SERBAN NICHIFOR

LIANA ALEXANDRA



INTRODUCERE IN COMPUTER MUSIC

Compendiu



Thank you so much for sending me your updated Introduction to Computer Music. It is a great achievement, and will be of much use to your students and people working in the field. Congratulations.

BARRY SCHRADER

Professor - CALARTS: California Arts School of Music

Dear Serban,

Thank you very much for sending your book. I appreciate it very much.

BEN BIERMAN

Professor - Center for Computer Music at Brooklyn College

Editura Stephanus
2009

Consecvent in aplicarea analizei muzicologice asistate de calculator, am expus datele definitorii ale acestui nou mijloc de cercetare stiintifica si in comunicarea pe care am sustinut-o la Academia Roman pe data de 20 iunie 2013: *"The String Quartet by Ion Dumitrescu - computer analysis of a masterpiece"* - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rq5JOxKNT_I

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
Secția de arte, arhitectură și audiovizual

PROGRAM:

Joi, 20 iunie 2013, ora 10⁰⁰

Vă invită să participați la
Simpozionul omagial

CENTENAR ION DUMITRESCU
(1913-1996)

Simpozionul va avea loc în zilele de
20-21 iunie 2013, ora 10⁰⁰,
în Amfiteatrul *Helade Rădulescu* al Bibliotecii
Academiei Române, Calea Victoriei nr. 125

Acad. RĂZVAN THEODORESCU,
Președintele Secției de arte, arhitectură și audiovizual
Cuvânt omagial

Prof.univ.dr. OCTAVIAN LAZĂR COSMA,
Membru corespondent al Academiei Române
Ion Dumitrescu – personalitate proteică

Dr. Vasile TOMESCU, dr. H.C.
Ion Dumitrescu – o emblemă a spiritualității noastre

Prof.univ.dr. VIOREL COSMA
Ion Dumitrescu – omul și artistul, în memoria timpului

Prof.univ.dr. GRIGORE CONSTANTINESCU,
Președintele Uniunii Criticilor Muzicali din România „Mihail Jora”
Românul Ion Dumitrescu

ION BRAD, scriitor, ambasador
Non multa sed multum

Acad. MIRCEA PETRESCU
În apropierea domnului profesor Ion Dumitrescu

Conf.univ.dr. ȘERBAN NICHIFOR
*Cvartelul de coarde de Ion Dumitrescu,
o capodoperă a muzicii românești*

Domnului / Doamnei _____

1

2

Serban Nicufor (2013)

CVartetul de corde de Ion Dumitrescu,

- o Căpoderă a muzicii românești - noi aspecte în analiza formală computerizată

Particularități:

→ caracter popular românesc:

- structuri modale specifice
(în special scară lădică cu treaptă a VII-a coborâtă)
- structuri ritmice specifice
(celule 2/8 și 4/8 de tipul 3-3-2 în partea a III-a și a IV-a)

→ Configuratie ciclică:

- T. I. des parties I (1-30) $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{partie II (25-26)} \\ \rightarrow \text{partie III (154-155)} \\ \downarrow \text{partie IV (10-12)} \end{cases}$

- G.T. II-2 din partea I $\rightarrow$ partea II (73-74)
(127-142)

→ arhitectonică monumentală,
cu valuri simfonice

Partea I = Forme de Sonată

- Exp. - T.I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 1 (1-30) - \text{Do lidic on tr. VII cob.}^*) \\ \times 2 (31-48) - \text{Fa lidic} \\ \times 3 (49-67) - \text{Do lidic} \end{array} \right.$

Concl. T.I. (68-89)

- Punte (89-106) - elemente T.I.

- G. T.II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \text{Sol M} (107-126) \\ 2 - \text{Sol M} (127-142) \\ \text{Sol M} (143-150) \\ \text{Reb M} (151-166) \end{array} \right.$

- Punte (167-182)

- Concl. Exp (183-194)

- Dezv. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fara I} (195-202) - \text{elemente T.I.} \\ \text{Fara II} (203-212) - \text{elemente G.T.II-2} \\ \text{secvență: Re M, Sib M, Reb M,} \\ \text{Sol M, Si M} \end{array} \right.$

Punte (213-228) celule generatoare T.I.

Fara III (229-252) - cel. generatoare T.I.

secvență pe Do# M, Mi M, Sol M și

dinamicitate (241-252)

* 2 motive $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha (1-9) \\ \beta (17-18) \end{array} \right.$

-/.

Secția Aurea I

- Repr. - T.I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 1 - \text{Do} (253-281) \\ \times 2 - \text{Fa} (282-303) \end{array} \right.$

- Punte (305-312)

- G.T.II $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - \text{Do} (313-332) \\ 2 - \text{Do} (333-388) \end{array} \right.$

secvență în Mi b M, Sol b M,
La M, Do M *

- Concl. Repr. (389-405) - elemente G.T.II-1

- Coda (406-429) - elemente T.I. variate

- Concl. Coda (430-461) - elemente T.I. dinamicitate

* - Mi b M (349)

- Sol b M (357)

- La M (377)

- Do M (381)

-/.

Partea a II-a = Lied Tripartit Campus

- A $\leftarrow$ Intro (1-3) - Fa lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a (4-38) - Fa lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a' (39-66) - Sib lidic
- B $\leftarrow$ b (67-83) - Mi b M
- $\leftarrow$ b' (84-98) - Mi b min.
- A' $\leftarrow$ a (99-149) - Fa lidic
- $\leftarrow$ A' $\leftarrow$ Coda (150-163)

Sectia Aurea II

Partea a III-a = Lied Tripartit Campus

- A $\leftarrow$ a (1-61) - Sol lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a' (62-77) - Mi b lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a' (78-96) - Mi b lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a' (97-104) - Do lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a'' (105-146) - Do lidic
- $\leftarrow$ b (147-167) - Do lidic
- $\leftarrow$ b' (168-197) - Mi M
- $\leftarrow$ b'' (198-206) - Do lidic
- B $\leftarrow$ a (207-232) - Sol lidic
- $\leftarrow$ a' (233-248) - Mi b M
- $\leftarrow$ a'' (249-268) - Mi b M
- $\leftarrow$ a''' (269-278) - Sol lidic
- $\leftarrow$ Coda (279-303) - Sol lidic

SECTIA AUREA I-IV

Sectia Aurea III

Partea a IV = Rondo-Sonata

- A = T.I (1-52) - Do M. melodic
- $\leftarrow$ B = T.II (53-95) $\leftarrow$ La b M (53-58)
- $\leftarrow$ Do M (59-69)
- $\leftarrow$ La M (70-89)
- $\leftarrow$ Do M (90-95)
- A' = Concl. Exp. (96-139) - Do M

- Dezu. - C = Devu. $\leftarrow$ Fara II (140-172) - Sol lidic
- $\leftarrow$ Fara II (173-199) - Mi b lidic
- $\leftarrow$ Fara III (200-216) - Sol lidic din nou

3

- A'' = T.I (217-258) - Do M
- $\leftarrow$ B' = T.II (259-278) $\leftarrow$ La b M (259-264)
- $\leftarrow$ Do M
- A'' = Concl. Repr. (279-319) - Do M

x x

APPENDIX

- Dinamica planului tonal-reliefat în analiza computerizată efectuată cu programul

* CLAM Chordata 1.0 $\rightarrow$ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFI0Vrt4mQ>

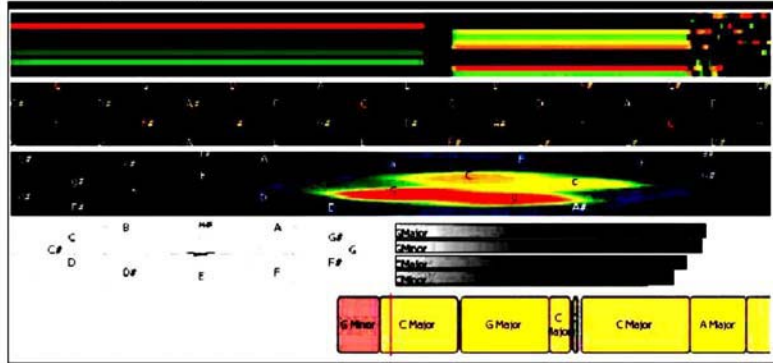
Silvia Nichita
Bucuresti, 7 Iunie 2013

- 4 -

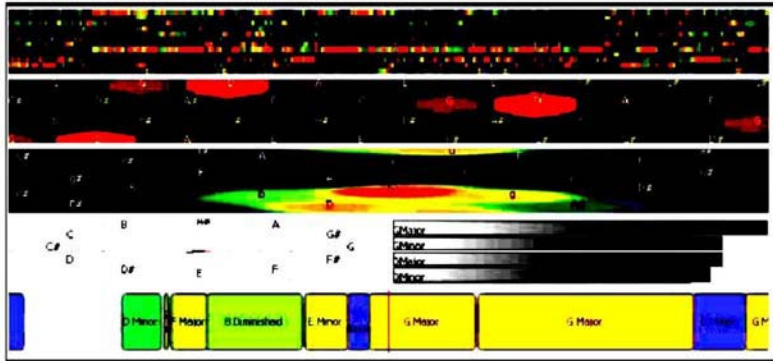
PLANUL TONAL AL ELEMENTELOR TEMATICE GENERATOARE EXPUSE IN PARTEA I

Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFIIOVrt4mQ>

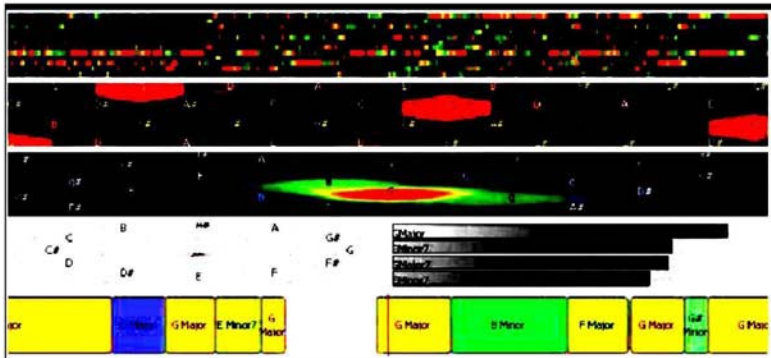
TEMA I (m. 1-30)



GRUP TEMATIC II - 1 (m. 107-126)



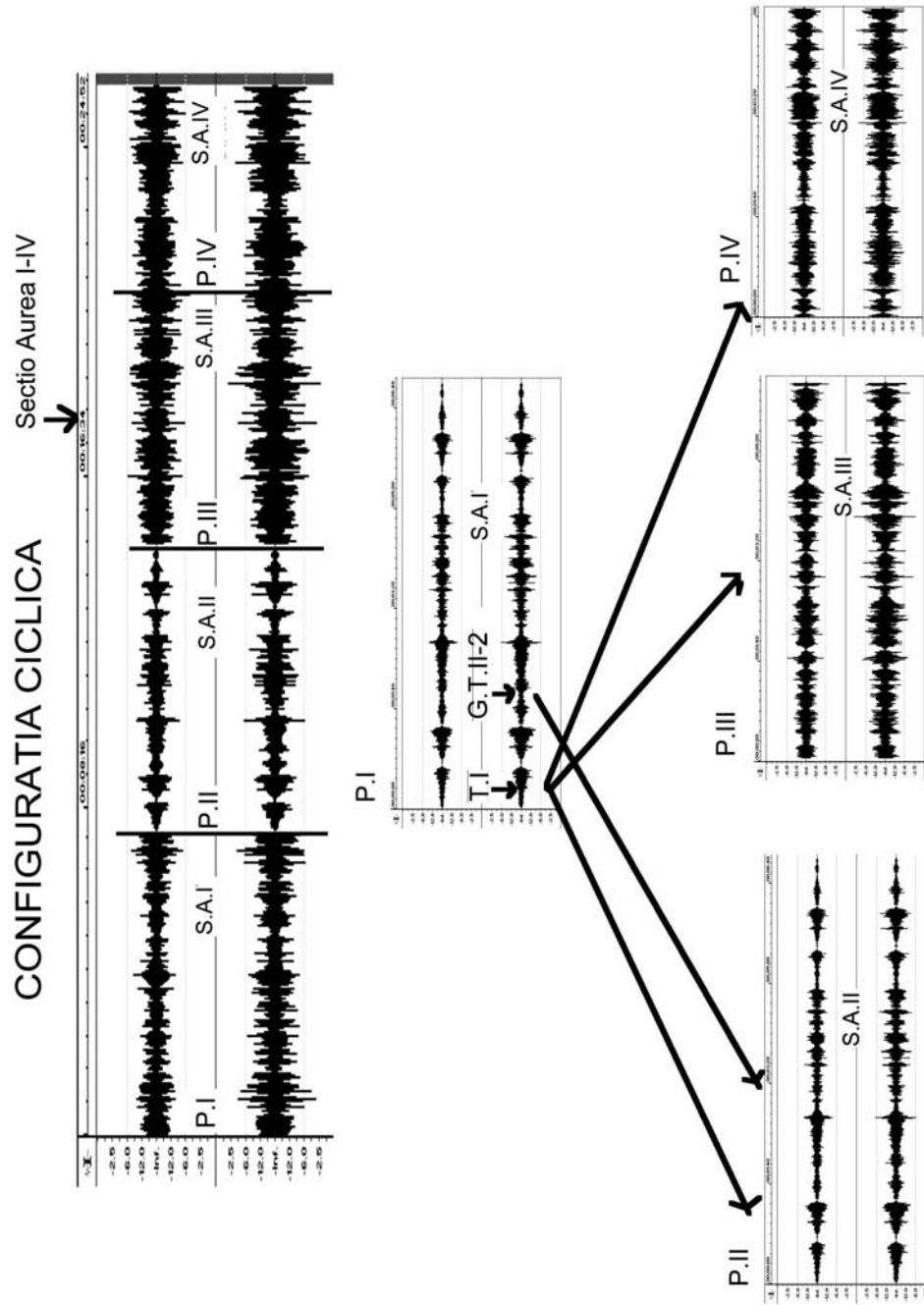
GRUP TEMATIC II - 2 x1 (m. 127-142)



CLAM Chordata 1.0 Software

<http://clamnews.wordpress.com/2010/03/08/clam-chordata-1-0/>

- 5 -



In concluzie, inclusiv la acest nivel al analizei muzicologice asistate de calculator, teza mea de abilitare isi demonstreaza cu elocventa atat viabilitatea in planul conceptualizarii, cat si finalitatea - in perspectiva educationala.

- IV Cea mai mare parte a creatiilor mele muzicale citate in teza de abilitare (*“Cries from Earth to Heaven”*-2007, *“Summer Memories”*-2008, *“Siemens Werke”*-2008 , *“Monsters Souvenir 1”*-2007, *“Monsters Souvenir 2”*-2009 si *“Monsters Souvenir 3”*-2013) a fost elaborata dupa 1994. Citarea celor doua lucrari realizate anterior (*“Gloria Heroum Holocausti”*-1979 si *“Remember”*-1988) ilustreaza tocmai continuitatea preocuparilor mele legate de tema HOLOCAUSTULUI, pe care am abordat-o prioritar in contextul operei mele componistice.

- V.) Repere ale tezei mele de abilitare – ilustrand importanta ei in plan educational

- a.) In Romania fascista, in timpul “Statului National Legionar” (14 septembrie 1940 – 14 februarie 1941) si al dictaturii militare a generalului pro-hitlerist Ion Antonescu (4 septembrie 1940 – 23 august 1944) Holocaustul a fost marcat prin uciderea a 380.000 de cetateni romani evrei si a 11.000 de cetateni romani romi. In acest sens, este edificator exemplul Pogromului de la Iasi, *« care s-a soldat cu moartea a peste 14.000 de evrei – un capitol zguduitor si prea putin cunoscut din istoria suferintei umane, preludiul asasinarii in masa a evreilor din Basarabia si Bucovina de catre fortele Armatei si Politiei romanesti, actiune desfasurata in cadrul unei politici dirijate al carei scop era lichidarea evreilor din Romania. »* - Jean Ancel : *Preludiu la asasinat – Pogromul de la Iasi, 29 iunie 1941* », Editura Polirom, 2005. ;

- b.) In Octombrie 2003 Presedintele Romaniei Ion Iliescu a infiintat **Comisia Wiesel – The International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania** – coordonata de reputatul scriitor si filosof umanist Elie Wiesel, distins in 1986 cu Premiul Nobel pentru Pace.

- c.) Prin Hotărârea de Guvern nr. 902 din 4 august 2005 a fost infiintat **Institutul National pentru Studierea Holocaustului din Romania « Elie Wiesel » (INSHR)**. *« Institutul are ca obiect de activitate identificarea, culegerea, arhivarea, cercetarea și publicarea documentelor referitoare la Holocaust, în rezolvarea unor probleme științifice, precum și elaborarea și implementarea de programe educaționale privind acest fenomen istoric. »* - <http://www.inshr-ew.ro/obiect-de-activitate>

Importanta activitatii INSHR este de prim ordin – inclusiv a programelor educationale elaborate la cel mai inalt nivel stiintific, in cadrul carora se integreaza si prezentul proiect abordat in teza mea de abilitare, prin extinderea in domeniul muzicii a programului "Holocaustul, combaterea rasismului si xenofobiei". Asa cum sublinia si reductibilul istoric Michael Shafir, « *negationismul, maturarea sub pres a crimelor din Holocaustul local au fost adoptate de aproape toate statele eliberate de comunism, intr-un fel de „globalizare a falsificării istoriei”* » - Shafir, Michael: *Outright Holocaust Negation in Postcommunist East Central Europe: The Unexpected ‘Globalization’*, East European Perspectives – RFE, 12 iunie 2002; Shafir, Michael: *Between Denial and Comparative Trivialization*, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 2002.

In acest sens, condamnabilele derapaje anti-semite si pro-naziste din Romania contemporana sunt binecunoscute, de la recrudescenta legionarismului (inclusiv in spatiul B.O.R., prin cultul legionarilor « martiri », al unor « luptatori din munti » si al unor « sfinti ai inchisorilor » quasi-canonizati, la parastasele carora se canta « *Sfanta tinere legionara* », etc.) la manifestarile profund antisemite ale lui Corneliu Vadim Tudor (fondatorul partidului neo-fascist « Romania Mare »), Ion Coja (un virulent antisemit, dat în judecată in pentru negarea Holocaustului de către Federația Comunităților Evreiesti din România si de catre Asociatia Evreilor Români Victime ale Holocaustului), Gheorghe Buzatu (notoriu negationist si denigrator al Holocaustului), Lucian Bolcas (apologetul criminalului de razboi Ion Antonescu - mentionat intr-un raport al centrului Elie Wiesel privind atitudinile antisemite in perioada 2005 – 2006), Radu Mazare (promotorul sinistrelor uniforme si insemne naziste), Dan Sova (notoriul negationist al Holocaustului) si ale altora. Asa cum se subliniaza si in documentele Centrului pentru Monitorizarea si Combaterea Antisemitismului – MCA Romania – coordonat de distinsul filolog si economist Maximilian Marco Katz, « *in Romania moderna, antisemitismul este omniprezent. Intr-o tara in care minoritatea mozaica (evreiasca) constituie mai putin de 0.1% din populatie, antisemitismul se manifesta adeseori la aceleas nivel la care a ajuns atunci cand minoritatea mozaica constituia peste 4% din populatie.* » - <http://www.antisemitism.ro/ro/cavant-inainte/>

Pe deplin edificator este si acest articol publicat pe site-ul MCA Romania - <http://www.antisemitism.ro/ro/monitorizare-si-combatere/negationism/negationisti-romani.htm>

« *In Romania, negarea Holocaustului Romanesc este tratata cu toleranta si chiar cu intelegere: negationismul este justificat ca fiind o dovada a respectarii dreptului la libera exprimare. Societatea romaneasca traumatizata de faptul ca in timpul regimului comunist dreptul la libera exprimare era o crima capitala, devine astfel victima propriei sale traume: in Romania de astazi oricine poate spune orice despre oricine, in modul cel mai ofensiv posibil, in modul cel mai grosolan posibil fara ca cineva sa ii cheme pe cei care abuzeaza de dreptul la libera exprimare, la ordine si la decenta.*

Abuzand de un drept constitutional, negationistii romani calca in picioare dreptul victimelor Holocaustului Romanesc la prezervarea memoriei lor ca parte din istoria poporului roman din care au facut parte. Negationistii isi bat joc de suferinta supravietuitorilor inca in viata. Ei au transformat negationismul intr-o sursa de

venituri: ei publica carti, scriu in publicatii si tin conferinte care ii transforma in personalitati mondene si lideri politici notorii.

Crizmatici si educati, negationistii romani se bucura de politica duplicitara a autoritatilor romanesti:

In fata forurilor internationale, autoritatile romanesti se mandresc cu legislatia adoptata pentru a combate rasismul, antisemitismul si negationismul.

Acasa, in fata cetatenilor romani, aceleasi autoritati, nu fac absolut nimic pentru a pune capat negarii Holocaustul Romanesc.

Pozand in patrioti, negationistii exploateaza din plin cateva elemente care ii fac atat de populari incat raman nepedepsiti chiar daca ei incalca legislatia in vigoare, in mod deliberat si repetat:

Exploateaza repulsia pe care poporul roman il are fata de comunism si ii acuza pe evrei ca ei au adus comunismul in Romania.

Exploateaza trauma prin care poporul roman a trecut in cei 60 de ani de comunism si ii arata pe evrei ca fiind vinovati de instaurarea regimului iudeo-bolsevic care a omorat milioane de romani.

Li ridica la rang de eroi nationali pe cei care, in timpul celui de al doilea razboi mondial, s-au alaturat nazistilor si au luptat impotriva sovieticilor chiar daca ei sunt responsabili pentru exterminarea a sute de mii de evrei.

Combinand aceste elemente cu faptul ca in Romania moderna, capitolul Holocaustului Romanesc este exclus din educatia pe care tinerii o primesc la scoala, negationistii reusesc sa recruteze discipoli din toate clasele si paturile sociale mizand pe ignoranta acestora.

Faptul ca ei sunt profesori universitari si politicieni, dizidenti care s-au opus regimului comunist, face ca teoriile veninoase si tendentioase pe care le emit sa fie asimilate de multi tineri.

Din cei peste 740000 de evrei care traiau in Romania, intre cele doua razboaie mondiale, in prezent mai traiesc circa 6000 de evrei. Acestia sunt, in marea lor majoritate, batrani asistati atat fizic cat si financiar.

Antisemitismul din timpul celui de al doilea razboi mondial cat si comunismul care a urmat, au gonit evreii din Romania sau i-au transformat, pe cei care nu au plecat, in oameni fara indentitate religioasa si etnica.

In lipsa unor evrei romani cu constiinta si identitatea bine conturate, in lipsa unor institutii de stat bine pregatite si gata sa implementeze legislatia in vigoare, in lipsa unei dorinte sincere de a combate prejudecati, negationisti precum Paul Goma, Corneliu Vadim Tudor, Profesor Gheorghe Buzatu si Profesorul Ion Coja, neaga Holocaustul Romanesc fara ca nimeni sa ii traga la raspundere pentru revizionismul istoric si denaturarea istoriei romanesti. »

- d.) In domeniul muzicii se remarca implementarea unor tehnici subliminale in procesul de propagare a criminalei doctrine naziste in Romania contemporana.

CAZUL COLINDULUI ANTISEMIT DIFUZAT PE POSTUL NATIONAL TVR3 :

Arhetipul melodic - avand o configuratie modala pentacordica (CDEFG) - al binecunoscutului colind «*Coborat-a coborat* » :



Doua dintre versiunile autentice ale textului specific colindului «*Coborat-a coborat* » :

1.) « *Coborat-a coborat / Ingeru Domnului sfant / Pentru lumini se incing / La icoana Precistii // Precista l-a intrebat: / Ce veste ne-aduci in sat? / Veste buna v-aduc iara / Ca maica sfanta fecioara // I-a venit vremea sa nasca / Si umbland din casa-n casa / Printre garne pan' la brau / Prin livezi, pe langa rau // La tarna de boi soseste / jos in iesle poposeste / Pe la cantatori tarziu / Prea slavita naste fiu // Mama trandafir la fata / Cuprinzandu-si pruncu-n brate / Saruta de-s iertatoare / Obrajorii rupti de soare // Ieslea cea cu fan pe jos / Se facu un rai frumos / Iara tarla oilor / Ca-n palatul domnilor // Si acum pentru colinda / Sa ne scoata gazda-n tinda / O vatra si colacei / Ca la Cana Galilei / »/*

2.) « *Coborât a coborât / Ziurel de ziuă / Îngerul Domnului Sfânt / Ziurel de ziuă // La păstori în Viflaim / Ziurel de ziuă / Aproape de Ierusalim / Ziurel de ziuă // Păstorii l-au întrebat / Ziurel de ziuă / Ce veste ne-aduci din sat / Ziurel de ziuă // Veste bună voi vesti / Ziurel de ziuă / De voi toți vi-s veseli / Ziurel de ziuă // Pe la cântători târziu / Ziurel de ziuă // Maica Sfântă-o născut fiu / Ziurel de ziuă // Coborât a coborât / Ziurel de ziuă / Îngerul Domnului Sfânt / Ziurel de ziuă // »*

In textul pervertit al « colindului » antisemit difuzat de postul public TVR 3 pe data de 6 decembrie 2013 extrem de violentul mesaj este difuzat pe fondul eufonic al binecunoscutei melodii a colindului «*Coborat-a coborat*», in conditiile aplicarii ritmului prozodic [cu structura mixta dipiric (----) + anapestic (-->) = ----->] al textului original la cel al textului pervertit. Chiar si cu sensuri radical opuse, versurile sunt reductibile din punct de vedere metro-ritmic la aceeasi structura mixta mentionata mai sus.

Gratie notorietatii sale, dar si caracterului tranchilizant, « anestezie », ultra-consonantul traiection sonor faciliteaza penetrarea barierei constientului (cu atat mai mult cu cat este difuzat in atmosfera feerica, quasi-onirica a perioadei Adventului, « strecurat » printre celelalte colinde inofensive), devenind astfel vehiculul ideal al mesajului virusat in procesul de « infestare » a auditoriului la nivelul subconstientului.

„Coborât-a coborât (bis)/ Îngeru' Domnului sfântu'(bis)/ El de cine o fost trimesu'(bis)/ De Fecioara Maria (bis)/ I-o venit vremea să nască (bis)/ Nimeni în Vişlaim n-o lasă (bis)/ Când de colo cătră sară (bis)/ Într-o iesle se aşezară (bis)/ Şi-o născut un fiu frumos (bis)/ Anume Isus Hristos (bis)/ Tătă lumea i se-nchină (bis)/ Numai jidovii l-îngână (bis)/ Jidovan afurisit (bis)/ Nu l-ar răbda Domnul sfânt (bis)/ Nici în cer, nici pe pământ (bis)/ Numai la corlan la fum, (bis)/ Acolo-i jidovul bun, (bis)/ Să iasă şfară în drum (bis). »

Este un tipic caz de utilizare - intr-o actiune terorista de factura antisemita - a tehnicii mesajului subliminal – « un mesaj conceput să fie transmis sub limitele normale ale perceptiei. Acesta se află dincolo de nivelul conştient, dar excită foarte bine simţurile. » cf. http://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesaj_subliminal

In urma acestei condamnabile actiuni coordonate de unii factori de decizie ai TVR3 Ambasada Statului Israel la Bucuresti si-a exprimat *profunda ingrijorare* legata de difuzarea unui colind care contine versuri evident antisemite in cadrul unei emisiuni a postului public TVR 3. ***"Avand in vedere eforturile prezente ale guvernului Romaniei si ale statului Israel pentru combaterea xenofobiei, rasismului, antisemitismului si a discriminarii de orice fel, ar trebui sa fim alarmati de astfel de manifestari care ar putea alimenta sentimentele antisemite din Romania", se arata in comunicatul Ambasadei, care isi exprima speranta ca autoritatile romane vor lua masurile adecvate pentru ca astfel incidente joshnice sa nu se repete.***

<http://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-esential-16184964-ambasada-israelului-condamna-difuzarea-unui-colind-antisemit-intr-emisiune-televiziunii-publice.htm>

Totodata, Consiliul National al Audiovizualului a emis Decizia nr. 673 din 12.12.2013 privind amendarea cu 50.000 lei a SOCIETĂȚII ROMÂNE DE TELEVIZIUNE cu sediul în BUCUREȘTI, Calea Dorobanți nr. 191, sector 1, CUI R 8468440 pentru posturile de televiziune TVR 3 și TVR Cluj :

Întrunit în şedinţă publică în ziua de 12 decembrie 2013, Consiliul Naţional al Audiovizualului a analizat raportul întocmit de Direcţia Monitorizare în baza unor reclamaţii privind emisiunea „Apasă pe Verde!” difuzată de posturile de televiziune TVR 3 şi TVR Cluj în duplex, în data de 6 decembrie 2013.

Postul de televiziune TVR 3 aparţine SOCIETĂȚII ROMÂNE DE TELEVIZIUNE (licenţă audiovizuală nr. S-TV 213/26.02.2008, decizia de autorizare iniţială nr. 1521.0/02.10.2008). Postul de televiziune TVR CLUJ aparţine SOCIETĂȚII ROMÂNE DE TELEVIZIUNE (licenţă audiovizuală nr. TV 259.1/20.11.2003 decizia de autorizare audiovizuală nr. 1133.0/22.06.2006)

În urma analizării raportului de monitorizare membrii Consiliului au constatat că radiodifuzorul a încălcat prevederile art. 3 alin. (1) din Legea audiovizualului nr. 504/2002, cu modificările şi completările ulterioare, şi pe cele ale art. 47 alin. (1) din Decizia nr. 220/2011, privind Codul de reglementare a conţinutului audiovizual, cu modificările şi completările ulterioare.

Potrivit dispoziţiilor Legii audiovizualului:

Art. 3 (1) Prin difuzarea şi retransmisia serviciilor de programe se realizează şi se asigură

pluralismul politic și social, diversitatea culturală, lingvistică și religioasă, informarea, educarea și divertismentul publicului, cu respectarea libertăților și a drepturilor fundamentale ale omului.

Conform dispozițiilor Codului de reglementare a conținutului audiovizual:

Art. 47 (1) Este interzisă difuzarea în programele audiovizuale a oricăror forme de manifestări antisemite sau xenofobe. În fapt, postul de televiziune TVR 3 a difuzat, în data de 06.12.2013, de la ora 16.00, emisiunea „Apasă pe Verde!”. Pe ecran, în partea dreaptă, sub sigla TVR 3, a fost titrat: DIRECT, iar în partea stângă a ecranului: Cluj.

Potrivit informării Serviciului Inspecție, în data de 6 decembrie 2013, în intervalul orar 16.00-18.00, TVR Cluj a preluat, în timp real, de pe TVR 3 emisiunea « Apasă pe verde ! ». Pe tot parcursul emisiunii în partea dreaptă sus a ecranului a apărut sigla TVR CLUJ și specificarea PRELUARE TVR 3 (cu sigla acestuia).

În cadrul emisiunii a fost difuzat un colind interpretat de ansamblul „Dor Transilvan”, colind care a avut următorul conținut: „Coborât-a coborât (bis)/ Îngeru' Domnului sfântu'(bis)/ El de cine o fost trimesu'(bis)/ De Fecioara Maria (bis)/ I-o venit vremea să nască (bis)/ Nimeni în Vîflaim n-o lasă (bis)/ Când de colo cătră sară (bis)/ Într-o iesle se așezară (bis)/ Și-o născut un fiu frumos (bis)/ Anume Isus Hristos (bis)/ Tătă lumea i se-nchină (bis)/ Numai jidovii l-îngână (bis)/ Jidovan afurisit (bis)/ Nu l-ar răbda Domnul sfânt (bis)/ Nici în cer, nici pe pământ (bis)/ Numai la corlan la fum, (bis)/ Acolo-i jidovul bun, (bis)/ Să iasă șfară în drum (bis).

În urma analizării acestui conținut, Consiliul a apreciat că versurile colindului prezentat de radiodifuzor constituie o formă de manifestare antisemită, o atitudine vădit ostilă, violentă, la adresa evreilor, de natură să afecteze libertăți și drepturi fundamentale ale omului. Astfel, membrii Consiliului au constatat că radiodifuzorul a încălcat dispozițiile legale care interzic difuzarea în programele audiovizuale a oricăror forme de manifestări antisemite.

De asemenea, membrii Consiliului au apreciat că o astfel de prezentare a fost de natură să contravină prevederilor Legii audiovizualului conform cărora, prin difuzarea și retransmisia serviciilor de programe se realizează și se asigură pluralismul politic și social, diversitatea culturală, lingvistică și religioasă, informarea, educarea și divertismentul publicului, cu respectarea libertăților și a drepturilor fundamentale ale omului. Potrivit prevederilor art. 3 alin. (3) din Legea audiovizualului, răspunderea pentru conținutul serviciilor de programe difuzate revine, în condițiile legii, furnizorului de servicii media audiovizuale, iar norma nu distinge după cum transmiterea emisiunii este în direct sau este vorba despre un program înregistrat.

Față de aceste considerente, în temeiul art. 90 alin. (1) și (2) și 91 alin. (1) și (3) din Legea audiovizualului nr. 504/2002, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, cu respectarea prevederilor art. 15 și art. 90 alin (4) din aceeași lege,

Consiliul Național al Audiovizualului adoptă următoarea

DECIZIE:

Art. 1. Radiodifuzorul SOCIETATEA ROMÂNĂ DE TELEVIZIUNE, având licența audiovizuală nr. S-TV 213/26.02.2008 și decizia de autorizare inițială nr. 1521.0/02.10.2008, pentru postul de televiziune TVR 3 și licența audiovizuală nr. TV 259.1/20.11.2003 și decizia de autorizare audiovizuală nr. 1133.0/22.06.2006, pentru postul de televiziune TVR CLUJ, se sancționează cu amendă în cuantum de 50.000 lei pentru încălcarea prevederilor art. 3 alin. (1) din Legea audiovizualului nr. 504/2002, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, și a art. 47 alin. (1) din Decizia nr. 220/2011, privind Codul de reglementare a conținutului audiovizual, cu modificările și completările ulterioare.

Art. 2. În conformitate cu prevederile art. 93 alin. (3) din Legea audiovizualului, prezenta decizie poate fi atacată direct la secția de contencios administrativ a curții de apel, fără a fi necesară formularea unei plângeri prealabile, în termen de 15 zile de la comunicare.

Art. 3. Potrivit dispozițiilor art. 93 alin. (1) și (2) din Legea nr. 504/2002, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, radiodifuzorul are obligația de a transmite în următoarele 24 de ore de la comunicare, sonor și vizual, de cel puțin 3 ori, în intervalul orar 18.00-22.00, din care o dată în principală emisiune de știri a fiecăruia dintre cele două posturi, următorul text:

„Consiliul Național al Audiovizualului a sancționat Societatea Română de Televiziune cu amendă de 50.000 lei, întrucât în cadrul unei transmisiuni duplex a posturilor de televiziune TVR 3 și TVR CLUJ a difuzat un material de natură să încalce dispozițiile legale care interzic difuzarea în cadrul emisiunilor audiovizuale a oricăror forme de manifestări antisemite.

Potrit Legii audiovizualului, prin difuzarea și retransmisia serviciilor de programe se realizează și se asigură pluralismul politic și social, diversitatea culturală, lingvistică și religioasă, informarea, educarea și divertismentul publicului, cu respectarea libertăților și a drepturilor fundamentale ale omului.”

- e.) Tot in domeniul muzicii relevant este faptul ca au existat multi artisti romani evrei ce au fost victime ale Holocaustului, ca de pilda ilustrii compozitori Alfred Mendelsohn, Matei Socor, Dan Mizrahi si Leib Nachman. In prezent aceste nume ilustre sunt fie (1) defaimate cu vadita rea-credinta (Alfred Mendelsohn si Matei Socor) in baza unor « argumente » pseudo-stiintifice ce asimileaza antifascismul (in realitate, politica USA si a tuturor statelor democratice a fost, este si va fi eminamente antifascista !) cu comunismul, falsificand astfel realitatea istorica, fie (2) total ignorate, inclusiv la nivelul cursurilor universitare. Referitor la denigrarile acestor mari creatori romani evrei, este edificator si faptul ca ele sunt subsumate unor actiuni globale coordonate si sponsorizate de entitati cu un notoriu trecut nazist, precum Fundatia Toepffer si Fundatia Siemens din Germania.

– Mark Musser : *The Green Nazi Tycoon Alfred Toepfer* , http://www.americanthinker.com/2012/04/the_green_nazi_tycoon_alfred_toepfer.html ; Dr. Shimon Samuels, Simon Wisenthal Center : « *Siemens should know better... This is a major, major scandal* » ; “*Jewish groups have condemned the move, in particular because Siemens used slave labour during the Nazi period.*” - <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/2233890.stm>

CAZUL DEFAIMARII MARELUI COMPOZITOR EVREU-ROMAN ALFRED MENDELSON



ALFRED MENDELSON (1910-1966)

Iata un exemplu concludent referitor la defaimarea ilustrului compozitor evreu roman Alfred Mendelsohn, ce este astfel descris intr-o recenta lucrare de muzicologie ce se doreste a fi si un reper in studierea muzicii romanesti din perioada 1944-2000 : *« Exista si pozitia de integrare in politica comunista a lui Alfred Mendelsohn, care, initial influentat de studiile sale vieneze in experimentarea politonalului sau chiar a muzicii dodecafonice, va deveni din 1947 un prolific « cronicar » al evenimentelor contemporane. Adica va canta conducatorii comunisti (cantata " Glasul lui Lenin »), va cita in simfoniile sale cantecul de mase, semnificand elanul constructiv al oamenilor muncii s.a.m.d. (s.n.) Ulterior, nici el nu va rezista tentatiei de a se*

reintoarce spre tehnicile moderne abandonate mult timp. » (citată din « Muzica romaneasca între 1944-2000 », carte aparută cu sprijinul Ministerului Culturii și a Fundatiei « Ernst von Siemens », München, Editura Muzicală, București, 2002, pag. 15) ; « Intr-o evolutie asemanatoare cu cea a lui Matei Socor, Mendelsohn începe – ca tanăr compozitor cu studii vieneze – să se plaseze într-o avangarda romaneasca interbelică, prin folosirea unor combinații politonale și a unor teme seriale, pentru ca după 1946 să se încadreze fără sovaială în estetica realismului socialist. (s.n.) V.S.D. » (op. cit, pag. 245-246).

Textele de mai sus falsifica adevărul istoric prin :

1.) tehnica diversionista a omisiunii - în realitate 99% din opera distinsului creator (inclusiv splendidele sale simfonii, drame lirice, baleturi și oratorii – « Spinoza », « Mesterul Manole », « Eminescu », « Michelangelo », « Bolnavul închipuit » după Molière, « Anton Pann », « Harap Alb », « Calin » pe versuri de Mihai Eminescu, « Horia », « 1907 » pe versuri de Tudor Arghezi - toate anticipând în fapt postmodernismul neo-consonant) neavând nicio tangentă cu doctrina comunistă;

2.) prin includerea abuzivă a lui Alfred Mendelsohn – ce a fost în realitate colonel al Armatei Române, Șef al Muzicilor Militare în perioada de dinainte de instalarea dictaturii fasciste în România - în rândul propagandistilor comunisti. Înălăturând orice prezumție normală de nevinovăție, sintagma « fără sovaială » ilustrează capacitatea « paranormală » a criticului născut în 1966 de a ști exact ce a fost în sufletul victimei sale – evreul Alfred Mendelsohn - în 1947, în plină perioadă stalinistă marcată și de binecunoscutele asasinat comise de Stalin împotriva populației evreiești în numele « luptei împotriva spionajului sionist ». Emis cu o reprobabilă « așeitate » elitistă, textul defaimător are evidente conotații anti-semitice (în respectivul text personajele negative fiind reprezentate exclusiv de evrei !) și este într-o perfectă consonanță cu unele articole din presa ceaușistă, dar și cu poziția oficială a legionarilor ce l-au defaimat, l-au concediat și l-au amenințat cu moartea pe distinsul Maestru Alfred Mendelsohn!

Pentru restabilirea adevărului voi prezenta în continuare fragmente din materialul muzicologic pe care l-am utilizat (1) la Simpozionul Internațional « Alfred Mendelsohn » (organizat de Prof.Univ.Dr. Liana Alexandra Moraru și de subsemnatul la UNMB, pe data de 19 mai 2010), (2) în articolul pe care l-am semnat în revista «Realitatea Evreiască» – publicație a Federației Comunităților Evreiești din România, Septembrie 2010, precum și (3) în realizarea emisiunii de 120' dedicată lui Alfred Mendelsohn și difuzată pe data de 26 ianuarie 2014 de Radio Shalom România - Centrul Comunitar Evreiesc București - JCC – Jewish Community Center – Producători Natan Neta, Iancu Tucărman, și Alecs Brucher.

Originalul emisiunii fiind inclus în CD-ul anexat, rog Onorata Comisie să îl audieze.

Organizata din initiativa Prof.univ.Dr. Liana Alexandra, pe data de 19 Mai 2010 s-a desfasurat la Universitatea Nationala de Muzica din Bucuresti o sesiune de comunicari stiintifice dedicata lui ALFRED MENDELSON, acestui redutabil exponent al scolii romanesti de compozitie.

Alfred Mendelsohn s-a nascut la Bucuresti in 5/17 Februarie 1910 si s-a stins din viata la numai 56 de ani, pe data de 9 Mai 1966. Tatal sau Leon Mendelssohn a fost un eminent muzician foarte admirat atat ca interpret (prim-violist al Orchestrei Filarmonicii din Bucuresti si colaborator apropiat al Maestrului George Enescu in numeroase concerte camerale), cat si in calitate de compozitor - autor al unor lucrari simfonice si camerale distinse cu Premiul "George Enescu" instituit de genialul nostru creator. Mama sa era de asemenea o remarcabila pianista, cu o bogata activitate concertistica.

Manifestandu-si inca din adolescenta exceptionalul talent componistic admirat si de Maestrul Enescu, Alfred Mendelsohn si-a desavarsit studiile la "Akademie für Musik und darstellende Kunst" din Viena (1927-1931) absolvite ca sef de promotie. La aceasta prestigioasa institutie europeana el a beneficiat de indrumarile unor ilustri profesori, precum Franz Schmidt si Joseph Marx (compozitie), Franz Schütz (contrapunct si orga), Egon Wellesz si Robert Lach (istoria muzicii), Walter Bricht si Franz Salmhofer (teoria muzicii si armonie), Rudolf Nilius (dirijat). Este de remarcat si faptul ca, in paralel, Alfred Mendelsohn a urmat si cursurile Facultatii de Medicina si ale Facultatii de Filosofie din Viena (1928-1931).

Reintors in tara, el si-a continuat studiile la Conservatorul din Bucuresti (1931-1932) cu distinsul compozitor Mihail Jora, fiind totodata extrem de apreciat si de Maestrul George Enescu, ce i-a conferit Premiul I la atat de importantul sau concurs de compozitie, pentru o tulburatoare "Suita comemorativa" – cuprinzand si un cutremurator "Kaddis" – ce a fost dedicata memoriei tatalui sau si interpretata in prima auditie la legendatul Teatru Baraseum din Bucuresti. In acest context trebuie mentionat si faptul ca, asa cum se subliniaza si in esentiala monografie "ALFRED MENDELSON" scrisa de ilustrul pianist, profesor si muzicolog Radu Negreanu, *"activitatii de artist si profesor a lui Alfred Mendelsohn din perioada anilor grei de razboi si dictatura fascista i s-a alaturat din ce in ce mai mult una cu caracter politic antifascist. Potrivit imprejurarilor in care isi petrecea viata, el a putut aduce variate contributii pe teren politic, de pilda, ajutoare materiale directe, manifestari muzicale al caror venit era daruit organizatiilor de sprijinire a detinutilor politici; apoi lectura si discutarea in grup a presei ilegale si chiar gazduirea la domiciliul sau a unor ilegalisti urmariti de politia statului fascist. Fireste, in vremurile foarte aspre de atunci, o astfel de activitate nu se putea desfasura decat in conspirativitate, si cel ce o infaptuia isi asuma riscul vietii."*

Implicat plenar in viata muzicala, Maestrul Alfred Mendelsohn a sustinut o prodigioasa activitate concretizata si prin functiile de profesor la Conservatorul "Egizio Massini" (1932-1936), ofiter al Armatei Romane – Seful Muzicilor Militare (1936-1940 – relevant fiind si faptul ca el si-a pierdut aceasta inalta functie in urma epurarilor rasiale, impuse de fascisti in timpul sinistrului "stat national legionar"), profesor la Scoala de Arte pentru Evrei din Bucuresti (1941-1944 – institutia fiind infiintata din initiativa sa si a altor mari personalitati culturale, precum M.H. Maxy, Beate Fredanov, Al. Finti, Radu Negreanu, B. Bernfeld, Ludovic Feldmann si Hilda Jerea), corepetitor si apoi dirijor la Opera Romana din Bucuresti (1945-1954), secretar si ulterior vicepresedinte al Uniunii Compozitorilor din Romania (1946-1966), profesor de compozitie, orchestratie si contrapunct la Conservatorul din Bucuresti (1949-1966). Si in acest context trebuie relevat faptul ca, in perioada comunista,

Maestrul Alfred Mendelsohn nu s-a dezis de crezul sau profund umanist, având o influență providențială, exclusiv benefică, - și în salvarea unor tineri muzicieni grav persecutați de autoritățile comuniste, precum Vladimir Cosma, Costin Mioreanu, Mihai Mitrea-Celarianu și Lucian Metianu – toți emigrând ulterior și devenind personalități de seamă ale culturii europene.

Sunt relevante în acest sens marturiile făcute recent de ilustrii muzicieni Costin Mioreanu, Lucian Metianu și Vladimir Mendelsohn – ultimul fiind chiar fiul ilustrului creator, el însuși un compozitor și violist de înalt prestigiu.

Costin Mioreanu: *“Tin să particip, din păcate de la distanță, cu o imensă bucurie și gratitudine la comemorarea centenarului de la nașterea Maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn, compozitor de o primă importanță pe un plan european pentru generația sa, din nefericire foarte puțin cîntat astăzi și din păcate denigrat în mod injust și insultant, pentru așa zisul stalinismului-jdanovist al său de prin anii 50-60. Din generația sa este poate unul singurii care au reușit să supraviețuiască fără compromisuri grave, atît pasuniste cît și agresiv comuniste.*

Om de mare cultură muzicală și filosofică, datorită studiilor sale la Viena, Mendelsohn a știut să insuflă studenților lui de la compoziție, cunoscînta și respectul pentru marea literatură muzicală occidentală, înaintea meterhanelor turcești, ghiveciului à la Anton Pann și tematicii oportunist-ultra comuniste prin titluri programatice de un grav oportunism...

Dupa un an preparator pentru admiterea definitivă la clasa de compoziție în anul patru al Conservatorului « Ciprian Porumbescu », an preparator făcut cu Dan Constantinescu, cu care lucrasem de mai mulți ani în privat (la sugestia maestrului Mihai Jora), și caruia îi datorez imens în ceea ce privește armonia, contrapunctul tonal, analiza și compoziția, am fost admis împreună cu Smaranda Georgescu (Oțeanu-Bunea) în anul 1964 în clasa Maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn al cărui asistent era pe atunci tânărul Tiberiu Olah.

Au fost trei ani de o capitală importantă pentru studiile mele în compoziție, atît prin îmbogățirea culturii mele muzicale, prin corectările precise și pertinente ale Maestrului. Trei ani de asemenea de un contact uman, extraordinar, aproape de la coleg la coleg, de la prieten la prieten. Lucru de o capitală importantă, Freddy Mendelsohn nu mi-a interzis în nici un moment devierile mele stilistice, lasîndu-mi o totală libertate de a căuta propriul meu stil, chiar și în « lucrările de școală ».

Pe un plan uman îi datorez mult, m-a aparat și protejat în ciuda originii mele nesanatoase (tatal meu, ofiter de carieră, colonel și comandant de regiment refuzînd să se înscrie în partidul comunist, a fost detinut politic între 1953 și 1955 – opt luni în beciurile securității din piața palatului + 12 luni la închisoarea din Pitești).

Un alt element, pentru mine de o importantă capitală : fiind încă student (din 1963) m-am lansat într-o activitate intensă de critic muzical – « Viata studentească », apoi « Contemporanul » (sef al rubricii muzicale alături de JVP) , « Amfiteatru » (responsabil al paginilor de arte împreună cu Dinu Chivu), « Scînteia » (impreună cu Iosif Sava).

Am încercat, cu toată energia și furia anilor de tinerețe, să contribuie la o schimbare spre o reală deschidere a peisajului muzical românesc, combatînd pasunismul și oportunismul pro-comunist și promovînd modernismul occidental. Am intrat în mod evident, și foarte repede, în conflict cu mai mulți din profesorii mei pe care i-am « judecat » în modul critic musical, fiecare după meritele și defectele lui. Am devenit dintr-o dată « la bête noire » a omnipotentului Ion Dumitrescu, care a cerut pur și simplu excluderea mea de la Conservator. Devenisem în plus, în mod subit, pederast,

francmason, evreu sau vîndut evreilor, promoator al unei muzici capitaliste decadente si vîndute imperialismului american.

Gratie exclusiv ajutorului si sustinerii ferme din partea Maestrului Freddy am reusit sa-mi termin studiile de compozitie în anul 1966 (din pacate la doua luni dupa moartea Maestrului meu...)

Mi-a cerut sa vin sa-l vad la spital, unde era aproape între viata si moarte, dar, ca de obicei afabil, surîzător, calm si calduros. I-am multumit atunci foarte emotionat si comotionat pentru tot ce mi-a adus în muzica si în viata.

Scriu aceste cîteva rînduri din inima, emotia de atunci va fi nestearsa « în vecii vecilor »..."

Lucian Metianu: "Când am dat examenul de admitere la Conservatorul « Ciprian Porumbescu » din Bucuresti pentru a intra în clasa de compozitie, nu stiam înca pe cine o sa am ca profesor. Dupa doi ani de teorie (armonie, contrapunct, solfegiu,...etc) petrecuti cu clasele de instrumente sau muzicologie, a venit timpul sa ma confrunt cu dificultatile materiei pe care o alesesem. Eu am urmat clasa maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn, care avea ca asistent pe tânarul compozitor Tiberiu Olah.

În acea vreme nu stiam ce-mi va rezerva viata si ce sansa voi avea mai târziu făcând aceasta alegere. Din 1957 si pâna în 1963, când am terminat conservatorul, s-au petrecut o multime de transformari pe plan politic si cultural. Realismul socialist sufoca ori ce dorinta de înnoire a limbajului muzical, taxad-o ca decadenta si contrara intereselor de "puritate ideologica", faimoasele teze jdanoviste....! "

În acele momente dificile, maestrul Alfred Mendelshon încerca sa ne puna la curent cu o parte din lucrarile importante ale secolului XX, dar si sa ne apere de furia ideologilor zelosi. Maestrul gasise o metoda extraordinara pentru a studia si asculta pe "decadentul Stravinski" spunându-ne ca trebuie sa cunoastem "Sacre du Printemps" pentru a sti cum nu trebuie sa compunem. Nu rareori ne facea cu ochiul, în mod conspirativ, în timp ce ascultam lucrarile. Oamenii din afara nu puteau sa-l cunoasca cu adevarat, pentru ca nu se dezvaluia oricui. Acei ani au fost o mare sansa pentru mine, ca viitor compozitor, prin temeinica pregatire pe care am obtinut-o în domeniul compozitiei. În acea perioada, tot ce faceai sau spuneai, putea sa te duca direct la pieire. Cum tatal meu a fost închis între anii 1958 - 1963 pentru ca fusese Prim Procuror Militar al Ardealului, eu riscam sa nu termin conservatorul, ca fiu al unui dusman al poporului. Datorita maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn am putut finaliza cu bine studiile. Aceste fapte trebuiesc mentionate, pentru ca, în perioada aceea, nu stiu câti oameni ar fi avut curajul.

Îmi amintesc de un moment dramatic prin care a trecut clasa de compozitie la începutul anilor 60. Cineva, nu se stie cine, zvonea ca la Conservatorul din Bucuresti, clasa de compozitie este formata din copii de burghezi, care se inspira din muzica decadenta occidentala si ca încearca s-o impuna prin lucrarile lor. Aceasta afirmatie era absolut o condamnare la moarte fara apel.

Maestrul Mendelsohn a intrat într-o zi în clasa si mi-a spus pe un ton aproape șoptit :

- "Hai sa iesim si sa facem cîteva pasi, pentru ca am ceva foarte important sa-ti spun".

Eu, aproape speriat de aceasta atitudine neobisnuita a Maestrului, credeam ca este în legatura cu mine si cu tatal meu. Adevarul era ca o comisie formata din specialisti de la Moscova venea sa ancheteze cele auzite despre neconformitatea studiilor si lucrarilor viitorilor compozitori de la Conservatorul din Bucuresti. O adevarata

catastrofa care trebuia sa fie evitata printr-o serie de lucrari conforme, scrise în stil cât se poate de clasic. Cum eram un bun improvizator în diferite stiluri, Maestrul îmi propune sa scriu o sonata în stil Brahms. Eu nu eram prea încântat de aceasta idee. Tocmai terminasem primul meu cvartet scris pe o serie care trecea într-o armonie atonala si nu aveam nici un gând sa scriu o lucrare în stil romantic. Pâna la urma am cazut de acord sa compun cât se poate de repede o sonata în stil Prokofiev. În scurt timp faimoasa comisie a sosit la Bucuresti si noi, "responsabilii", am fost chemati în fata acestui juriu, condus de Aram Hacıaturian, pentru a ne prezenta compozitiile. Îmi amintesc ca am cântat sonata cu o dezinvoltura remarcabila, impresionând în mod deosebit comisia si în special pe Hacıaturian, care mi-a facut o dedicatie pe prima pagina a manuscrisului. Si asa am scapat...clasa de compozitie a continuat sa existe. Astazi putem râde, dar în epoca aceea nu era de glumit. Port pâna astazi o vie si mare gratitudine profesorului si aparatorului meu, maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn."

Vladimir Mendelsohn: "Acum 100 de ani a venit pe lume Alfred Mendelsohn... In mod sigur nu în cea mai frumoasa perioada din istoria Europei. Daca primul razboi mondial l-a crutat si timpul i-a dat bucuria copilariei fericite în loc de tristetea conflictului, voi saluta acest nepretuit cadou asa cum se cuvine. Anii de studiu la Viena - ani paradoxali, în care Alfred Mendelsohn nu s-a apropiat de profesorul Schoenberg, ci de Josef Marx - au intarit pregatirea profesionala si umana a tatalui meu. Ani paradoxali , în care Josef Marx clama „meine schueller sinnt keine Marxisten, aber Marxianen" (elevii mei nu sunt Marxistii, ci Marxieni). Ani paradoxali, în care Marxianul Marx l-a tinut în înalta stima pe Alfred Mendelsohn ... Reintors în Romania prebelica , inceputul carierei sale de muzician si compozitor nu a fost deloc usoara.. Din contra chiar as putea zice, dar decenta ma impiedica sa subliniez greutatile si jignirile profesionale si rasiale la care a fost supus. Daca a supravietuit , din cate imi povestea Vera Mendelsohn , a fost si datorita unui colonel din armata Romana care s-a interpus între el si o banda de legionari, care în mod sigur nu venisera pentru o vizita de curtoazie cu rangi si cutite la usa sa.

Urmeaza pentru mine (Vladimir Mendelsohn) cea mai paradoxala perioada din viata sa. Dupa izgonirea din Romania a leprei fasciste a urmat lunga maladie Stalinist-comunista. Ma simt OBLIGAT sa mentionez MODUL în care Alfred Mendelsohn si-a utilizat asa-zisa putere de influenta. În primul rand - sa dea o demnitate meseriei de compozitor , sa sugereze si sa obtina, împreuna cu Ion Dumitrescu, ca FIECARE CONCERT SA CONTINA O PIESA ROMANEASCA de preferinta noua. Sa se lupte cu succes pentru ca vulnerabilii (si extraordinarii) compozitori ai timpului sa isi gaseasca un demn acoperis în superba cladire actuala a uniunii compozitorilor (de unde, azi, parfumul insultelor nu foarte voalate se ridica împotriva sa). Sa le dea o DEMNITATE profesionala care ar lasa pe ganduri un compozitor American sau Brazilian la ora actuala.. Si sa incerce sa pacifice delirul jdanovian , piruetele esentiale pentru supravietuirea întregii sale generatii (Prokofiev , Sostakovici, Hacıaturian si altii) cu onoarea

substantiala de a crea , compune , a se exprima , a lasa o mostenire artistica si pedagogica.

La 100 de ani de la nasterea sa, eu , fost „transfug politic” si rusine a disciplinei UTC-iste, ma uit la ceea ce Alfred Mendelsohn a scris , predat , compus si ajutat in a sa viata si imi spun:

- Am de 100 de ori mai multa libertate, dar de 100 de ori mai putine mijloace sa ajut pe un tinar compozitor sau contrabasist sau muzicolog ...

Ma inclin si recunosc in el o dimensiune si o valoare pe care nu cred sa pot vreodata sa o pot egala.”

Referitor la aprecierile legate de marele compozitor Alfred Mendelsohn, ne limitam la doua interventii apartinand unor personalitati cu valoare de simbol in istoria muzicii secolului XX. Astfel, marele virtuoz David Oistrach afirma despre minunata “Partita” pentru vioara solo de Alfred Mendelsohn urmatoarele: *“Am avut bucuria de a canta aceasta minunata lucrare in Statele Unite, la Londra, Paris, in Tarile Scandinave, la Roma, si peste tot ea s-a bucurat de mare success, atat din partea publicului, cat si a presei.”* In acelasi timp, distinsa noastra muziciana Cella Delavrancea profund impresionata de inaltatoarea muzica a Oratoriul “Horia” ii marturisea autorului: *“Maestre Mendelssohn, am fost entuziasmata... De mult n-am fost atat de cucerita si nadajduiesc sa se mai redea aceasta mareata fresca. As asculta-o cu integrala bucurie !”.*

In fapt, deosebit de fecunda creatie componistica semnata de Alfred Menndelsohn include efectiv capodopere ale genului liric, simfonic, vocal-sinfonic si cameral, alaturi si de alte lucrari de referinta in domeniul muzicologiei.

Voi mentiona in acest sens operele “Mesterul Manole” (pe libretul lui Alexandru Jar), “Michelangelo” (pe libretul compozitorului), “Eminescu” (pe libretul lui Mircea Stefanescu), “Spinoza” (pe libretul lui Paul Sterian), “Bolnavul inchipuit” (dupa Molière), opereta “Anton Pann” (libretul de Ion Roman si Radu Albala), baletele “Harap Alb”, “Calin”, Cantata Bucurestiului (pe versuri de Nicolae Labis si Stefan Iures), oratoriile “Horia” (pe versuri de Vlaicu Barna) si “1907” (pe versuri de Tudor Arghezi), cele “5 Nachtlieder” pentru voce mijlocie si orchestra (pe versuri de Sperber), numeroasele lieduri pe versuri de Rosen, Sperber, Eminescu, Cosbuc si Mariana Dumitrescu, suitele pentru orchestra, cele 8 simfonii, Simfonia concertanta pentru orga si orchestra, Simfonia de camera, Simfonieta, Concertul pentru orchestra mare, cele “Cinci Dansuri Simfonice”, Epitaful pentru orchestra, cele 2 concerte pentru pian si orchestra, concertino-ul pentru pian si orchestra, cele 3 concerte pentru vioara si orchestra, concertul pentru 2 viori si orchestra, cele 2 concerte pentru violoncel si orchestra, concertul pentru orga si orchestra, concertul pentru 2 violoncele si orchestra, concertul pentru viola si orchestra, concertino-ul pentru harpa si orchestra de coarde, concertul pentru tuba si orchestra de coarde, partita concertanta pentru vioara, cello si orchestra de camera, divertismentul pentru corn si orchestra de coarde, partita pentru trompeta si orchestra de coarde. In genul cameral mentionam cele 3 sonate pentru vioara si pian, Sonata Brevis pentru vioara si orga (sau pian), cele 10 cvartete de coarde si cele 2 triouri cu pian – autentice bijuterii muzicale -, alaturi de alte numeroase lucrari instrumentale pentru cvartet, cvintet (cu pian si, respectiv, cu harpa), diferite ansambluri de suflatori, 2 pian, pian solo, 2 viori, vioara solo, septet, si octet de violoncele, violoncel solo, violoncel si pian... Si in sfera exegezei muzicologice abordate de acest extraordinar creator remarcam numeroasele studii dedicate unor coordonate esentiale ale artei sunetelor (raportul consonanta/disonanta, agogica – ca trasatura de unire intre interpretarea si creatia muzicala, actualizarea unor

concepte ale teoriei fundamentale a muzicii) si, nu in ultimul rand, monumentalul tratat “Melodia si arta invesmantarii ei”, reprezentand o contributie originala si totodata perena in contextual literaturii de specialitate romanesti si universale.

In concluzie, putem asadar afirma ca unanim apreciata, vasta si, in acelasi timp, extrem de valoroasa opera componistica si muzicologica a Maestrului Alfred Mendelsohn reliefeaza o personalitate artistica de inalt prestigiu, dedicata celor mai nobile idealuri ale Umanitatii – pacea, armonia -, sublimata intr-un univers sonor elevat, ilustrand atat amprenta inconfundabila a folclorului romanesc cultivat in spiritul nobilei traditii enesciene, cat si de elementele specifice spiritualitatii europene determinate de cei trei principali vectori: iudaismul, elenismul si latinitatea.



Serban NICHIFOR

Bucuresti, 7 Martie 2014

ALFRED MENDELSSOHN:

Lista Principalelor Lucrari

Componistice si Muzicologice

– dupa Radu Negreanu – "Alfred Mendelssohn"
Editura Muzicala, 1978 –

Muzică simfonică

Simfonia I — 1944
Simfonia a II-a — „*Veritas*” („1848”), 1947
Simfonia a III-a — 1949 Editura muzicală
Simfonia a IV-a — 1951
Simfonia a V-a, 1953 Editura muzicală
Simfonia a VI-a, 1955
Simfonia a VII-a, 1960 Editura muzicală
Simfonia a VIII-a, 1963
Simfonia concertantă pentru orgă și orchestră, 1964 Editura muzicală disc Electrecord
Simfonia de cameră pentru două orchestre de coarde și percuție, 1961
Simfonietta, 1946
Concert pentru orchestră mare, 1965
Suită pentru orchestră de cameră, 1940
Suită comemorativă, 1943
Schîțe dobrogene, 1960—1961
Cinci dansuri simfonice, 1961
Epital, 1965

Muzică vocal-simfonică

Cantata Bucureștilui (N. Labiş, Șt. Iureș), 1953
Horia, Oratoriu (Vlaicu Birno), 1954—1956
1907, Oratoriu (Tudor Arghezi), 1956 Editura muzicală
Sub cerul de vară, Simfonie cu cor (Maria Banuș), 1959
Suită cîmpenească, 7 Poeme pentru soprană și orchestră de cameră (Dragoș Vicol), 1959
5 Nachtlieder, voce mijlocie și orchestră (Sperber), 1963
Virsa de bronz (N. Labiş), tenor și orchestră, 1965

C. Operă, operetă, balet, muzică de scenă, de film

Muzică de scenă pentru *Casandra* (N. Iorga), 1930
Muzică de scenă pentru *Iuliu Cezar* (Shakespeare), 1930
Muzică de scenă pentru *Cîntărețul tristeții sale* (Dimov), 1943
Muzică de scenă pentru *Michelangelo* (Al. Kirîțescu), 1948
Muzică de scenă pentru *Zoia* (M. Aligher), 1949
Muzică de scenă pentru *Romeo și Julieta* (Shakespeare), 1949
Muzică de film pentru *Darcîe*, 1959
Muzică de film pentru *Furtuna*, 1959

Imnul iubirii, Simfonie dramatică în șapte tablouri, libret de Al. Devechi, după Turgheniev, 1946

Meșterul Manole, Dramă lirică în 3 acte (6 tablouri), libret de Al. Jar, 1949

Michelangelo, Frescă dramatică în 3 acte (6 tablouri), libret de A. Mendelssohn, după Al. Kirilțescu, 1964

Spinoza, „Scene din viața unui gânditor”, libret de Paul Sterian, 1966

Anton Pann, Operetă, libret de Ion Roman și Radu Albala, 1963

Disc Electrecord (fragmente)

Harap Alb, Balet după I. Creangă, scenariu de Al. Jar, 1948

Călin, Balet după Eminescu, libret de Tilde Urseanu, 1956

Muzică vocală

Lieduri pe versuri de Th. Rosen, 1933

Lieduri pe versuri de A. Sperber, 1943

15 *Cîntece idiş*, armonizate de compozitor Editura Ikuf

8 *Lieduri pentru bas*, versuri de George Coșbuc, 1954

4 *Lieduri pentru alto*, versuri de George Coșbuc, 1954

3 *Ritornel pentru soprană*, versuri de George Coșbuc, 1958

7 *Poeme pentru voce și pian*, versuri de Dragoș Vicol, 1959

3 *Poeme pentru soprană, alto și pian*, versuri de Ion Brad, 1960

Cîntecul nopții, cor și pian, 1947

Lied, an die Jugend, cor a capella, 1953

4 *Poeme pentru cor de cameră, dublu cvartet și pian*, versuri de T. Arghezi, 1957.

3 *Lieduri pentru soprană, alto și orgă*, versuri de M. Eminescu, 1960

5 *Cîntece din viața femeii*, versuri de George Coșbuc

2 *Lieduri*, pe versuri de Mihai Beniuc

Mesaje, 7 *Lieduri* pe versuri de Mariana Dumitrescu, 1965

Maluri, 7 *Lieduri* pe versuri de Mariana Dumitrescu, 1966

Muzică instrumentală concertantă cu acompaniament de orchestră

Poem concertant pentru vioară și orchestră de coarde, 1938

Suită concertantă pentru flaut și orchestră de coarde, 1938

Suită concertantă în stil clasic pentru vioară și orchestră de coarde (transcripția celei anterioare), 1961

Poem concertant pentru cello și orchestră de coarde, 1943

Concert nr. 1 pentru pian și orchestră, 1945

Concert nr. 2 pentru pian și orchestră, 1949

Concertino pentru pian și orchestră (treapta medie), 1959

Concert nr. 1 pentru vioară și orchestră, 1950, terminat 1955

Concert pentru vioară și orchestră de cameră, 1957

Concert nr. 3 pentru vioară și orchestră, 1963 (cîntat și imprimat pe disc sub titlul „Concert nr. 2”)

Disc Electrecord

Concertino pentru vioară (poziția I) și orchestră, 1957

Concertino în stil clasic pentru două vioară și orchestră de coarde, 1961

Concert pentru violă și orchestră, 1965

Concert-poem nr. 1 pentru violoncel și orchestră, 1950

Concert nr. 2 pentru violoncel și orchestră, 1962

Concert pentru două violoncel și orchestră, 1962

Concert pentru orgă și orchestră de coarde, 1958—1959

Concertino pentru harpă și orchestră de coarde, 1956

Divertisment pentru corn și orchestră de coarde, 1958
Partita pentru trompetă și orchestră de coarde
Concert pentru tubă și orchestră de suflători, 1963
Partita concertantă pentru vioară, cello și orchestră de cameră

Muzică instrumentală de cameră

Cvartet de coarde nr. 1, 1930
Cvartet de coarde nr. 2, 1931
Cvartet de coarde nr. 3, 1953
Cvartet de coarde nr. 4, 1954
Cvartet de coarde nr. 5, 1955 Editura muzicală
Cvartet de coarde nr. 6, 1955
Cvartet de coarde nr. 7, 1956
Cvartet de coarde nr. 8, 1958
Cvartet de coarde nr. 9, 1959—1961
Cvartet de coarde nr. 10, 1964
Baladă pentru cvartet de coarde, 1937
12 Piese pentru cvartet de coarde în stil popular, 1945
5 Impresii din Moscova, pentru cvartet de coarde, 1950
4 Miniaturi chinezești, pentru cvartet de coarde, 1957
Trio nr. 1, pentru pian, vioară, cello, 1957
Trio nr. 2 pentru pian, vioară, cello, 1960
Divertisment — trio, 1961
Temă cu variațiuni pentru patru viole
Cvintet cu pian, 1953 Editura muzicală
Cvintet cu harpă, 1955
Cvintet de coarde

7 Miniaturi pentru cvintet de suflători (și orchestră mică ad-libitum), 1961

Editura muzicală

6 Studii pentru cvintet de suflători
7 Studii pentru cvartet de tromboni
Octet pentru celli, 1963

Trio pentru flaut, clarinet și lagot, 1955

Sextet de coarde — „Cântare Omului”, 1956—1958

Temă cu variațiuni pentru 7 celli, 1963

3 Capricii pentru două pian, 1931

Passacaglia pentru două pian, 1953

3 Suite pentru două pian, 1965

PIAN — SOLO

Sonata, 1946 Editura muzicală

Jocuri și plaiuri, 1947 Editura muzicală

Aspecte — 12 Imagini, 1949

24 Comentarii, după T. Arghezi, 1963 Editura muzicală

Sonatină, 1966

VIOARĂ ȘI PIAN

Sonata nr. 1, 1957

Sonata nr. 2, 1957 Editura muzicală

Sonata nr. 3, 1957 Editura muzicală

Variațiuni pentru vioară și pian, 1949

Cintec și joc, 1960

Sonata brevis pentru vioară și orgă (pian), 1960 Editura muzicală

ALTE INSTRUMENTE

- Mică suită pentru violă și pian*, 1950
Suită în stil clasic pentru violă, 1965
Cîntec lung și joc pentru cello și pian, 1952
 4 *Piese pentru cello și pian*, 1959
Variațiuni rapsodice pentru cello și pian, 1963
Partita pentru vioară solo (dedicată lui David Oistrach),
 1958 Editura muzicală
Sonata pentru două violi, 1957
Sonata pentru cello solo, 1965
 4 *Piese mici pentru flaut*
 4 *Piese și 2 Suite pentru două flaute*, 1964
 6 *Pasteluri pentru oboi și pian*, 1952
 5 *Piese pentru clarinet și pian*, 1952
Sonată concertantă pentru clarinet și pian, 1961
Cîntec de seară și joc, pentru clarinet și pian, 1963
 10 *Piese pentru fagot și pian*
Sonată pentru coarde
Arie și Gigă pentru corn și pian
 4 *Piese pentru trompetă (elementar)*

ORGA

- Fantezie, Coral și Fugă*, 1958
Trei piese festive: Toccata, Canzona, Passacaglia, 1959
Preludiu, Coral și Fugă pe motivul BACH, 1962

Lucrări teoretice

- Disonanța și accepțiunea ei istorică*, 1961
 Revista Muzica,
 nr. 6/1961 și 11-12/1961
Consonanța și disonanța în sfera armoniei funcționale,
 1962
 Revista Muzica,
 nr. 3/1962 și 8/1962
Exerciții și solfegii polifonice, 1962
 Editura muzicală
De la portativ la partitură, 1962
Melodia și arta înveșmîntării ei, 1963
 Editura muzicală
Agogica — trăsătură de unire între interpretarea și creația muzicală, 1965
 Revista Muzica,
 nr. 1/1965
Aspecte contemporane ale teoriei muzicii, 1965
 Diverse articole, conferințe, referate.



ALFRED MENDELSSOHN



VLADIMIR SI ALFRED MENDELSSOHN

– dupa Radu Negreanu – "Alfred Mendelssohn"
Editura Muzicala, 1978

ALFRED MENDELSSOHN: Sonata Brevis

- analiza formală -

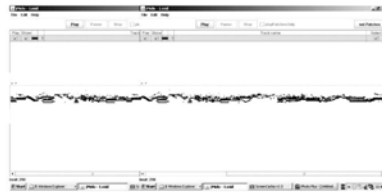
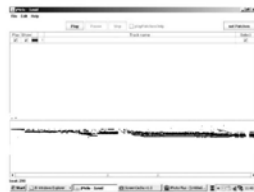
- Partea I (1-98) – Forma de Sonata: Exp. (1-29) [T. I (1-9) Fa # min. diatonic; Punte (10-14) ; T. II (15-24) Do # modal, instabil, intens cromatizat (pre-serial), formula ritmica caracteristica binara/ternara; Concl. (25-29)]; Dezv. (30-69) [Faza I (30-43) elemente T. I; Faza II (44-58) T. II reluata identic in configuratia din Exp.; Faza III (59-69) – T. I si II in secventari si dinamizari]; Repr. Inv. (70-98) [Sectio Aurea P. I (appassionato) T. II (70-78) La modal, minor – tr. 4 (cromatic); T. I (79-91) – La minor]; Coda (92-98) elemente T. I si II, Fa # min., cu ultimul acord in La Maj.];

- Partea a II-a (1-138) – Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus [A ternar (“a” dublu-expus (1-24 si 25-49), cu per.1 – La min. si per.2 – crom.; “a1” (50-72) cu per. 3 – Re Maj. si per. 4 – ped. La min.); Punte (73-90) – modulatii cromatice; B binar (Sectio Aurea P. II = “b1” (91-110) – La min. si “b2” (111-138) – Re Maj./coral crom., NB – attacca P.III)];

- Partea a III-a (1-62) – Forma de Lied Tripartit Simplu (in configuratie “quasi parlando rubato / doina” = Sectio Aurea in macrostructura (la nivelul intregii sonate) [A (1-15) – quasi doina; Punte (16-19); B (20-28) Tema A-a din Partea II; Sectio Aurea P. III = A’ (29-46) – quasi doina (continua in quasi-cadenza); Coda (47-62) – Tema I din Partea I];

- Partea a IV-a (1- 271) – Forma de Lied Bipartit Compus, Quasi Perpetuum Mobile [Introd. (1-4) ; A dublu-expus (5-53, 54-102) – “a” (5-18, 54-67) Si b min.; “a1” (19-30, 68-79) La Maj. tema romaneasca (joc); “a2” (31-40, 80-89) Re lidian tema rom.; Concl. (41-53, 90-102) La Maj. – dominanta Mi7; B dublu-expus (103-183, 184-262 = Sectio Aurea P. IV) – “b” (103-147, 184-228) Sol. Maj. secv., crom.; “b1” (148-159, 229-240) La Maj. – tema rom. “a1”; “b2” (160-174, 241-255) Mi min. – motiv rom. “a2”; Concl. (175-183, 256-262); Coda Concisa (263-271) – Tema I Partea I, in La Maj.]

Trasaturi Generale: caracter ciclic , cromatizari intense (pre-seriale, dar pe fond tonal-modal romanesc, cu episoade politonale/polimodale), structura melodica infinita.

PROFIL MELODIC GLOBAL (melodie infinita)**(analiza jMelo software)****P. I****P. II****P. III****P. IV****IMAGINE GLOBALA**

ANALIZA ARMONICA 1

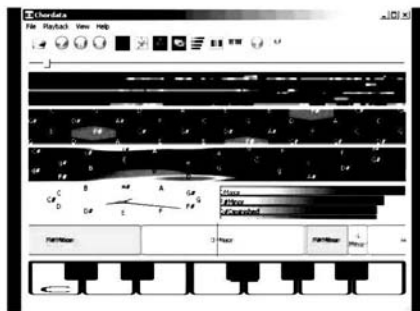
(Band-in-a-Box software)

P. I

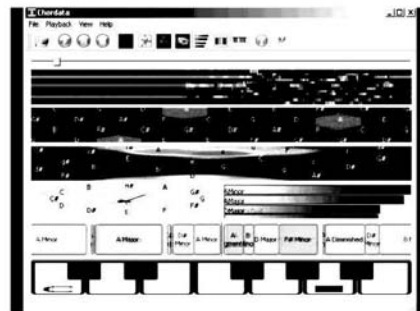
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1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	14
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ANALIZA ARMONICA 2 in configuratie dinamica (CLAM-Chordata software)

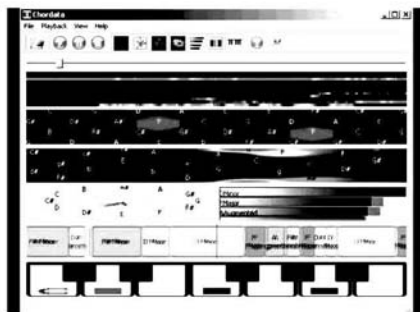
P. I (incipit)



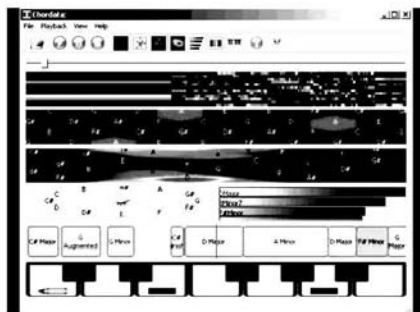
P. II (incipit)



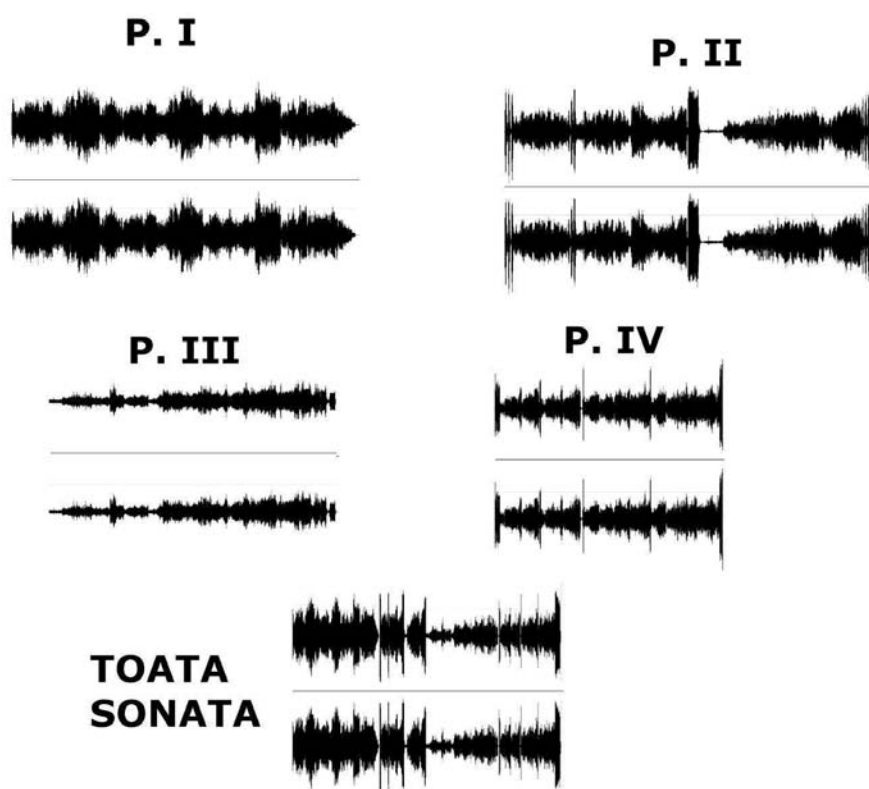
P. III (incipit)



P. IV (incipit)



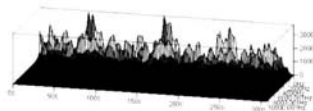
ANALIZA SPECTRALA 1 (Sound Forge software)



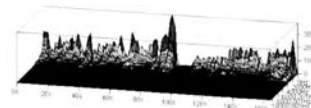
ANALIZA SPECTRALA 2

FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM (FFT) ALGORITHM (FFT Properties software)

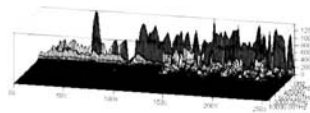
P. I



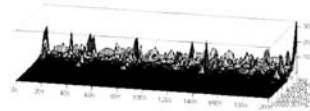
P. II



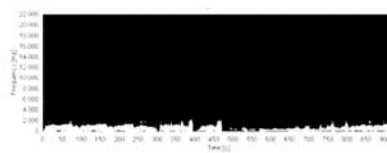
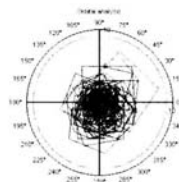
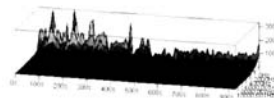
P. III



P. IV



TOATA SONATA



ANALIZA SPECTRALA 3 (WaveSurfer software)

P. I



Max
min

P. II



Max
min

P. III



Max
min

P. IV



Max
min



UNIVERSITATEA
NAȚIONALĂ DE
MUZICĂ
BUCUREȘTI

**NUOVA MUSICA CONSONANTE -
LIVING MUSIC FOUNDATION (USA)**

**19 Mai 2010, ora 17
Sala DINU LIPATTI**

**ANIVERSAREA CENTENARULUI NASTERII
MARELUI COMPOZITOR ROMAN**

**ALFRED MENDELSON
(1910-1966)**

Participa

Prof.Dr. LIANA ALEXANDRA

Prof.Dr. COSTIN MIEREANU

Prof.Dr. LUCIAN METIANU

Prof.Dr. VLADIMIR MENDELSON

Conf.Dr. SERBAN NICHIFOR





ANUL LIV • NR. 346-347 (1146-1147) • 1 – 30 SEPT. 2010 • 21 ELUL 5770 – 22 TIȘREI 5771 • 24+IV PAGINI – 3 LEI

CENTENAR

ALFRED MENDELSON

Organizată din inițiativa prof.univ. dr. Liana Alexandra, la 19 mai 2010 s-a desfășurat la Universitatea Națională de Muzică din București o sesiune de comunicări științifice dedicată lui ALFRED MENDELSON, reductibil exponent al școlii românești de compoziție.

Alfred Mendelsohn s-a născut la București în 5/17 Februarie 1910 și s-a stins din viață, la numai 56 de ani, pe data de 9 mai 1966. Tatăl său, Leon Mendelsohn, a fost un eminent muzician foarte admirat atât ca interpret (prim-violist al Orchestrei Filarmonicii din București și colaborator apropiat al maestrului George Enescu în numeroase concerte camerale), cât și în calitate de compozitor - autor al unor lucrări simfonice și camerale distinse cu Premiul "George Enescu". Mama sa era, de asemenea, remarcabil pianistă.

Manifestându-și din adolescență excepționalul talent componistic, Alfred Mendelsohn și-a desăvârșit studiile la "Akademie für Musik und darstellende Kunst" din Viena (1927-1931), beneficiind de îndrumările unor iluștri profesori: Franz Schmidt și Joseph Marx (compoziție), Franz Schütz (contrapunct și orgă), Egon Wellesz și Robert Lach (istoria muzicii), Walter Bricht și Franz Salmhofer (teoria muzicii și armonie), Rudolf Nilius (dirijat). În paralel, Alfred Mendelsohn a urmat și cursurile Facultății de Medicină și ale Facultății de Filosofie din Viena (1928-1931).

Reîntors în țară, el și-a continuat studiile la Conservatorul din București (1931-1932) cu distinsul compozitor Mihail Jora, fiind totodată extrem de apreciat și de maestrul George Enescu. Acesta i-a conferit Premiul I la atât de importantul său concurs de compoziție, pentru tulburătoarea "Suită comemorativă" - cuprinzând și un cutremurător "Kadiș" - dedicată memoriei tatălui său și interpretată în primă audiență la legendarul Teatrul Barașeum din București. În mono-

grafia "ALFRED MENDELSON", scrisă de ilustru pianist, profesor și muzicolog Radu Negreanu, "activității de artist și profesor a lui Alfred Mendelsohn din perioada anilor grei de război și dictatură fascistă i s-a alăturat din ce în ce mai mult una cu caracter politic antifascist".

Maestrul Alfred Mendelsohn a susținut o prodigioasă activitate concretizată și prin funcțiile de profesor la Conservatorul "Egizio Massini" (1932-1936), ofițer al Armatei Române - șeful Muzicilor Militare (1936-1940 - relevant fiind și faptul ca el și-a pierdut această funcție în urma epurărilor rasiale, în timpul sinistrului "stat național legionar"), profesor la Școala de Arte pentru Evrei din București (1941-1944 - instituția fiind înființată din inițiativa sa și a altor mari personalități culturale), corepetitor și apoi dirijor la Opera Română din București (1945-1954), secretar și, ulterior, vicepreședinte al Uniunii Compozitorilor din România (1946-1966), profesor de compoziție, orchestrație și contrapunct la Conservatorul din București (1949-1966). Și în anii totalitarismului, Alfred Mendelsohn nu s-a dezis de crezul său umanist, salvând tineri muzicieni, grav persecutați de autoritățile comuniste: Vladimir Cosma, Costin Miereanu, Mihai Mitrea-Celarianu și Lucian Metianu - toți emigrând ulterior și impunându-se în cultura europeană. Sunt relevante mărturiile recente ale lui Costin Miereanu, Lucian Metianu și Vladimir Mendelsohn, fiul ilustru creator, el însuși un compozitor și violist de înalt prestigiu. Despre *Partita* pentru vioară solo, scrisă de Alfred Mendelsohn, marele virtuoz David Oistrach afirma: "Am avut bucuria de a cânta această minunată lucrare în Statele Unite, la Londra, Paris, în Țările Scandinave, la Roma și peste tot ea s-a bucurat de mare succes, atât din partea publicului, cât și a presei." Cella Delavrancea, profund impresionată de Oratoriul "Horia", îi mărturisea autorului: "Maestre Mendelsohn, am

fost entuziasmată... De mult n-am fost atât de cucerită și nădăjduiesc să se mai redea această marea frescă. Aș asculta-o cu integrală bucurie!".

În fapt, deosebit de fecunda creație componistică semnată de Alfred Mendelsohn include efectiv **capodopere** ale genului liric, simfonic, vocal-sinfonic și cameral, precum și alte lucrări de referință în domeniul muzicologiei.

Voi menționa în acest sens operele "Meșterul Manole" (pe libretul lui Alexandru Jar), "Michelangelo" (pe libretul compozitorului), "Eminescu" (pe libretul lui Mircea Ștefănescu), "Spinoza" (pe libretul lui Paul Sterian), "Bolnavul închipuit" (după Molière), opereta "Anton Pann" (libretul de Ion Roman și Radu Albala), baletele "Harap Alb", "Călin", Cantata Bucureștilui (pe versuri de Nicolae Labiș și Ștefan Iureș), oratoriile "Horia" (pe versuri de Vlaicu Bărna) și "1907" (pe versuri de Tudor Arghezi), cele "5 Nachtlieder" pentru voce mijlocie și orchestră (pe versuri de Sperber), numeroase liederuri pe versuri de Rosen, Sperber, Eminescu, Coșbuc și Mariana Dumitrescu, suitele pentru orchestră, simfoniele, concertele pentru pian, vioară, violoncel, orgă, violă, harpă, tubă, corn, trompetă și orchestră, muzică de cameră. Din sfera exegezei muzicologice - monumentalul tratat "Melodia și arta înveșmântării ei", reprezentând o contribuție originală și, totodată, perenă în literatura de specialitate.

În concluzie, putem afirma că valoroasa operă componistică și muzicologică a lui Alfred Mendelsohn reliefează o personalitate artistică de înalt prestigiu, operă purtând amprenta inconfundabilă a folclorului românesc cultivat în spiritul nobilei tradiții enesciene, cât și elementele specifice spiritualității europene, determinate de cei trei principali vectori: iudaismul, elenismul și latinitatea.

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

BIBLIOGRAFIE GENERALA SELECTIVA

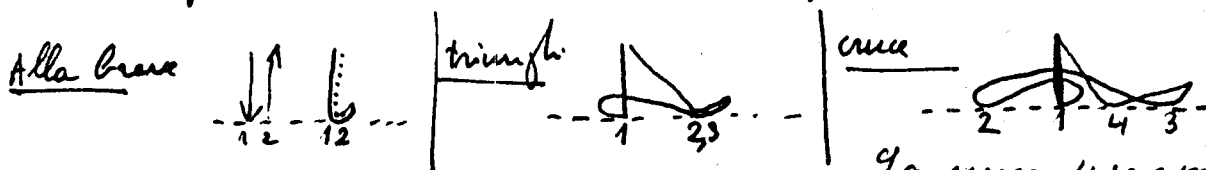
- Mendelssohn, Alfred – “Sonata Brevis” pentru vioara si orga, Editura Muzicala, Bucuresti, 1964;
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Principiile lui Celihradache

(Consemnate în 1981)

Ce au figurile în comun.

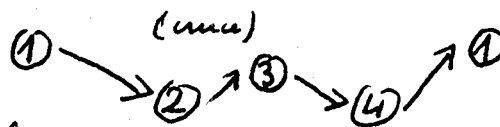
- 1) Fiecare 1 (începutul unei articulații) e asociat cu forța de gravitație (deci va fi datdeauna în jos).
- 2) Toate buclele sînt în sens contrar sensului bătaii.
- 3) Toate punctele de inflexiune sînt pe aceeași linie.



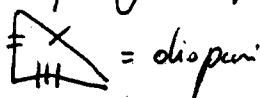
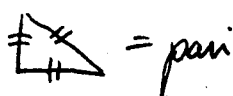
La cruce, 4 se apropie puțin de centru față de 3.

- 4) Mișcarea nu se oprește niciodată. Continuitatea ne dă siguranța timpului următor.
- 5) Mișcările trebuie să fie omogene. Distanțele d.p.d.v. dinamice sînt egale. Trebuie creată impresia (iluzia) omogenității.
- 6) Toate punctele de inflexiune se pot rebate. Punctul rebătit se află exact în punctul inițial. Aceasta pt. a se reconstitui structura. Fizionomia triunghiului e deosebită de cea a cruce. Punctul rebătit nu trebuie să strice această fizionomie.

Spannungsgefälle - vâi (curbe) de tensiune



- 7) Toate laturile pot fi subdivizate
- 8) Toate subdiviziunile pot fi egale (pari) sau inegale (dispari)



- 9) Sînt 2 grade de disparități: gradul 1 (subdiviziuni inegale între ele dar inegale ca număr pe fiecare latură), gradul 2 (subdiviziuni inegale între ele indiferent dacă sînt sau nu egale ca număr pe fiecare latură)

Toate figurile metrice inegale sînt linii închise. Un exemplu 2+2+3. Există doar o latură de 7.

Musica este transcenderea valorilor mici în valori cât mai mari

Musica nu e frumoasă, ea este adevărată și acest lucru ne leagă.

Musica nu e existență ci devenire.

Musica e cantitatea de fluid orizontal, pe care presiunea verticală o lasă să treacă.

Musica este raportul între presiunea verticală și cea orizontală în fază noemică.

Musica e transcenderea gândirii

~~Musica este cantitatea de fluid orizontal pe care presiunea verticală o lasă să treacă.~~

Postura inițială este o poziție medie a celor 3 dimensiuni - verticală
- orizontale
- transversal.

Dacă condue virful degetelor, sunt libere toate articulațiile.

Postura cu palma în jos.

Bratul nu are o funcție optică. Conține tot mesajul care se poate decodifica.

Autentitatea dirijorului vine de la poziția care o are (să nu inspire teamă, nerăzăminte)

Greutatea bratului este rezultatul dislegării tuturor articulațiilor. Legătura dintre impuls și rezolvare dă greutatea bratului (forță)

Se poate bate doar din poziția inițială.

Bratul trebuie să se distindă imediat pt. a bate următorul timp.

Se va urmări proporția dintre impuls și rezolvare. Aceasta determină unitatea de expresie în orchestră. Proporția este în funcție de greutatea bratului

Greutatea bratului este rezultatul dislegării tuturor articulațiilor

Dirijorul transmite articulațiile orchestrei (impulsul și zona de rezolvare)

~~Aufbau und~~

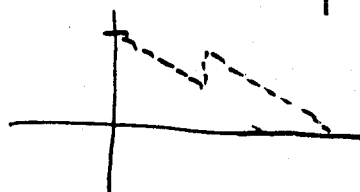
(3)

Cele 3 figuri fundamentale:

- 1) alla bruce = impuls + rezdvan
- 2) triumphul = impuls + 2 rezdvan
- 3) crucea = $- - - + 3 - - -$

Diapragma fortei: alla bruce + triumphul (identici)

cruce



Un impuls + 3 rezdvan (crucea) creează o masă care are tendința de a se rupe în subdiviziuni în legătură cu întregul. Impuls + impuls = nonsens. Impulsul trebuie să fie urmat de rezdvan.

Fiecare micuș este un univers închiș.

Schimbarea planului - schimbarea ~~planului~~ terminării

Schimbarea punctului - $- - -$ întrerupții.

Punct echilibr punctul prin care trec toate coordonatele în poziția inițială

Ritmul de Gyt
cu figurile funda-
mentale (pg 3)
după a. radomsky
pg. 7.

Există energie mecanică și structurală.

Ritm este o formă de energie structurală.

Energia mecanică este o formă de energie înăuntrul căreia nu se poate interveni. Ea se poate caștiga în afara conștiinței omului. Omul nu poate interveni decât dacă face o articulație în această energie, deci există un început.

Legea lui Planck

{ Orice masă pusă în mișcare dintr-un motor care nu e masă învâș, are tendința să se rejașcă la repausul inițial împărțindu-se în subdiviziuni (împărțindu-se)

⑨

Diverse

Bach-Haydn - primul fenomenologic

Haydn - fenomenologic - armonii simple în „allegro”

- Trăiește de Schubert ϕ (alta brava) însemnează în părți lente
repede, și poate să însemneze și de 2 ori mai rar (ex. Mozart, Beethoven
și de Ruyter).

- Constința noastră măsoară mereu distanțe.

- Reprizele nunt (trebur) să fie mai scurte decât expozitiile deoarece
dumneul e deja cunoscut. Expoziția nu trebuie repetată
deoarece pierde din tensiune.

- De ce ambeli culminanți (Beeth. simfonia 1) le aduce în de (odată
de la S.D. a 2-a care de la D)?

- De ce muzica nu poate fi legată de cumințe?

Wiederholte cumințul nu ajunge unde poate ajunge sunetul.

Intervalul e mijlocul fenomen unde avem sistem referințial

- Expoziția e o prezentare a unui conflict care îi dă posibilitatea
de a dura în timp.

- Forma generată și care generează (Form Formende Form).

- Mozart și Haydn au folosit f. bine suflători. La fel compo-
zitori rusi și francezi. Nu au folosit bine Beethoven, Brahms,
Schumann, unde de obicei dublesă lemnul.

- Sunetul are un spectru care nu e redat identic pe disc (cascimbă)

- În muzică nu există repetiție, există numai tensiune în
timp (acumulare sau destindere)

- Tendința naturală a oricărui fenomen este să dispară.

- Tonalitatea mame = tonalitatea care ne dă sistemul de referință.

- Bruckner nu are 2 idei sau 2 contrast, el are totdeauna 3 idei,
trei domeniile opuse. Triangulatie la Bruckner.

- Schubert - primul care crează contrast de timp. Cu Beethoven,
timpul începe să fie datator de formă (mai ales după Schubert).

(5)

Contrastele dintre teme heteraste durată unei lucrări (Schubert)

Temponul începe să creeze forme.

Expositia e contrară repiziei (una e convergentă, cealaltă divergentă)

Trebuie primit dinamic; un drum făcut odată, nu trebuie refăcut

— Universul este finit. Orice linie în univers este curbă.

Bănuile negre din univers se explică ca zone în care timpul este parcurs invers.

- Subconștientul este structurat. Bătăia lunei, proporțiile, n. adreșate subconștientului nostru.

- A postula simultaneitatea dintre obiect și subiect e fals.

Doar în faza de transcendență (faza finală) fac o unitate.

X - Rubata-ul e structurat - vine de undeva și pleacă undeva

- Gurgimele unei fermate e dată (structurată în timp) în funcție de cum am ajuns la ea și cum plecăm de la ea mai departe.

X - Orice fenomen musical se desfășoară spațiu-temporal, care e tridimensional (ca fel omul e tridimensional)

- În muzică ^(constantă) constanță e capacitatea de corelaționare a omului

- Timpul 1 este mereu un sistem de referință pentru orice fel de muzică. Acest sistem de referință (timpul 1) trebuie mereu transcendat prin melodii, armonii.

- Vectorul e forță orientată (direcționată)

- Forma de sonată este expansiunea (divergentă) fetele în expositie, convergența fetele în repizie.

- Sonata — structura armonico, ritmico și melodică a unei lucrări

⑥

Melchior este cea mai mică articulată independentă unde toate forțele contrare concură. ① → ② → ③ → ④ → ⑤ (mişcarea de Melchior se repetă ca un ciclu).

Referens system (sistem referențial)

Constința noastră măsoară mereu distanțe. Urechile caută puncte de identitate

!!!!!!! - Faptul că nu pot proiecta nici un sistem de referință, face ca această mișcare să fie mecanică.

!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | - Percep al 2-lea sistem de referință în funcție de primul.

Tendința spiritului nostru este de a reduce (raporta?) al 2-lea sistem de referință la primul.

!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | Apare un nou sistem de referință.

Apariția pt. a 2-a a căreia formula de $\frac{1}{f}$ nu ne va mai surprinde așa de tare.

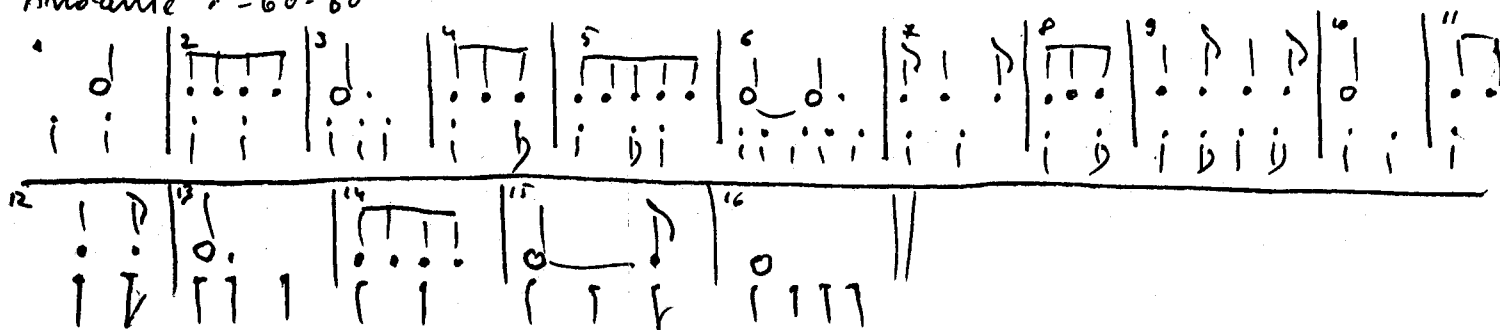
15 Dacă după primul sistem de referință se impune un al 2-lea apoi, după un timp apare din nou primul, este asimilat (recunoscut de spirit) imediat. Nu ca surpriză.

!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! | !!!!! |
x Un nou sistem de referință (m.3)

!!!! | !!!!! | - cântăm pulsuri comune.

Pulsul = o unitate de forță ce caracterizează o mișcare.

Andante $\lambda = 60-80$



D) Prima mărură bătăm !; a 2-a ~~la~~ fel; a 3-a avem ~~st~~ identitate de puls, a 4-a păstrăm identitatea (!) opari (!) (altă lucruri dispore); a 5-a Δ dispore (poziția formula precedentă (! P) opari !, care devine astfel pt. mărura unității unu avem iar puls de !; în mărura 12-a pot fi folosite amândouă soluțiile, în funcție de ce cere mărura.

{ Orice nouă schimbare de puls se realizează cu o unitate de timp înainte schimbării efective.

{ Cu cât este mai complexă structura poliritmică, cu atât trebuie să fie mai aproape principiul identității

de alipit la p. 3 Originea ontologică a celor 3 singure figuri posibile

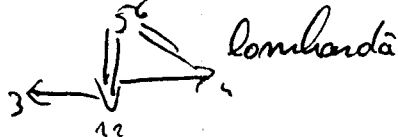
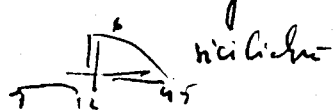
- 1 impuls presupune totdeauna o rezolvare. - 2 impulsuri consecutive nu sunt posibile
- 1 impuls + 2 rezolvări (figură independentă) - ^{triumfului} la la origini
- 1 impuls + 3 rezolvări - (figură independentă).

Aici intervine legea marelui inert.

{ Orice masă inertă pusă în mișcare are o tendință naturală de a reveni la poziția inițială, diminuându-se în unități din ce în ce mai mici. Prin această împărțire își arată originea și toate fenomenele derivate.

Subdiviziunile apar într-o anumită ordine (epifoneme). Accentul pe 3 la care este un epifonem.

Cele 3 figuri (1-1; 1-2; 1-3) sunt fundamentale. Tot ce e în plus cade într-una din figurile fundamentale



⑧

De adîngut
la pg 3 (în final)

Totdeauna omul tinde să se reducă (să se relectioneze) în vibrații mai lente. Cu cât complexitatea valorilor e mai mare, cu atât îi trebuie mai mult timp de percepere.

Procesul de intrare în vibrație a conștiinței nu este instantaneu cu fenomenul.

Tenacitatea este forța intrinsecă (dinlăuntru) a fenomenului.

Intenșitatea - forța din afară cu care punem în valoare tenacitatea.

{	intenșitate mică	—	tenacitate mică
	— " — mare	—	— " — " —
	— " — mică	—	— " — mare
	— " — mare	—	— " — " —

Acesta este un sistem de referință static.

Noesis - stirea pe care o primești.

Noema - transcenderea noensului prin apropiere

Tempoul - este catalizatorul care înlesnește toate reacțiile în muzică. El nu este o realitate în sine. Tempourile diferă de la o sală la alta (condiții acustice).

Producerea sunetului nu este instantaneu. Timpul diferă de la instrument la instrument și de la registru la registru.

Punerea în vibrație e un factor de timp.

[6] Nu înțelegem totul instantaneu. Primim o senzație auditivă căreia îi trebuie o unitate de timp pt. a o însuși.

Cu cât e mai complexă, cu atât trebuie mai mult timp.

Stirea primită dar neînsușită se cheamă noesis.

Stirea însușită devine noema.

Muzica este transcenderea de la faza nașterii la cea nașterii.

③. Sînt elemente ce pot fi înscrise, altele rămîn la faza noetică.

După ce m-am eliberat de faza de însușire, mi-am eliberat conștiința și pot alege.

Totul în muzică este trecere de la faza noetică la cea noemică. Cu cît avem mai multe naens de transformare în naeme, cu atît e necesar de mai mult timp și această transformare.

Astfel se naște în muzică noțiunea de presiune verticală. Cu cît e mai complexă, presiunea verticală e mai mare.

• { Presiune verticală = ansamblul elementelor ce lucrează asupra conștiinței ~~naeme~~ umane în același timp.

Există și o presiune orizontală.

Trecerea de valori diferite în timp de presiune orizontală. Ex. Într-o temă de 8 note, a treia notă include ce a fost și ce va deveni.

Presiunea orizontală este de natură spațio-temporală.

{ Presiunea orizontală = ansamblul elementelor ce lucrează (exercită o presiune) asupra conștiinței mele în timp. (în succesiune).

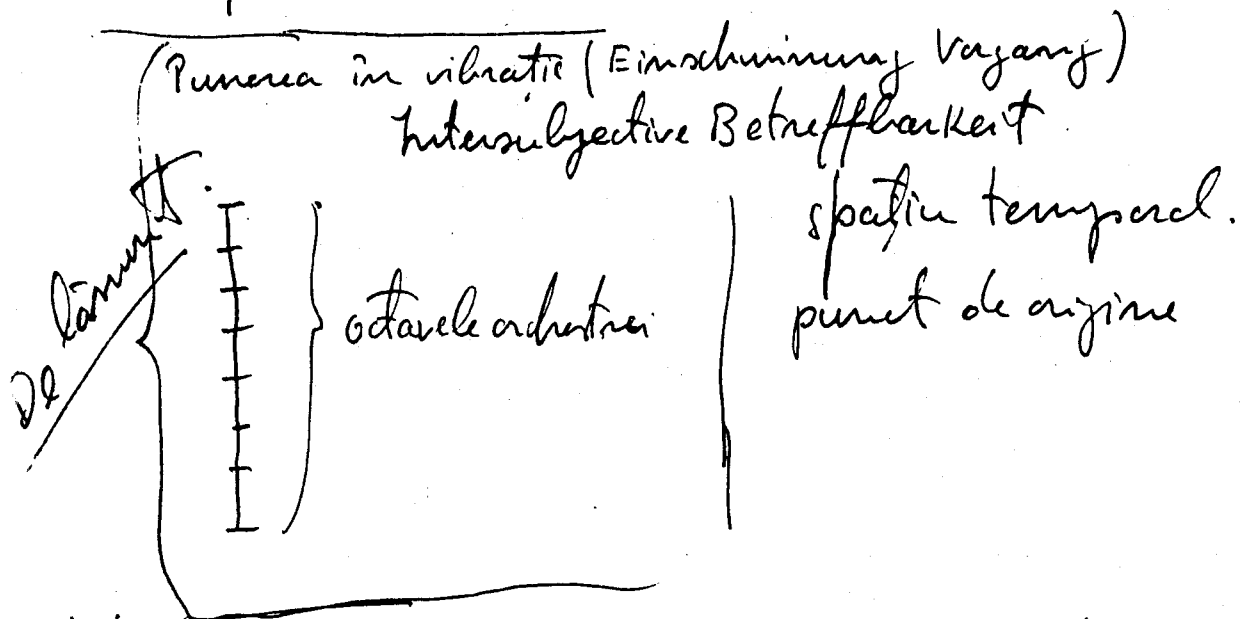
Muzica e cantitatea de fluid orizontal, pe care presiunea verticală o lasă să treacă.

Muzica este raportul între presiunea verticală și cea orizontală în fază noemică.

⑩ Hermeneutica - știința interpretării unui fenomen artistic
(aducerea celui care creează în starea celui care a creat).

Schaeffer, Delys.

Interpretul trebuie să știe mai mult decât creatorul.



Octava este un interval musical. Octava este un sistem de referință cosmic, omănesc.

Crințele sînt intervale referențiale generatoare.

Armonicele se formează în timp după fenomenul producerii sunetului. Crința care apare este proiectarea mea către viitor. De aici caracterul ei expansiv.

Crința în afară - viitor

Crința în afară - găsește în viitor trecutul.

Crința în jos - întoarcere la mine

Crința în jos - mîntuire în viitor, de aceea caracterul ei de speranță.

De ce munca nu poate fi lezată de crințe?

Niciodată crințul nu ajunge unde poate ajunge sunetul. Intervalul e singurul fenomen unde avem sistem referențial.

- ①
- Completăm Căminul!!!
- Entropia negativă
 - Entropia proprie
- Tendința naturală a cosmosului e dispariția (entropia proprie) ceea ce îl face să revină este entropia negativă (1-anzânt element pozitiv în neutru)
- Principiul identității { Principiul identității = echivalența care se face între 2 sisteme de referință (?)
 - Principiul diferenței
- Tendința omului de a nu lăsa un fenomen ce l-a impresionat neasimilat este principiul identității. Acest proces se găsește în toată teoria cunoașterii.
- Principiul diferenței?
- Forma generată și care generează - Form formelor Form

Sistemul referențial melodic și armonic.

În muzică e mereu o expansiune sau o rețineri. Omul a furat de la cosmos sunetul. Numai el nu poate face nimic. A început să-l diferențieze și tonul. Capacitatea creatoare presupune existența unei posibilități cu care pot măsura procesul de expansiune sau de contractare. Dacă nu am acest ~~instrument~~ instrument de măsură, nu mi-l pot însuși, nu am posibilitatea de a-i urmări evoluția.

Ceind 2 sunete, poate distinge dreptul de a rămâne în timp. Contrastul dintre 2 elemente de posibilitate omului să se orienteze (are un sistem referențial) Acest sistem de măsurare nu e conștient. E un proces de măsurare intelectuală.

(2). Pentru orice măsurătoare ne trebuie un punct de origine.
Orice sistem referențial este (are?) un punct de origine.

Muzica e transcenderea grădini.

Prințul bucură ce mi-l înșușiește este ritmul.

Prima tentativă în sistemul de busuri este plasarea ritmică

După imersiune într-unul (transcendental) trecem
la altceea (identificarea melodiei de ex.).

Dacă apare un al 3-lea element apare dubla apartenență.

Toate fenomenele sonore aparțin omului, dar sînt și forme de masă. Această dublă apartenență face ca sunetul să fie transcendentul. După ce omul l-a părăsit, îl poate regăsi în cosmos. Se naște necesitatea unui sistem referențial pt. descifrarea antagonismelor dintre melodice și armonice, (prerine orizontale și verticale).

„Sistemul referențial este octara. Tot ce vei mășura, identifica, va fi reductibil la octare.”

Essential e că înainte de a ajunge la turtor (cea mai departată
mărită) ne întâlnim cuarta. Căsim îns. quarta care e
primul element generator. (Do cămărită acest: dărtine
împatate în mulesim - mulesici sau prin curte !!!)

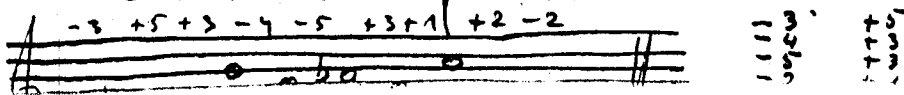
lingua aperte directă e crinită. / cu cine? în ce context?

Tritonul vine după 6 pași egali care eoli 2×3 și 3×2 .

Acest raport de $2/3$ e cel in mai mare contrast. Sint a' nimeni nume inreductibile.

⁰ Puterea la care baza logaritmică trebuie ridicată ca să devină 2. (???)

Crimba este opoziția cea mai odioasă



⑤

(Timpul 1 este mereu un sistem de referință pt. începutul de mărșă
Acest sistem de referință (timpul 1) trebuie mereu transcendat prin
melodii, armonii etc.

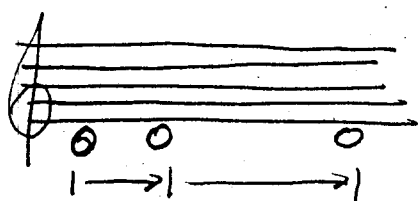
Dacă între 2 sisteme de referință nu există nici o identitate
se caută pulsuri de aceeași calitate

La palimetrice se caută sistem cu același puls.

Cu cât e mai complicată linia palimetrică, trebuie căutat un
principiu al identității alt mai simplu.

Principiul 1

9 Problema spatio-temporalității.



Miscarea între cele 3 note este mișcare
temporală. Dacă una din note este
f. fată de alta, mișcarea rămâne tot
temporală, capătă numai o altă calitate
dar nu și în spațiu.

De la nota inițială se poate merge în sus sau în jos și în
acel caz capătă și spațialitate.

Fiecare notă este un sistem sonor prin armonie. Aceste
sisteme sonore pot să se atingă între ele sau să fie f. îndepăr.
Do → sol sunt înrudite. Do - Reb sunt îndepărtate, înțelegându-se
se undeva f. sus în senza armoniilor.

Octava e un interval musical în care tensiunea este rezolvată.
De aceea reprezintă cel mai important sistem de referință.

Toate fenomenele sonore pe care omul le poate produce au
dublă apartenență: omului și cosmosului.

Această dublă apartenență face ca fenomenul să fie transcon-
ditițional și poate recenta un sistem de referință.

Octava ca sistem referențial este cel mai important pt. că
orice fenomen în spațiu este redus la octavă.

Unitatea este elementul cel mai cunoscut.

Unitatea poate constitui un alt sistem referențial
(cel mai important pt. că este cunoscut).

Orice fenomen musical se desfășoară spatio-temporal
care e tridimensional.

De adăugat
13 ⑥

(14)

Sol derivat din $\dot{S}$ este vîntul lui.

Granta $\dot{F}$ nu face parte din seria armonicalor. Se obținem transpunînd seria armonicalor.

Modulația este schimbarea vîntului de referință.

Pentru a modula, puterea centrului tonal prim trebuie neutralizată.

Dirigențialitatea timbrului.

Timbrul merge de la un început către un punct orientat spre viitor așa după cum poate merge și invers.

Masa de sunet ce merge spre un punct de expansiune musicală nu merge într-un arc, ci atîrnă ca fîmecan. Continuă e numai direcția. Se articulează.

Timbrul la vîntul lui se articulează.

Dirigențialitatea este schimbarea de orientare.

Timbrul este condiția în care toate elementele de care depinde evoluția masei sonore transcend (sînt transcendente).

Timbrul = structură armonică, ritmică, melodică a unei lucrări.

Vectorul = este forța orientată (dirigențială).

Relația dintre evoluția timbrului spre viitor se identifică cu relația ~~în~~ dintre începutul mîinii (pîinii) și punctul culminant.

Dirigențialitatea este paralelă.

Arul mare nu este continuu decât aparent. În permanență e un anumit contrast, sînt contrastele care dau articulațiile.

Dirigențialitate → schimbare în timp.

Dirigențialitate invers proporțională: tendința de expansiune, dar expansiunea e f. mult limitată în timp.

— diatonică — linie curbă

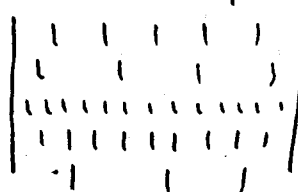
— cromatică — linie dreaptă

Cel mai greu de asamblat în componenţele de corale e V II opus
Vc + Bas deoarece avem dublato voce de Bas, apoi Bn. (Viola).

Gegea contrastelor in arhitectura

Contina 2 felini de ~~la~~ tremala:

- Se realizează, fiindcă instrument executivul include oale de fierat diferite.



Acest tip de tubercule au aderentă omogenă, oculoasă (dăruie ale mai frumoase).

Tril adăruind omogen e cel cu frecvențe mari.

Introd. la Bruckner simf VIII a H + vizi tehnicele se liase f. bun
Prima intervenție a lui egizale (tuburi și pe Fj în clarin, dar
răspund Do - Sol și nu Sol - Re care e în alt centru tonal)

- Un crescendo pleacă în funcție de voca cea mai slabă.
- Continuitatea oricui în discontinuitate.
- Arabsul individual

- problemi strumentali

- n - Munich

- Arăsurul simfonic - ^{munici} - peribilitatea de a articula toate octavele orchestrei.

- Diferența mare a veniturilor și cheltuielilor este înregistrată anual.

- Totdeauna mergem cu cel mai slab (principiu simplu important)

- orice calitate musicală are o limită naturală după care se metamorfozează în gaură ei.

Principiul eterogenității

Am cit anumi elemente mai eterogene, cu atât se diferințiază mai mult.

Ex. sus fața de jos; spiculate - legete; vibrator dens - vibrator la
tutur p. și f. cithy - forte. Aici nu funcționează acest principiu
deoarece avem numai un canal de recepție.

(17)

Longimea în timp a unei mișcări depinde de gradul de contrast dintre cele 2 teme (cele 2 simfonii).

La fugi, ritmul unitelor de lungime fugi, dar în expositive, gradul de contrast dintre teme și contrastul de lungime fugi.

Pînă la Beethoven ritmul unei prixe era egal. Cu Beethoven tempo începe să fie dat de formă. Schubert - primul care creează contraste de tempo.

Contrastul între teme hotărâște durata unei lucrări (Schubert). Tempo-ul începe să creeze forme.

Expositia e contrară repriei (una e convergentă, cealaltă divergentă). Trebuie primit dinamic. Un drum făcut odată nu trebuie refăcut.

extraversiv	{	activ do $\nearrow$ sol	}	introvertit	{	activ do $\nearrow$ fa
		pasiv do $\searrow$ sol.				pasiv do $\searrow$ fa

Continuitatea simfonică înseamnă relația sau număra relațiilor care arată că o funcție locală, individuală, vine dintr-o cea ce o precede și în același timp conține în ea tot ce va veni mai târziu.

Arcul simfonic este un aspect al continuității simfonice.

Un crescendo reușește doar cînd tendințele naturale existente înaintul articulării rămîn valabile.

Crescendo-ul are o tendință mecanică (nearticulată).

O articulație este o unitate de forță constituită în care convergesc vectori de natură contrară.

Unica posibilitate de unificare în orchestră este bătaia. Singurul element care proiectează, unifică conștiința colectivă este bătaia.

Unitatea vine din funcționalitatea totală a gestului. Subconștientul e structurat. Bătaia bună, proporțiile, se adresează subconștientului.

(18) Universalul este finit. Orice limită în univers este curbă.
Găurile negre din univers se explică ca zone în care timpul este parcurs invers.

A postula simultaneitatea dintre obiect și subiect e fals.

Doar în faza de transcendență (faza finală) fac o unitate

În univers e constantă capacitatea de corelacionare a omului.

Pizzicat - $V + CB$ - sunt aproape întotdeauna prea
tare. Piz. numai la CB (redimensionat în actare) sunt
întotdeauna bine.

Räumlichkeit - spațialitate (?)

La Beeth. simf. V - scurt. la f. tema rămâne la $V + CB$.
Intrarea la # apar la vici inf este contrapunct.

DEFENDING SERGIU CELIBIDACHE

**- reactions to the denigrating article
signed by Pascal Bentoïu -
(Bucharest, March-June 1990)**

Ceaușescu la concert

■ Celibidache reales, la al muzicii congres ■

Săptămânile trecute ne-au adus bucuria imensă a vizitei fitarmonicii din München și a celebrului ei dirijor, Sergiu Celibidache, care revenea astfel în țara sa de origine după 11 lungi ani de absență. Bucureștii constituiau ultima etapă a unui turneu destul de obositor, iar pe figura atât de caracteristică a șefului de orchestră se putea citi această oboselă, dominată totuși de încântarea vizibilă de a concerta iarăși în îndrăgitul nostru Ateneu Român.

Nu aș vrea să fac o cronică muzicală: voi spune doar pe scurt că în timp ce Brahms (Simfonia I) m'a lăsat mai curînd rece, gândurile mele despre autorul cu pricina fiind radical altele decît ale marelui artist care-l crea în seara respectivă (Miercuri), în timp ce Strauss (Don Juan) mi-a plăcut mult, fără însă a mă tulbura foarte în adîncuri — autorul este un orchestrator atât de fabulos încît pe undeva muzica sa sună aproape de la sine, cu conștiința să se cînte just și la nuanța cerută toate notele, în schimb Bruckner (Simfonia a 7-a), m'a răscolit pînă în fibra cea mai intimă a ființei mele. Era atîta fervoare și totodată atîta măreție autentică, atîta splendoare fonică, dar și atîta intensitate de trăire, încît la contactul cu minunea care prindea ființa în orizontul meu auditiv și vizual, și cu toate

că știam practic pe din-afară partitura, am simțit într-adevăr contactul misterios cu Ființa, acea stare de exaltare lucidă pe care probabil o resimt misticii în clipele lor de luminare. Bruckner este printre pușinii autori care pot înfăptui asemenea minuni.

După o mare emoție artistică ai dori cîteodată să urmeze liniștea cea mai totală, dar vai! ascultătorii simt și nevoia explicabilă a defulării prin aplauze. Revenim pe pămînt, artiștii ei înșiși măsoasă succesul lor după durata și intensitatea unor atare manifestări. Pînă aici totul se înscrie în perimetrul firescui. Acolo însă unde se produce ruptura, momentul în care din minunea bruckneriană m-am trezit direct la scenele cele mai penibile pe care toată țara le-a putut vedea la al 14-lea congres (ca și la al 13-lea, al 12-lea, etc., etc) a fost acela al coagulării aplauzelor în degradanta bătaie ritmică din palme, un fel de scandare colectivă și primitivă. În seara de joi, 15 februarie, am urmărit concertul la televizor (biletul îl aveam pentru simbătă), am observat mirarea și neplăcerea clară a oaspeților, am văzut înregimentarea unui public — totuși ales dintre oamenii cei mai culti din țara asta — într-o unitate de șoc gata-gata să izbucnească în sloganuri de tipul „Celi,

Celi re-ales — la al muzicii congres”. Am simțit că-mi crapă obrazul de rușine față de acei europeni civilizați care ne încetaseră sufletului, am simțit umbra lui Ceaușescu plînd peste întreaga adunare și prin intermediul televiziunii — peste întreaga țară. Oare nu ne mai putem exprima decît în mugete de turmă? Oare nici frumosul artistic desfășurat cu atîta har nu mai reușește să configureze în noi individualitatea, figura noastră neconfundabilă, aceea cu care ne vom înfățișa în fața lui Dumnezeu cîndva? Nu mai putem fi niciodată singuri cu sufletele noastre? Nu mai putem stabili legătura cu semenii decît prin urlete colective? Ne vom prezenta la judecata din urmă în rînduri compacte, cu pancarte și sloganuri scandate, eventual cu rîngi pentru spargerea ușilor paradisiului? Ce cumplită moștenire au lăsat cinci decenii de dictatură succesive în bietele noastre ființe martirizate și cît de greu vor dispărea stigmatele cumplitei infamii din sufletele noastre!...

P.S. Independent de cele de mai sus, nu pot decît să regret infinit aprecierile marelui muzician Sergiu Celibidache despre George Enescu și despre muzica românească, emise într-o evidentă necunoaștere a problemei discutate. Ele au putut produce impresie doar în mințile unor oameni la fel de sumar informați, sau în ale celor care dintr-un motiv sau altul n-au fost în stare vreodată să conceapă vreo judecată personală și adecvată asupra muzicii românești. Infinit regretabil...

Pascal BENTOIU

Nostalgia monologului ceașist

■ a doua generație de Corneliu Vadim Tudori ■

Iată că asistăm, mai de-
vreme decît ne-am fi aște-
ptat, la primele potopiri
litre oamenilor noștri de
cultură. Nu se referă aceas-
ta la stabilirea unor
chestii teoretice (fost-a Ni-
chita Stănescu, mare mișc-
poet sau mai mult intelectual
? — frumos ar fi fost !)
ci — prioritar — la ches-
țiuni de orgoliu, despre
care nici într-un caz nu se
poate spune că ar alimen-
ta polemica românească cu
o bună energie, mai ales
în zilele acestea de dez-
binare.

Prima polemică, de-a
dreptul socantă, a fost cea
dintre Marian Mincu și Da-
rie Novăceanu. Dl. Mincu
și-a permis să atace gazeta
„ADEVARUL”, fostă
„SCITEIE”, organ central
al PCR. Această publicație,
ce-l drept e drept, bene-
ficiată de un tiraj de 2
milioane de exemplare re-
alizate anul precedent prin
tactica bine-cunoscută a
obligativității. Prin acest
tiraj — cel mai mare din
țară — publicația, dotată
cu un trecut tare păcătos,
are în continuare posibi-
litatea de a influența cea-
mai mare parte a opiniei
publice românești. N-ar fi
nimic, dacă „Adevărul” ar
înțelege să-și răscumpere
treburile păcătoase prin o
timpă înverșunată de resta-
bilire a adevărului, mai ales
în aceste zile, cînd nu-l
cunoaștem încă mîcar eu
privile la cel care au tras
în popor în timpul Revolu-
ției. Ziarul cu pricina, însă,
își permite să se lăfăie în
semi-adevăruri timide și
criticisms minime, care ne
amintesc de spectrul de
glume palide ale fostei
TVR. Care își mai permi-
te din cînd în cînd să
se lege de vreun Director
Corupt sau de vreun Ges-
tionar Hapsin, restul per-
soanelor din Tara Romă-
nească fiind de neamăci.
Înțelegem că dl. Novăcea-
nu, directorul acestei pu-
blicații, e cam nervos ca
urmăre a atacurilor la care
timpul „Adevărul” neac-
tează. Înțelegem că dl. Novăcea-
nu, directorul acestei pu-
blicații, e cam nervos ca
urmăre a atacurilor la care
timpul „Adevărul” neac-
tează. Înțelegem că dl. Novăcea-
nu, directorul acestei pu-
blicații, e cam nervos ca
urmăre a atacurilor la care
timpul „Adevărul” neac-
tează.

tativă necesită a unui re-
dactor de a fi spiritual,
sau este aberantă mai
grav : înocerea de a com-
promite singurul for pînă
în prezent democratic din
România, transformîndu-
l în ochii cititorului într-o
adunătură de voci fără
noimă ? Personal înclinăm
săte a doua variantă. Se
pare că ziaristul „Scitei-
de ieri au nostalgia sedi-
nțelor-monolog, în care vor-
bitorul N.C. nu era inter-
rupt și nici contrazis de
nimeni, și a căror steno-
gramă era claritatea însăși,
oricît de aberantă va fi
fost. Cum poate răspunde
dl. Novăceanu, vizavi de
această flagrantă încălcare
a principiilor unei publi-

cății cinstită, ai cărei
scop principal este infor-
marea cititorilor ? „Steno-
grama veselă și tristă”
realizează un dublu scop :
discreditează o adunare ca-
ră — chiar în imperfectă —
este pînă în prezent singu-
ra cucerire democratică
reală a revoluției, și trece
sub tăcere ceea ce s-a de-
scutut în respectiva sedință,
mai cu seamă faptul că
adunarea a refuzat să rat-
ifice anumite decrete care
i s-au prezentat lărași ca
un fapt împlinit, fiind tra-
tate din nou ca un orga-
nism formal, întocmai ca
în apropiatele timpuri de
tristă amintire.

Este o vorbă indiană
care, rezumată, sună cam

asa : nu de vinovății de
elefanți se tem elefanții, ci
de elefanții trădători, care
acela le său elaritate. Nu
de securitate se teme cul-
tura română, și nici de po-
liticienii lipsiți de scrupu-
le, ci de trădătorii dină-
untrul culturii, de cei gata
să vină valoarea și valo-
rea ei la prețurile pieței. Zăi-
n-am vrea să vedem născ-
cîndu-se o a doua genera-
ție de Corneliu Vadim
Tudori.

Magdalena SIRBU

P.S. Distinsul hispanist și
poet căruia îi sint citate
cîteva versuri „omagiile”
pe prima pagină a unei
alte publicații de mare ti-
raj din București nu este
tot același domn Novăcea-
nu. Cum vine asta ? Ieri
cu o bună energie, azi cu li-
ces ? Ce-i drept, puterea
trebuie cultivată : dar nu-
mai o anumită categorie de
oameni de cultură o pot
cultiva cu atîta nonsalanță



Ceaușescu la concert

■ Celibidache reales, la al muzicii
congres ■

Săptămîntele trecute ne-au
adus bucuria imensă a vi-
zitel (harmoniei) din Mün-
chen și a celebrului et di-
rijor, Sergiu Celibidache,
care rovea astfel în țara
sa de origine după 11
luni din de absență. Bucu-
reștii constituia ultima
etapă a unui turneu des-
tut de obositor, iar pe fi-
gura lui de caracteristică
a sefului de orchestră se
potea citi această obse-
nță, dominată totuși de in-
cintarea vizibilă de a con-
tinua în lărași în îndrăgîtul
nostru Ateneu Român.

Nu as vrea să fac o cro-
nică muzicală : voi spune
doar pe scurt că în timp
ce Brahms (Simfonia I) m'a
lăsat mai curînd rece, gîndurile mele despre au-
torul cu pricina tînd ra-
dialele altelor decît ale ma-
tricii arîst care-l crea în
seara respectivă (Mercuri),
în timp ce Strauss (Don
Juan) m'a plăcut mult,
fără însă a mă tulhura
cortea în adîncuri. Au-
torul este un orchestrator
atît de fabulos încît pe un-
deva muzica sa sună a
proape de la sine, cu con-
diția să se cîntă just și la
nuanța cerută toate note-
le, în schimb Bruckner
(Simfonia 4-a), m'a răscu-
tit pînă în fibra cea mai
întimă a ființei mele. Era
atîta fervoare și totodată
atîta măreție autentică, atîta
splendore fonică, dar
atîta intensitate de trăie-
re, încît la contactul cu
minunea care prindea fiin-
ță în orizontul meu audi-
tiv și vizual, și cu toate

că știam practic pe din-
afară partitura, am simțit
într-adevăr contactul mis-
terios cu Ființa, acea sta-
re de exaltare lucidă pe
care probabil o resimț mî-
stic în clipele lor de lu-
mînare. Bruckner este
printre puținii autori care
pot înfăptui asemenea mi-
nuni.

După o mare emoție ar-
tistică al dîr citență să
urmăze înțelegerea cea mai to-
tală, dar vai ! ascultătorii
simt și nevoia explicabilă
a deflării prin aplauze.
Revenim pe pînănt, arti-
stii ei însă mîcșoasă suc-
cesul lor după durata și
intensitatea unor atare ma-
nifestări. Pînă aici totul se
încadrează în perimetrul fire-
scului. Acolo însă unde se
produce ruptura, momentul
în care din minunea bruck-
neriană m-am trezit de-
reț la scenele cele mai
posibile pe care toată țara
le-a putut vedea la al ti-
lele congres (ce și la al ti-
lele, al 12-lea, etc., etc.) a
fost acela al coagulării a-
plauzelor în degradanta ba-
tăie ritmică din palme, un
fel de scandare colectivă
și primitivă. În seara de
joi, 15 februarie, am ur-
mări concertul la televi-
zor (biletul îl aveam pen-
tru simbioză), am observat
năruirea și neplăcerea clară
a auzurilor, am văzut in-
regimentarea unui public —
totuși alie dintr-o amănun-
ție mai cultă din țara as-
ta — într-o unitate de șoc
gata-gata să izbucnească în
sloguri de tipul „Cel-

cel reales — la al mu-
zicii congres”. Am simțit
ca-mi crapă obrazul de ru-
șine față de acei europeni
civilizați care ne înmîc-
șă sufletului, am simțit
umbră lui Ceaușescu plin-
dă peste întreaga adu-
nare și prin intermediul
televiziunii — peste între-
aga țară. Oare nu ne mai
putem exprima decît în
mugete de turnă ? Oare
nici frumosi artiști des-
fășurați cu atîta har nu mai
ceșșă să configureze în
noi individualitatea, figura
noastră neconfundabilă, a-
ceia cu care vom în-
făptui în țara lui Dună-
zeu cîndva ? Nu mai putem
fi niciodată singuri cu su-
fletele noastre ? Nu mai
putem simți legătura cu
semeni decît prin urte
colective ? Ne vom prezen-
ta la judecata din urmă
în rînduri compacte, cu
paciențe și sloguri scan-
date, eventual cu rîngi
pentru spargerea ușilor pa-
radisului ? Ce cumpătă
moșterea au lăsat cînd
deceții de dictatură suc-
cive în bietele noastre fi-
nte martizitate și cit de
greu vor dispărea stigma-
tele cumpetii infamii din
sufletele noastre !...

P.S. Independent de cele
de mai sus, nu pot decît
să regret înimi apredierile
marilor muzician Sergiu
Celibidache despre George
Enescu și despre muzica
românească, emise într-o
ocazie, deosebită a
problemei discutate. Ele au
putut produce impresie
dărmătoare în mințile unor
oameni în fel de sumăr în-
făptuit, sau în ale celor
care dintr-un motiv sau al-
tă n-au fost în stare vreo-
dată să conceapă vreo ju-
stă pierdere personală și
vătă asupra muzicii romă-
nești. Infinit regretabil...

Pascal BENTOIU

Crepusculul civil de dimineață

Pierrot

Sint mare băutor de ceai.
Viața-mi ticsită de esențe
Nu mai suportă nici un rai
Unde nu-s sîni și indecențe
Mov precum florile de scai.

Zmeura albă o strîvesc,
Disprețuind-o, între buze,
Anume pentru c-o doresc
Ceiață. Pictiez scene obtuze
Pe evantaiul chinezesc.

Și-orice minciună-mi pare-un fleac
Iar adevăru-mi face greață.
Cînd coapsele lin își desfac
Și sufletul, spre dimineață,
Boțesc cu tocul raiu-n prag.

Și-apoi în vîlul lumii pot
Masca de fleț direct pe os.
Oh, dragostea e un efort !
Și-s și frumos și-s și scirbos
Ca fluturile Cap-de-Mort
Căzut în veșnicul tău sos.

Emil BRUMARU

Istoriografia—acolo unde-i locul

■ avem să facem ordine în istoria la care am avut acces, în anii
dictaturii, prin jumătăți de măsură ■

Adică în familia științelor omului, fără
iluzii, fără promisiuni oficiale, simțim și în-
țelegem că disciplina de interpretare, etimolo-
gică, de tradiție sinovăsa în istoriogra-
fie, transmisă și multiplicată prin filiera
bizantină : istoriografia ca slujitoare a pu-
terii, în umbra și sub controlul său atent.
Dar avem și o cale regală : istoriografia în
dialog cu puterea, ca partener individuali-
zată, cu drepturi dobîndite și nu cîrțite.
Este calea marilor noștri istorici, de la
Cantemir la Gheorghe Brătianu și David
Prodan, a celor care au definit legămîntu-
l moral al profesiei. E timpul să facem
un ordin : să scoatem istoriografia de sub
imperiu „ordinii” dictate sau chiar-dăruite
ca monedă, de sub dictatura imperativu-
lui „trebuie să”, să-i descoperim și să-i
redăm ordinea sa interioară. Știința istorică
a slujit omul, individualitatea, aici, în Eu-
ropa, a protejat-o de capriciile puterii. Nu
cred că istoriografia trebuie să-și fixeze
baremi înabordabile și utopice, dispo-
ziționale față de posibilitățile sale. Rîsul
pragmaticilor înalte ar fi căderii din nou
în practica îndrăgîturii. Orice imperativ
supradimensionat deschide nebanuit po-
sibilități indoctrinării. Să căutăm omul față
de vremurie, cu obsesive, cu utopii lui ;
să nu ne temem de sărăciea izbucnirilor —
e un balast metodologic al defunctului po-
zitivism. Nu-mi e teamă că vom descoperi
omul real neîngîhit de politica sau de
„structuri” (cuvînt vrăjitor, obositor repe-
tat). Și, în egală măsură, omul căruia îi
adresăm istoria. N-ar fi mai bine oare să
ne dezbucăm de al învătă să ține is-
toria, oferindu-i, în componență, ocazia de
a descoperi istoria, nu spre a urma raieze

prefabricate, ci spre a alege prin el însuși
pentru a deveni mai liber, mai capabil de
cucerire și înțelegere prin exercițiul au-
tonomiei intelectuale ? Am putea, cred, e-
lita opacăa alienării ideologice, a îndoc-
trîmării.

Avem o mare tradiție europeană de la
care ne putem revendica prin experiența
noastră majoră, precum și prin sursa noas-
tră etnică și culturală : modelul latin ca
fundament moral și filosofic, de la ina-
lțarea noastră romană avem etica aplicată
domeniilor cunoașterii, istoriei și dreptu-
li înainte de toate. De la latini stîm că
puterea este hazard, doar omul etern. Ato-
patermă hazardului (Sergiu Pavel Dan)
poate genera orice posibilități care restrîng
în mod fatal spectrul libertății umane. Să
ne amintim de Tacitus și să nu-l uităm pe
Pliniu cel Tânăr. În cazul primului, recom-
mîntese o cugtare ce deflîșese o mare
tradiție europeană : averea adevărului
cu libertate, care ar merita a fi săpăta
pe frontispiciul templului nostru spre a ne
învinge ultiarea complice : „Într-adevăr, cine
nu stie că prima lege a istoriei constă în
a nu cîntea să spui neadevărul ; iar apoi
în a cîntea să spui adevărul ?” (Domine,
cît de bini și idealisti au fost o dată is-
toricii !)

Celor care s-au împăcat prea ușor cu
rolul de slujitor al puterii le recomandăm
apelînd la o vază de belărie posibilă, ome-
nabilă care de a țese din labirintul in-
diferenței. Să ne reamintim de Pliniu cel Tânăr
care s-a folosit de pretextul Panegiricului
catre Traian sură a face elogiu libertății :
„În adevăr, noi te iubim în mîsură în care

o meriți ; dar nu facem aceasta de dra-
gul tău și să nu vină niciodată ziua în
care să facem legămînt pentru tine, nu din
interes ci din lealitate, Caesar”.

Avem să facem ordine în istoria la care
am avut acces, în anii dictaturii, prin ju-
mătăți de măsură, prin tehnici ecilibris-
tice de ajustare a adevărilor sale grave,
printr-un straniu și jenant optimism care
a eliminat, cu rare excepții, senzația tra-
gicului. Totuși întregi în cuvinte demonizate
flagrant credibilitatea în istorie, în ceea
ce avem sfînt și drept, propun să fie to-
pote. Din decență. Să păstrăm doar exem-
plare-moștră care să devină rarități biblio-
grafice. Sint membri în această corporație
care ne-a băgat în năbădăi, care ne-au
împulsat capul cu enormități de tipul : „Is-
toriografia este ideologică” (vă mai amintiți,
nu-i așa ?), care au uitat normele elemen-
tare ale demnității și limbii. Il rog să nu
se grăbească a se ajusta alți de revoltător
de usor, cum am văzut deja pe unii. Pa-
simiile și nemulămirile personale impo-
sibilităz cine stie cui, în timp ce-și luau mă-
sură de asigurare prin citate copioase, pre-
cipitarea celor ce s-au și declarat „ilega-
listi”, nu le dă dreptul să se declare vic-
time și să amîlcască cîrșimul prin indus-
cție lor. Le reamintesc, dacă propriu con-
știință nu-i servește, că există un Dună-
zeu care moștră. Cine confundă cîrșimul
cu subștitutele, cu suragatele lui, așa cum
au făcut-o în anii dictaturii, nu are dreptul
să se ocupe de istorie. Dacă cineva
poate formula această idee aforistică, sugerez
să o avem în vedere pentru următorul
dialog.

Mihai DORIN

De ce a demisionat domnul Alexandru Călinescu?

dijul am fost ales pe 3 februarie prelector, după ce în mai anul trecut urma să fiu dat afară din Universitate, obligat la o analiză a muncii mele la un comitet. Un singur om, sau chiar mai mulți oameni, sînt lipsiți de eficiență în fața unui aparat birocratic uriaș, și după aceea, în zilele Universității, la ora actuală, pare că o masină cu frînă de mînă

Ceea ce s-a putut observa cu ochii liberi este faptul că, în urma unor decizii venite pare-să de la Minister, deși eu personal n-am văzut nimic în acest sens, o bună parte a cadrelor didactice au invocat mult timp și energia lor în activități variînd unor probleme legate de avansări. Am spus în re-

În numărul 16 al revistei noastre a debutat o rubrică așteptată, credem, de către toți studenții ce și-au contestat, prin grevă, anumite cadre didactice. Păcatul celui mare și de neiertat cu care au cochetat, pe rând, dascăli considerați de către studenți drept compromiși din punct de vedere moral și profesional, s-a încheiat. Mită, taxa percepută pentru un examen, pentru a putea fi cazat într-un cămin studențesc după încuperea anului, oscila între 1500 și 2000 de lei. Cum, însă, în ultimii ani al dictatului traul de zi cu zi s-a înrăutățit, respectiva taxă era transformată în alimente (de preferință carne și brânză) și chiar în servicii de igienă și de calitate. Reamintim numele cadrelor didactice ale căror demnități au fost cerute de către studenți, miercuri 17 ianuarie, a.c.: ș.l. dr. ing. **Constantin Neagu** (fost director educativ al căminului 10, a buzat de această postură), ș.l. dr. ing. **Ionuț Ștefan** (anunțăm reclamații scrise ale studenților în instanța de judecată), ș.l. dr. ing. **Ioan Alexandru** (este considerat, în unanimitate, bine pregătit din punct de vedere profesional, însă reclamățiile îndreptățite ale studenților săi au determinat anularea profesională a facultății de Metalurgie să opteze pentru trecerea sa în cercetare). În legătură cu același domn doctor inginer **Ioan Alexandru**, sintem informați că studenții serialiști de la Facultatea de T.C.M. din anul întâi au acceptat numirea unui alt cadru didactic în vederea predării în continuare a cursului de **Studiul materialelor**.

Toi atunci, pe 17 ianuarie, studenții — grevisti au contestat, mai ales în baza criteriilor de selecție personală, pe domnul conferențiar **George Costea** ale cărui cursuri, susțin el, erau desoriținute de asistenții săi, pe domnul conferențiar doctor **Nicolae Grădinaru** și pe șeful de lucrări doctor inginer **D. Niculescu**. Studenții acestor facultăți ne-au comunicat că la capitoliul **mită** lista era intermiță în ianuarie este incompletă, dar cazurile cele mai importante, enumerate mai sus, sînt rezolvate ori în curs de rezoluție. Este mai fi încă intereseți de opțiunea morală a **tovarășului Parasciv** în această problemă.

predărilor ale studenților săi au determinat caile profesoral, al facultății de Metalurgie să opteze pentru trecerea sa în cercetare. În legătură cu același domn doctor inginer Ioan Alexandru, sîntem informați ca studenții serialiști de la Facultatea de T.C.M., din anul întii au acceptat numirea unui al cadru didactic în vederea predării în continuare a cursului de Studiul materialelor.

Toți atunci, pe 17 Ianuarie, studenții — greșit, mai ales în baza criticii compendiale profesionale, pe domnul conferențiar **George Coman**, ca și cel cursuri, susțin el, erau desori ținute de asistenții săi, pe domnul conferențiar doctor **Nicolae Grădinaru** și peeful de lucrări doctor inginer **D. Niculescu**. Studenții acestor facultăți ne-au comunicat că la capitoul **miță** lista era întocmită în Ianuarie este incompletă, dar cauzările cele mai importante, enumerate mai sus, sînt rezolvate ori în curs de rezoluție. Mai în final interesează de opțiunea morală a **tovarășului Paraschiv** în această problemă.

Stimate domnule redactor sef,

În dorința de a stabili adevărul ne informăm et domnul Ioan Alexandru, nu practică ilegal profesia de cadru didactic. Domnisu nu este încadrat pe post de cercetător prin de a presta oare didactice în afara școlii.

Posto 200 Ge studenți de la anul IV, V, VI, P. M. serai; anul IV și V P. M. și el are un TCM, MU și UT serai au prezentat rețitor de la catedră semănările acestor studenți în mod loți, așa cum o fac la cele obiecte alți cercetători.

Faptul că domnul Ioan Alexandru a recunoscut în mod public că o solicită și primii studenți a călă încheiată compunță în nota respectivă.

Vă rugăm, înțelegând că în viitor, cînd va avea o asemenea notă, să ne informăm și la conducerea facultății, catedrelor și a sindicatului liber et cadrelor didactice și cercetătorilor pentru a scrie adevărul și numal adevărul, așa cum ne-a obligat revista Dna.

Lider sindicat al Facultății de Metalurgie — Șef lucr. ing. Tudor Răileanu; Lider sindicat al Catedrei de Metalurgie — Șef lucr. ing. Gelu Barbu; Lider sindicat al Catedrei Tehnologiei met. — Asist. ing. Mihail Susan; Șef Catedră Tehnologie metalelor — Șef lucr. ing. Dan Gelu Găhucă; Șef Catedră Metalurgie — Șef lucr. dr. ing. Vasile Căpăruș.

FCOURI STUDENȚEȘTI ■ ECOURI STUDENȚEȘTI ■ ECO

■ Principala problemă care-i preocupă în prezent pe studenții de la Institutul Agronomic „Ion Ionescu de la Brad” se referă la prelungirea cu un an a studiilor la toate facultățile institutului. Mișcările în acest sens s-au desfășurat în

■ Au început să sosească, pe la toate institutele de învățământ superior, lucrări, broșuri, cărți, botez de studii, în fața Institutului de Medicină de solidarizare cu studenții Participanți au pomenit care se manifestă în prezentația nominală, membrilor

■ Informăm cititorii nostri că în perioada 6-13 martie 1990,

redacției revistei „Opinia studentescă” s-a aflat în grevă, alături de redacțiile revistelor „Cronica”, „Dialog”, „Convorbiri literare”, „Timpul” și a cotidianelor locale „24 ORE” și „Opinia”. Greva publicațiilor leșene s-a declanșat în urma refuzului lucrătorilor de la Întreprinderea Poligrafică Iasi de a ne asigura

condiții minime de spațiu. În urma unor discuții turbuante, se cunșta purtat zilnic la sediul C.P.E.N. fașă între gresit și condueerea tipografilor ieșene, s-a ajuns, în sfârșit, la un consens, fapt ce a dus la încetarea grevel. Reprezentanții Centrului Industrial Poligrafice de la București, care a participat la

Trecute. Infocute. donă
stări de fapt, cu răbdare și
cu, dacă mi se permite pa-
radoxul, sarcasm grabă: mă
dă, la menținut și la
limbat. O discuție utilă
zât în sedințele în care am
participat este, cu neîm-
nate deosebiri, același, iar
în ce privește mentalitate
constanță, nu fără in-
firme, anume recitând
dăcă nu chiar teamă în fața
perspectivelor unor schimbări.
Singurul lucru de care as
dori să nu fiu învinuit, dar
într-o măsură, este de a nu
eventuale culpe în ceea ce
privește, este acela de po-
sibilitate. Personal, am în-
cerat să fac ceva construc-
tiv, dar nu știu dacă inten-
țiile mele au fost înțelese
corect.

Vă rugăm, domnule profesor, să ne arătați, concret, care au fost motivele demisiei d-voastră.

Motivele demisiei mele le-am expus foarte succint într-un memoriu de trei pagini pe care l-am citit pe 1 martie, orele 12,30, în fața membrilor Biroului Senatului. Am depus textul la Registratură și l-am înmănat domnului Rector.

Rezum motivele principale ale demisiei mele: În aproape o lună cât am lucrat la Rectorat am constatat că întreaga structură administrativă a Universității este versată (serviciul personal, juridic, economic) a rămas în picior, învaluită de același mister. Practic, aproape toate inițiativele practice venite din îndreptul către direcție nu fost bine înțelese, înțelese în sensul că Senatul nu fost convocat în repetate rânduri în ședințe interminabile în care se discută chestiuni minore. S-au dat decizii contrarectrii ca să se decidă, să se poată afla, să se afle de la Ministerul de Educație și de la nivelul Rectoratului. Conducerea Universității —

[illegible]

Ca profesor nu vă veți
oivi de aceeași greutate?

Am constatat cu mare
surucie că studenții cu care
împotat sînt, în marea lor
împotată, receptivitate
împotată în ceea ce se întîmplă
sau ar trebui să se întîm-
ple în jurul nostru. Adugă
că ipostaza de cadru didac-
tic n-ar trebui în nici un
fel să fie influențată de un
eventual post administrativ.
Într-o școală, și în condiții
am încercat să colaborez cu
studenții; în mcd normal,
el cu funcții administrative
de a condăncere ar trebui
să adopte, în locul unde au
jurs fire și temporar, o a-

STUDENTEȘTI

Învăţământului Public, pro-
prie aflat simbioză, şi marile,
ceea ce la Universitatea „Al.
Întrevedere cu un membru
fondator, împreună cu bu-
C.R. nu au fost preluate de
studenţii vor avea o formă
abilă să le prelă şi să le ad-
mopie sigur, afirmă domnul
ă va creşte în mod simţitor
e din ţară.

Îmbătați de propria lor generozitate și încercând să vadă cam până unde li s-a întindut puterea, cei de la Ministerul de Interne au fost surprinși să se dădă peste măsura de dăruire, dar au rămas pe lângă marea din propriul conștient, să intre cei cudo-vătrei sutimi mai puțin, ca nu-și nici o diferență între ei și uluiți intrați. (În paranteză fie spus, niciunul n-a catadiseș să raporteze pe noul intrat) la cei de pe la jumătatea listei din vară, diferențele ridicându-se în unele cazuri la mai bine de un punct. Odată trus de acest fir, întreaga țesătură a prime și se destramă. S-a ajuns acum la candidații pe unele locuri, studenții și candidații au aruncat în joc în alții: în parte alții, unii părinți hotărâți s-au gândit că momentul democratic

creat permise ca admiterea iubitorilor a.
dintre persoane de bună amintire.
Au vreo vină noi în această pr.
mică măsură. Nu pot fi întru ai ca
adoptat principiul: iacă cine poate.
Insa vreo vină cel care nu fost respins
avind aceeaşi medie ca a ultimului
intrat acum — să zicem — doi-trei ani?
S-a spus că cel de anul acesta nu avut
horoc sa prinda revoluţia, că a fost o
situaţie specială. Ce legătură are însă,
într-o admitere la intrare (într-un cen-
tru universitar ca Iaşi) cu răsturnarea
sistemului? Măcar dacă am fi contri-
buit la creşterea nivelului învăţământu-
lui într-un fel; dar nu, în loc să spon-
dum exigenţa, am micşorat-o. Avem
vreo garanţie că la vâra tinerii (bucur-
reşti, de exemplu) care vor fi cu
cîteva sutimi sub media ultimului ad-
mis (după ce va fi fost crescut numărul
admisilor) nu vor da vina pe gloana
pele revoluţiei? Pe cine vină, pe
său geam, l-au împiedicat să ca-
centrez? Nici una. Sî, binefetcile, ei
vor aduce ca argument în favoarea lor
compromisul de acum.

Ce s-a reuşit aşadar cu această mă-
sură inoportună? Să se dea revoluţiei
locul definiţia de care trebuia să ne
liberăm de pe urma căruia m.
ni trage folosul, care alţii rămîn cu
nostalgia norocului care lăraşi n-a dat
peste ei.

Nema cofé, Dorele, nema!

● cînd se apleca să caute în geantă, picioarele tinere se ofereau privirilor ●

[illegible]

Într-un cuvânt, se trăgea jumătate de metru mai
 la stînga sau mai la dreapta, agastîndu-și gențile
 cu piciorul și birsînd-o pe asfalt după ea. Cînd
 se opreau, astfel încît, în jumătate de oră, de cînd
 vindea acolo în Piața Unirii, fata se pămînaise
 două ori de la una la alta și alții ai mării. Apoi
 se oprea din nou, în fața unei case, și se întrebă
 vreo să credea, fata a futuro gențile cu fundul
 în sus, și scuturată-o și a rostit primele cuvinte:
 „Aștia cece”. Multă vreme a început să se împresice
 în jurul ei, și ea se întrebă, și se preschimbă
 să le emperie, și să bîga în cînduții banii în bu-
 zunar și atunci, în secundele acelea, unul din
 îndrăgii de care vă vorbeam, un tip înalt,
 cu părul negru, cu ochii albaștri, se preschimbă
 să plece, și fiindu-i cîtiva sute de lei la vedere
 la arăta hotelul de a mișcare scurtă a capului,
 și se întrebă, un schive în toate limbile na-
 ționale: „Barbănu”, „Barbănu”, „Barbănu”,
 poloneză și filidă n-ar fi ajuns să pămînaise,
 fata la noicnt nesciută fată cu gențile mare în care
 se arăta cătrămole, lucioase care închideau
 gențile cu o buclă, o obrajă, și se preschimbă
 cu banii înși în mîna. Apoi fata a scos limba,
 într-un eșec de a confăpărease năvălind, sfîrșind
 în jurul ei, și ea se întrebă, și se preschimbă
 pe scîri în sus, în hotel hotărînd „Moldova”. În
 urma ei, străduindu-se cu eșecul înșirîndu-se a rîmă
 înjurîndu-și piciorul care îi înghințeau și care
 se întrebă, și se preschimbă, și se preschimbă
 enfe, forde, nesciut !!

FCOURI STUDENTESTI ■ FCOURI STUDENTESTI ■ FCOURI STUDENTESTI ■

■ Principala problemă care-l preocupă în prezent pe studenții de la Institutul Agronomic „Ion Ionescu de la Brad” se

■ **Duminică, 18 martie**, cîteva sute de studenți au organizat în fața Institutului de Medicină și Farmacie din Iași un miting de solidarizare cu studenții români de la I.M.F. Tirgu Mureș.

Participanții au pomenit despre anumite tendințe extremiste care se manifestă în prezent în zone ale Ardealului, atât din punctul de vedere politic, cât și din cel religios, precum și despre tendințe de simțire de superioritate manifestate de către I.M.P. Tîrgu Mureș. În măsura în care situația din Ardeal va rămâne încovală, nu propunem să ne informăm și să vă relatăm într-un număr viitor despre cele ce se întâmplă acolo.

[illegible]

Leonardo Da Vinci, ginerele tovarășului Miu Dobrescu (II)

ascensiunea unui impostor către virtuțile ierarhiei științifice ■ credeam că vrei să vorbim despre scandal ■ cum azeau de invenția mea, toți începeau să mă urască ■ oamenii pe care-i folosesc au rămas pe drumuri ■

După cum ați aflat din numărul trecut al revistei noastre, Ionel Dorofte este lector universitar, autor de invenții și inovări, de numeroase lucrări științifice. Până în decembrie 1989, a condus și două colective de cercetare în domeniul metalurgiei, calificarea domniei sale fiind de psiholog.

Citind declarațiile celui care a fost acreditat, cel puțin de o parte din oficialități, drept un adevărat savant, mindrie a școlii ieșene de inventică, vă rugăm să nu uitați că el va rămâne și în continuare la catedră, susținut în fața studenților politehniști cursul de Psihosociologia muncii.

Nu s-a făcut aproape nimic pentru lămurirea situației mai mult decât dubioase în care se află ginerele tovarășului Miu Dobrescu. Cei care îi cunosc situația reală — majoritatea subordonaților săi de acum un an — se tem că probele vor dispărea încet-încet, că Ionel Dorofte, susținut nu se știe de cine, va continua cu seninătate să-și debiteze public

aberațiile despre „creativitatea generalizată”, să organizeze „manifestări tehnico-științifice”, fără ca nimeni să-i poată aminti marile servicii pe care le-a făcut școlii politehnice ieșene.

Mai mult, cei care nu solicită clarificarea situației savantei familii s-au trezit atenționați de conducerea Institutului Politehnic (prin prorectorul prof. dr. ing. Nicolae Gavrilas) și de cea a Facultății de Chimie. Sînt în plină desfășurare dispute privind baza materială pe care a deținut-o colectivul de psihosociologie, dispute în care sînt implicate Facultatea de Chimie (care nici nu mai aparține de I.P.I.) și Facultatea de Metalurgie.

În acest mîs haos, domnul I.D. își va vedea curînd reconstituită poziția. În numărul următor, vă vom prezenta și o scurtă istorie (ilustrată de date și documente) a ascensiunii acestui impostor către virtuțile ierarhiei științifice.

gratie, nici un metru de tîm. De ce se întîmplau toate acestea? Pentru că, de la cabinetul doi, s-a ordonat să fiu eliminat înecul cu înecul, pentru că leșisem prea în fața... Să nu mi se dea voie să plec în străinătate... Adică s-a acționat pe două linii. Pe linie de Academie și pe linie de Securitate... Eram într-o contradicție fantastică! De la Cabinetul doi mi se interzicea și de la Cabinetul unu mi se cerea!

N-am înțeles cum au apărut acele colective.

Deci, după aceea s-a creat un Centru... Din a cui inițiativă?

A... a lui Ceausescu! Și a lui Curțiceanu! Dar aveam un referat făcut de mine... I-a fost dus personal lui Curțiceanu.

De ce fel de Centru era vorba?

Centru de cercetări pentru prese. Centrala de la Iași a devenit, în felul ăsta, centrala de prese. Dar, pe urmă, cei care au fost puși directori mi-au interzis să intru în clădirea respectivă.

De ce?

Pentru că așa se întîmpla întotdeauna! N-aveam nevoie de concurență! S-a produs un haos foarte mare! Asta de la I.I.M., oamenii pe care-i folosesc, au rămas o parte pe drumuri, a trebuit să mă lupt pentru ei, să le găsesc posturi.

Din cine sînt formate colectivele? Cum s-au format?

Principiul meu este că orice om este bun. Deci, cei care solicită un post este înădrat, indiferent de aptitudini.

Ați avut multe solicitări?

Foarte multe. Din cauza lor, a fost o perioadă în care chiar a trebuit să mă ascund... Dar era chestia asta, cu stagiul și cu buletinul de Iași... Să afluș as fi avut colective foarte puternice... Dar eu încaeram orice om, chiar pe unii care pe mine au avut probleme, care mă aveau dosar pe la Securitate...

Am înțeles că v-ați ilustrat în foarte multe domenii. Mi le puteți spune?

Am înființat o asociație internațională, care-i tot legată de creativitate... Asociația de la Cardiff... cu teoria bistabilității... Împreună cu Michael J. Apter.

Deci, ați înființat, la Cardiff, o asociație științifică, împreună cu profesorul britanic Michael J. Apter.

Da. Și care ține la doi ani un congres. Sper că la anul o să-l ținem în România. Apter a venit în '75, ca să se documenteze aici și ca să facem împreună lucrări, dar nu am avut timp... L-am documentat în ceea ce privește teoria creativității generalizate.

I-a folosit ceea ce i-ați expus?

M-a solicitat să colaborăm la o carte și n-am avut timp. Am birliț... Și, în continuare, să organizăm un congres aici.

Cîte brevete de invenții au semnătura dumneavoastră?

Trei brevete.

La acestea sînteți primul autor, nu-i așa?

Primul autor, da. Alți nu-i vorba propriu-zis de un brevet, ci de o idee. O idee tehnică! Asta am vrut să arăt eu! Filosofia tehnicii! Ceea ce depășește conceptul de brevet! Nu-i o problemă ca să scrii brevete... Orice om poate să scrie ușor sece brevete!

Alte domenii în care v-ați afirmat?

Electronica. Am o contribuție foarte importantă. O masă de sudură cu cristale lichide, care ar putea să aducă tot așa, beneficii de miliarde... Am și în domeniul informaticii... Cred că în Iași sînt printre primii zece în ceea ce privește stăpînirea limbajelor de nivel înalt, adică a produselor-program.

Sînteți printre primii în stăpînirea limbajelor de programare.

Nu o limbajelor, ci a... cum se cheamă acestea?... obiecte-program, sau nu știu cum se cheamă... Deci nu limbaje de programare, acestea nu sînt limbaje... Produse-program! Pe urmă, sînt și membru al Asociației Scriitorilor... Am și cărți...

Am auzit de o carte de poezie, apărută la „Junimea”. Este volumul dumneavoastră de debut?

A stat șapte ani, pentru că au spus că trebuia să apară poezie patriotică... Acolo, în carte, sînt destule poezii care... În sfîrșit, una e să debutezi poezie dizidentă la Paris, și una e să o scrii la Iași! Dacă s-ar publica din nou poezii de-a-alea, multe lucruri s-ar lămurii...

un interviu de
Radu Eugeniu STAN



Vi s-a întîmplat tot timpul?

Tot timpul, da... Am repetat experimentul chiar controlat, chiar fotografat... Îi știam dinainte... Ulte, deci știa nu știe ce discutăm! O chemăm aici... Tatiana!

Lector dr. Tatiana Dorofte: Da!

Vino puțin! Deci facem un experiment, da? Nu... nu vorbim despre asta... vorbim despre presă... Ia spune-mi, știți că aveam prima dată presa în bec... Prima pe care am făcut-o, da? Tu erai la Craiova... Așa... Și ți-am dat telefon ca vine domnul Găltan (prof. dr. ing. Mihai Găltan, de la Institutul Politehnic din Iași, n.n., R.E.S.) să vadă presa... Ce mi-ai spus?

Lector dr. Tatiana Dorofte: Că faci o greșală chemîndu-l.

Atita! Multumesc. Imediat și-a schimbat atitudinea! Prieten! Omul care m-a ajutat cel mai mult să mă dezvolt ca personalitate! De a doua zi, toate relațiile s-au schimbat! Și aceasta s-a petrecut de zece de ori, adică m-am și saturat... Știam de la început...

Am auzit că sînteți conducătorul mai multor colective de cercetare. Cum au apărut acele colective?

În urma invenției, eu puteam să fac rost de niste bani... Și să merg... Să putem studia creativitatea mai departe... Că statul nu făcea treaba asta, nu? Atunci se făceau contracte pentru presă și eu dădeam libertate oamenilor să lucreze după ideile lor, să se autoorganizeze, să vadă cum se organizează, fără să influențăm în nici un fel... Știam cum a fost în Suedia, știam cum am lucrat eu... Decumdată, eu ajutorul presei se fabrică numai containerul de la URUCUMT. În acest fel, a devenit cel mai competitiv din lume. Este solicitat în toate țările din lume. Dar asta este numai o aplicație banală.

Tot n-am înțeles...

Da, da, păi întreabă! Da! ...cum au apărut acele colective de cercetare.

Deci, avînd capitalul ăsta — nu? — trebuia să-l folosesc!

Capitalul de unde a apărut?

Capitalul teoretic, nu?

A, deci a tot vorba numai de capital teoretic!

Atunci m-am dus la Județ, la Leonard, care credea și el că o să dea lovitura. Erau două tabere. Tehnicienii, de care li-am spus de ce se opuneau, și politicienii, care credeau că o să-i facă o carieră de aici. Politicienii pe care-i speculam. Erau foarte mulți. Ei ziceau că o să-i arate sefului despre ce-i vorba și acela o să rămîna prof. ceea ce s-a și întîmplat. Și atunci, am cerut înființarea unui colectiv. De fapt, au fost niste improvizări... N-am condus niciodată un colectiv real... N-am folosit dect puterea convingerii... N-am avut semnătură, n-am avut nimic...

Ce structură aveau colectivele?

Sînt mai multe etape. Prima a fost pînă la victori sefului... eu tot așa îl spun, că nu mă schimb, să știți...

În ce an?

Cum îi spuneam înainte, îi spun și acum, că...

În ce an?

Eu sînt un... În '73... Cînd am prezentat ideea, toți ceilalți au vrut să mă obstrucționeze, inclusiv Mecanica. Și, de fapt, trei sferturi din timpul zilei s-a concentrat asupra presei, ceea ce a stîrnit un val de invidie. Seara, la televizor, am observat, însă, că nu am apărut deoc în prim-plan, ceea ce m-a făcut să-mi pun întrebări. Am căutat apoi și în arhive, și la Agerpres — am trimis un bătăi acolo — dar nu mai era nici o foto-

Am auzit că sînteți autorul unei teorii numită „a creativității generalizate”. Vreți să-mi vorbiți despre ea?

Creativitatea generalizată este o teorie pe care am expus-o și în străinătate și care privește dezvoltarea personalității simultan în toate dimensiunile ei. Deci, abordînd cîț mai multe domenii. Am făcut comparația cu o sferă, de asta i-am spus creativitate generalizată. Creativitatea generalizată nu poate să crească decît crescînd întreaga sferă. La creșterea de buză, există niste denivelări, niste poșuri, niste înfrînturi. Dar, în primul rînd, eu trebuie să măresc sfera. Deci, încercarea mea și experimentul ăsta pe care l-am făcut a fost de a stimula în profunzime personalitatea, încercînd o mîrire spre exterior a întregii personalități.

Ați spus de un experiment. În ce a constat?

Pentru un experiment trebuie mai întîi o sursă financiară... Sursa asta a fost o invenție de-a mea, o presă, pentru a-mi acoperi cheltuielile... Ea era deja făcută cînd a fost angajat primul om... Deci presa de-a existat și, de fapt, chiar și banii care se încasau acum — poate să verifice originea — erau pentru experiment...

N-am înțeles prea bine despre ce invenție este vorba.

Nu este vorba de o invenție stricto sensu (expresia interlocutorului, n.n., R.E.S.), pentru că ideea aceasta, a utilizării fluidului, a apărut încă din '38. Dar nimeni în lume n-a reușit să o aplice în mod industrial. Aici e vorba de un pachet de brevete... acestea n-au importanță... e vorba de o direcție de cercetare care îmi slujea mie... Nu mă așteptam să... Credeam că vrei să vorbim de scandalul de-acolo... Dar o discuție din asta, așa de interesantă... nici nu știu... Adică nici nu știu în ce măsură dă spațiu ăsta să se publice... Bun... Deci care era ideea?

Vorbiam despre invenția dumneavoastră, despre presă.

Așa. Psihologie, era foarte interesant. Cînd lovea pe neoi oameni, tehnicieni, ca să utilizeze, deci, presiunea lichidului? Tura care ar fi pus mîna pe această tehnologie, de exemplu în timpul războiului mondial (și era la îndemînă, că totul era la îndemînă) ar fi cîștigat războiul... Deci, în această presă, în instalații artistice... deci chiar în casa mea pot să fac o presă chiar de douăzeci de mii de tone-forță, cu care pot să fabric tancuri!

Este un proiect elaborat de dumneavoastră?

Nu am lucrat niciodată pe proiecte. Pe schițe de mîna.

Nu mai pe schițe de mîna?

Da... Și aveam muncitori pe care-i plăteam... Mi-am vîndut mașina... Am avut trei mașini de la părinți... Le-am vîndut și... da... mi-am finanțat cercetarea... da...

Continuati, vă rog...

Așa. Deci, socot că era dat de forța care trebuia lovită... că lichidul poate să înlocuiască metalul... S-a creat un adevărat scandal Național.

Și recunoașterea acestei invenții cînd s-a produs?

Nu s-a produs nici în ziua de azi. E o luptă continuă. Tehnologii, încercări există peste tot! Există chiar o firmă în străinătate care a luat primul Nobel pentru procedeu respectiv... Însă lucrează numai pentru chestiuni foarte scumpe... Pentru rachete... Adică e trecut în domeniul strategic. Dar nimeni n-a utilizat industrial procedeu! De ce? Aici a intervenit rolul meu de psiholog! Puțin nu înțeles niste lucruri și de-aici foarte multă... Deci, ce-am constatat? Un fenomen extraordinar, legat tot de psihologia invenției... Toți oamenii care intrau în contact cu presa începeau să mă urască.

De ce?

Pentru că ideea era prea simplă, și se gîndeau de ce n-ar fi făcut-o ei.

Blînda securitate și turbuliența cu 21 de mielușei

■ la audieri, toți au recitat o lecție învățată din timp ■ Timișoara trebuia să fie rasă de pe fața pămîntului ■

Avocații și-au luat rolul în serios

Dupa audierea primilor inculpați, credem că se pot trage unele concluzii privitoare la privința deslășurării procesului celor 21. Să ne oprim mai întâi asupra oamenilor legii puși să lămurească acest caz. Completul de judecată, format din doi coloni și un general de justiție, a sosit în primele zile de o doză de subiectivism în analiza cauzei, în special procedurii instanței, care, prin înțelegerea puse inculpaților și prin denaturarea pe alocuri a declarațiilor în momentul dictării lor spre consemnare, au scop vădit incriminării, a creat multe proteste din partea avocaților. Aceștia se pare că își lău rolul tot mai în serios, abandonînd totuși poziția de apărători de formă în procese cu rezultatul dinainte cunoscut. Faptul nu poate decît să ne bucure, chiar dacă în boxă sînt cei care sînt, cu toate că intervențiile lor neprocedurale, fără permisiunea președintelui instanței, au dus de multe ori la ridicarea de ton și de o parte și de alta. Treptat lucrurile s-au calmat, consemnările denaturate au devenit tot mai puține și nesemnificative, domnii avocați s-au cumințit, chiar între domnul Voicu, apărătorul inculpatului Anastasiu, de departe cel mai bălăș dintre apărători, și președintele instanței, nu cred că argeșese prea mult dacă ar fi să se manifeste o oarecare simpatie. Și dacă echipa avocaților, în frunte cu domnul Voicu, dă impresia unor zurbagii puși pe harț, cu lesinări din rigurile procedurale, unora chiar justificate, de o sobrietate remarcabilă se dovedește o deosebită seriozitate profesională din care avocații au forțat multe de învățat. Nu intervine niciodată neîncredință, adrează întrebări inculpaților numai prin intermediul instanței, de regulă foarte direct impresia o mulțimi de rînd din sala de a referă amănunte, poate din cauza asta procurorul pare un jucător versat, care ține a-tuile pentru mai firuș, cînd se va trece la audierea marturilor, la probe și, nu în ultimul rînd, la plidoare. De aceea, decumdată, nu ne putem rălia părerii unor timișoreni, conform căreia auzarea în acest proces ar avea un rol pur formal, de ochi lumii, celor din boxă fiindu-le asigurate aprioric pedepse mici sau achitarea, în virtutea unor rațiuni obscure.

Agentii străini au înfăptuit revoluția ?

În privința inculpaților, lucrurile sînt oarecum clare. Am asistat la audierea primilor cinci și am înțeles că toți ceilalți vor adopta aceeași poziție, de dispoziție a persoanelor și a instituției din care au făcut parte. Pentru că, în cazul generalului Macri Emil, șeful Direcției de contrainformații în sectoare economice din Departamentul Securității Statului, colonelul Popescu Ion, inspector-șef în Inspectoratul județean Timis al Ministerului de Interne, colonelul Sima Traian, șeful Securității județene, colonelul Teodorescu Filip, adjunct al șefului Direcției de contrainformații din Departamentul Securității Statului și locotenent-colonelul Anastasiu Gabriel, locușilor al șefului Direcției de informații interne din același departament. Toți au susținut că singura misiune a Securității în perioada 16-22 decembrie la Timișoara a fost culegerea de informații. În marș lor majoritatea absolvenți de Drept, cei 21 dau impresia unor foarte buni cunoscători ai procedurii și al chichițelor avocațesti, capabili a atrage atenția președintelui asupra micilor diferențe de nuanță în exprimare și nu o fac impulsiv, ca apărătorii lor, ci conform strictului cadru procedural. Nu știu ce pedepse amenințau înainte un ofițer de securitate pentru divulgarea secretului de serviciu, dar probabil că erau foarte dure și planuau permanent ca o continuă amenințare, dacă acum, în boxă, inculpații se feresc totuși să le divulge pe cele care acum nu mai sînt secrete pentru nimeni și ei știu că nu mai sînt. Numădă, întrebări despre metodele de investigare informativă folosite la Timișoara, ei au început prin a răspunde evaziv, că s-au folosit metode specifice muncii din securitate, abia după insistențele președintelui instanței numind concret respective metode: investigare directă la fața locului, folosirea rețelei de informatori (colectii noastre devotabile), tehnica operativă (utilizarea microfonelor, interceptarea convorburilor telefonice, metode de care se ocupa serviciul T), controlul secret al corespondenței (în răspunderea serviciului S), filajul (apănajul ofițerilor de filă), specia-

lizat numai pe astfel de misiuni, constituții în serviciul T). Desi metodele utilizate de serviciile T și S contraveneau prevederilor constituționale, ele erau reglementate prin ordine și instrucțiuni și ofițerii nu dădeau socoteală nimănui pentru folosirea lor.

O altă constanță a celor anchetați a fost încercarea de a arunca vina pentru masacrarea populației asupra armatei, susținînd că Securitatea a avut doar rolul de informare despre organizatorii demonstrațiilor și mai ales despre eventualele agenți străini, bănuți a fi din rîndul frontieriștilor, români fușii peste graniță, recrutăți în lagărele din Austria și Ungaria și trimiși înapoi pentru destabilizare, iar miliția a avut misiunea de a reține pe vandali care au distrus magazine și au furat mărfuri. Prevalîndu-se de unul din principiile de bază ale muncii în Securitate, cei de a nu cunoaște niciodată cu ce se ocupă colegii de serviciu, fiecare inculpat se apăsă susținînd nevinovăția sa în ceea ce privește ordinul de reprimăre și necunoașterea acțiunilor și ordinelor celorlalți. Modalitatea este, trebuie să recunoaștem, simplă, eficientă și mai ales extensibilă după nevoi. Nici un acuzat nu l-a auzit pe Macri opoziția reprimăre, ci doar pe generalul Guse adormind într-un subteran și nu a intrat cu tăpăurile în demonstrații și nu a rotit țevă tunului de pe tavan pentru a-l împăștia (expresia cu țevă a fost redată fidel și subliniată expresiv de mai multe rînduri, un inculpat și-a amintit-o chiar după ce depozitia lui depășise cronologie evenimentului, impresia de lecție învățată dinainte (vezi evidenta). Pe generalul Chihaie l-au văzut lesinad afară cu două grenade lacrimogene din cele aduse de la Sibiu, iar pe generalul Stănculescu l-au auzit anunșind apropierea de Timișoara a unor unități de blindate din Buzias, Lugoj, Ineu.

Un alt aspect asupra căreia insistă vizibil inculpații se referă la modul de organizare a celor cincisprezece ofițeri trimiși de la București pe 17 februarie. Ei susțin că grupul nu a fost constituit ca un comandament cu responsabilități strict delimitate pentru fiecare membru, sub conducerea generalului Macri, ci ca un avu doar obligații de serviciu curente, fiecare în direcția lui, cu sarcina de a nu se substitui conducerei județene a securității, ci doar de a o sprijini, iar comanda grupului nu a revenit generalului Macri în urma unui ordin scris din partea ministrului de Interne sau a șefului Departamentului Securității, ci în virtutea faptului că era cel mai mare în grad funcție dintre toți. Motivul unei astfel de poziții nu e greu de ghicit, revu noșterea unui comandament trimis de la București ar decanta rapid responsabilitățile fiecăruia în evenimentele de la Timișoara și firul ce duce de la decizia la executie ar deveni vizibil. Contrariul este mai greu de dovedit. În caz că un astfel de ordin scris a fost dat, hîrta respectivă ar fi fost printre primele ce trebuiau distruse. Nu este de așteptat exclus ca ordinul de constituire a unui comandament să fi fost verbal, nu o hîrtie în timbrade pe toți membrii ai securității să acționeze. În acest caz, inculpații au încercat să încerce țele și mai mult, în ceea ce privește comanda supremă la Timișoara. S-a susținut că și putea raporta direct lui Postelnicu sau revenirea lui Ion Coman, dar în același timp Macri îl putea raporta direct lui Postelnicu sau generalului Vlad, în felul nu a reieșit prea clar nici raportul de subordonare dintre Macri și generalul de miliție Naș Constantin, insist asupra acestui aspect, deoarece e greu de crezut că evenimentele din Timișoara puteau fi incluse între cele obșnuite, de rutină.

Doi actuali miniștri sînt chemați în boxa acuzărilor

Dacă procesul va continua în aceeași manieră și procurorul nu va aduce în instanță, prin probe și martori, dovezi clare, sau dacă vreun inculpat nu va uita lecția învățată (apoi lecția pentru că toți au stat împreună vreme de mai multe săptămîni, timp suficient pentru a-și sincroniza depozitiile), cu greu se va putea stabili vinovăția celor 21 la faza ei încadrare, în primul rînd datorită intenției vădite de a nu recunoaște nimic din ceea ce i-ar putea incrimina și în al doilea rînd datorită absenței din lanț a unor verzi importante: elementul de execuție. Cu excepția celor implicați în distrugerea a 40 de cadavre de la saloatul județean, unde au fost arestați cîțiva ofițeri de comandă cit și cei de execuție, ceilalți sînt toți cadre de decizie și dacă fiecare va continua să susțină ne de pe parte, că nu ei a dat ordin să tragă și

pe de altă parte că nu știe ce ordine au dat ceilalți, aproape nimeni nu-l poate incrimina. E posibil ca mulți dintre ei să nu li trăs, mai toți susținînd că cea mai mare parte a timpului s-au aflat în clădirea inspectoratului sau a fostului comitet județean de partid. Nu împotriva lor pot depune mărturie participanții la demonstrații, ci doar împotriva celor pe care i-au văzut cu arma în mînă și pe care acum li mai vād din cînd în cînd pe stradă. Or, dacă executanții ordinei de reprimare nu sînt inculpați, singura postură în care ei ar putea dezvălui cine le-a dat ordin, cercetarea penală înseamnă o luptă cu morile de vînt.

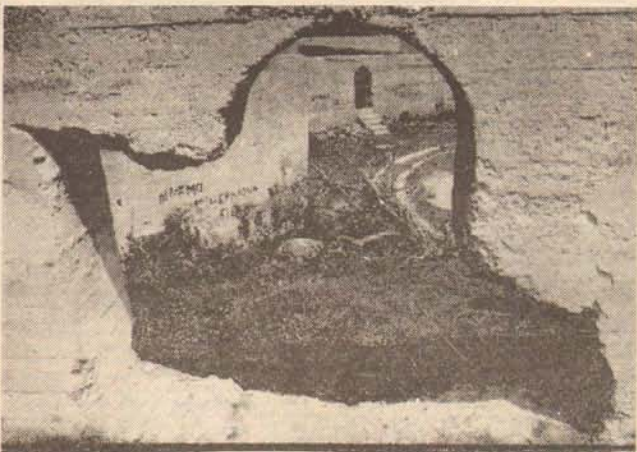
Neliniștirea în această privință este și frica de securități a timișorenilor, urmare a telefonatelor de amenințare, și erod că inculpații se bazează mult pe asta, altfel nu se poate explica siguranța cu care fostul șef al Securității județene, Sima Traian, a afirmat în instanță că nici un cadru nu a fost recunoscut printre cei care au tras. De unde se vede că oamenii rămași în libertate își vād conștiința de treabă în continuare. Pe de altă parte, desî președintele instanței a subliniat la întîlnirea cu ziaristii că procesul se poate extinde oricît de mult pentru aflarea adevărului, după cînd zile, cu toate că s-au rostit adesea numele altor persoane implicate, unii cu funcții mari în aparatul actual de stat, numărul inculpaților a rămas constant. Ne referim la doctorul Golea, directorul Spitalului județean unde din cei care au favorizat dispariția cadavrelor, dar mai ales la generalii Guse, Chihaie, Stănculescu și la procurorul general adjunct Diaconescu, asupra cărora s-au aruncat acuzații din cele mai grave. Vor avea ei curajul, în cazul în care vreunul din cei care i-au acuzat va fi achitat, să-l trimită în judecată pentru calomnie? Inșuși faptul că asupra a doi miniștri planază astfel de acuzații și nu se la nici o măsură într-un sens sau altul ridică serioase semne de întrebare.

Un adevăr pentru export și unul pentru consumul intern

Remarcabilă în procesul de la Timișoara este dorința de a se afla adevărul, dorință exprimată în mai multe rînduri atît de inculpați, cit și de instanță. Dacă în cazul primilor dorința de adevăr este

zultă o grămadă de întrebări. Președintele știe ce avea de spus Macri? Să existe două adevăruri, unul pentru uz intern și altul pentru afară? Sau unul pentru anumite persoane și altul pentru prostime? Dacă da, cit la sūt din tot ceea ce s-a întîmplat este permis cunoașterii opiniei publice și cine sînt cei care stabilesc procedura? De unde a știut generalul Macri cînd să se oprească?

Oricum, pe baza celor spus cu sau fără voia instanței la proces, a unor lucruri știute anterior și a unor zvonuri ce mablă prin Timișoara, se poate construi o deducție logică, evident cu mențiunea că o deducție logică nu este decît o deducție logică și nimic mai mult. Voi puncta mai întîi datele inițiale: 1) Ofițerii de securitate trimiși de la București aveau misiunea de a descoperi pe organizatorii demonstrației și mai ales pe agenții străini implicați în acțiuni de destabilizare. (Insistența asupra găsirii în primul rînd a spionilor a rezultat clar din depozitiile inculpaților). 2) În stenograma unuia din teleconferințele cu primii secretari de județ, elena cunoscută a afirmat că avem o demografie bună și Timișoara poate fi rasă de pe fața pămîntului. 3) Cadrele din securitate au fost alertate, conform celor declarate de generalul Macri, cu alarmă de gradul III, cea mai gravă. 4) Avocatul Voicu a apucat să spună, înainte de a fi oprit, că parola de alarmare a fost Radu cel Frumos, ceea ce înseamnă atac din afară. 5) Un alt avocat a mai afirmat că, în timpul evenimentelor din Timișoara, la un moment dat, trei persoane au lăsat locușura cu un consulat. Singurul consulat existent la Timișoara în acea vreme era cel iugoslav. Avocatul a fost oprit la fel de repede ca domnul Voicu. 6) În oraș circula zvonul că în acea perioadă ar fi existat pe aeroportul din Timișoara avioane de bombardament cu insemnele Ungariei, de asemenea că elicopterul care a survolat orașul avea aceleași insemne. Corelînd toate aceste date, se poate avansa ideea că ceaușescu voia să își salveze tronul aruncînd țara în război. Îl interesau mai mult spionii decît organizatorii demonstrațiilor pentru că, oricum, întreg orașul era deja condamnat. Membrii consulatului aveau probabil rolul de neutri care să confirme atacarea orașului de avioane străine, ceea ce ar fi legitimat în fața întregii lumi punerea României pe picior de război, știut fiind importanța ce o acorda ceaușescu salvării narațiunii



doar o vorbă în vînt din motive ușor de intuit, de neînțeles este încercarea de a se ascunde adevărul a instanței, pentru că au fost cazuri cînd președintele a oprit pe vorbitori care aveau ceva important de spus. Nu știu în ce măsură a reușit televiziunea să surprindă astfel de momente, dar din sală s-a simțit clar că nu se dorea a fi spus totul în sedința publică. Mă refer la ce s-a întîmplat în timpul audierii inculpatului Macri Emil. De două ori fostul general de securitate și-a întrerupt depozitia, afirmînd că ceea ce ar putea spune vînzară relația dintre state și cînd totodată permisiunea decît poate continua. Nu s-a permis, pe motive că lucrurile acestea se vor stabili în altă parte. De asemenea, cite ceva au mai scăpat și avocații, dar au fost întrerupți imediat de președintele instanței. De aici re-

lor. Folosoale pe care lo-ar fi tras în urma acestei înscenări sînt evidente, apărarea (fără ar fi primit în fața protestelor antigovernamentale, iar dacă protestele populației ar fi apărut, reprimarea armată devenea deplin justificată de rațiuni superioare, ce țin de ființarea noastră ca națiune).

Nu știu dacă presupunerile noastre sînt sau nu în concordanță cu adevărul. Am căsăși deducție a fost făcută în speranța confirmării sau infirmării ei de către cei puși să aștepte clile oficiale în ceea ce s-a întîmplat cu adevărat în România în acea perioadă și cu toamna de adevăratele spuse pe jumătate. Dacă acum nu se află totul, mai tîrziu va fi înfîșiat mai greu. Tîrziu e cu atît mai mare cu cît românii știu ce înseamnă istoria contrafăcută.

Sorin AVRAM

Un veac de politică în România

Totdeauna va exista cineva deasupra (II)

■ un portret malițios al lui Nae Ionescu ■ episodul doi : IDEOLOGII ■

Adevărul nu pare a fi pentru popor, sau — cel puțin — până acum n-a fost niciodată. Toți politicienii, indiferent de culoarea lor, au căutat aici de acord. Chiar Robespierre, un naiv structural, hrănit cu himerele teoretice ale unui alt naiv — Jean-Jacques, s-a opus

ateismului și s-a străduit să refacă Ființa Supremă în care nu credea, tocmai pentru că și-a dat seama că omul nu poate trăi fără Dumnezeu. A încercat să confrunte însă conștiința individuală cu o serie de alte adevăruri — civice și morale — pentru care omul

era la fel de nepregătit. Danton părea sincer, deci subiectiv, pe cînd Robespierre căuta să împună un adevăr obiectiv, impersonal. Care dintre aceste tendințe este mai apropiată de naturii omului, putem citi cu ușurință în dragostea pe care francezii i-au păstrat-o lui

Danton, și în ura nemiloasă pe care au purtat-o multă vreme memoriei lui Robespierre.

Cîtă vreme adevărul este un monstru pocl pește care, înainte de a-l arăta maselor, trebuie asernat o mască. Izbitoare, existența ideologiei este justificată. Fiește însă că masca va fi conformă cu gustul său estetic.

Ca orice individ care abordează adevărul în mod pragmatic, ideologul comite o simplificare. Două fraze îi ajung profesorului Fănică Niculescu, ideolog al mișcării legionare, pentru a-l rezuma lui Șerban Romanu cele două „mari învățături”: „Totul este fals, căci nimic nu-i adevărat. Și fiindcă totul este minciună, totul este permis”. În sprijinul acestei mostre de „gîndire” sînt aduse abdicarea filosofiei de la demersul ontologic, abdicarea științei de la cunoașterea fundamentală, etc. Ideologii este înnebunit după generalizare și după absolutizare, el vine să se potrivească perfect în definiția prostiei dată de G. Ličianu. El nu a abdicat de la gîndire, cum spune Șerban Romanu, pentru că el nu a fost niciodată „în gîndire” pe deplin, ci doar cu gîndul de a înfrîna teoria. Fănică Niculescu mărturisește sincer că poziția sa este „irracionalistă” și i se adresează lui Șerban: „El, tînuș... te mai ocupi de fleacuri? Ai înțeles ce e real în viață? Sau mai apreciezi valori teoretice?”

Ideologii e indecabil un filosof ratat și un ateu, după

face frecvent apel la filosofie și mistică pentru a se justifica. El are pretenția de a fi printre puținii luciri care cunosc adevărul, pe care îl transcrie într-o formă accesibilă, și — mai cu seamă — dezirabilă. El nu ascunde adevărul din mîla — s-ar fi făcut prost, și nu-l derădă de interesat — ar fi un profet. El se crede caoutor la Creație, înghesind lîngă convențiile fundamentale pe cele pe care le crede că necesare. Ideologul servește puterea; nu numai teoria îl este inaccessibilă, dar și practica îl refuză. Vrînd să fie un intermediar, ideologul devine un hibrid. „Putere și bani, restul e nerăzile,” murmură profesorul de filosofie Niculescu.

Totuși el nu este un conducător, ci numai un ideolog: deja presimțim că vorbăria sa este o formă a disperării. Superior „disciplinor”, el este inferior puterilor cărora le servește drept instrument de convingere, și intelectualiilor care-l oculesc ca pe un șarlatan.

CR. DESPRE FĂNICĂ NICULESCU, gurile rele spun că s-ar fi născut malițios al lui Nae Ionescu. CR de malițios?

Alina MUNGHIU



Revanșa Răsăritului

■ pentru Nae Ionescu, apartenența noastră la ortodoxie era mai mult o fatalitate decît o opțiune ■

Nae Ionescu a reprezentat în cultura și, într-o oarecare măsură, în viața noastră publică interbelică, cea mai puternică și mai coerentă revanșă a spiritului răsăritean și a mentalității răsăritene. Păreră, sau intuiția, pe care continuă să o exprim, este aceea că conflictul Apus-Răsărit, declanșat mai devreme decît schisma din 1054, se păstrează. Prețerea timpului nu l-a totcit asperitățile chiar dacă le-a nuanțat. Astăzi el își păstrează trăsătură esențială care există în aceea că Apusul — catolic sau protestant — vrea să impună Răsăritului modelul său, mecanismul său politic, social, cultural. Cît de actuală e problema o arată un pasaj dintr-un text al lui Alexandru Soljenitin: „Studind istoria și cultura chineză, tailandeză sau a cîștiele căruia popor african, cercetătorul subînțelege că indispensabil să manifeste respect pentru originalitatea lor. Cînd vine însă vorba de creștinismul răsăritean vechi de o mie de ani, cercetătorii occidentali nu încearcă decît dispreț și mirare: cum de această lume ciudată, continentul acesta întreg, se încăpățînează să nu adopte ideile occidentale și să nu îmbrățișeze calea occidentală atât de evident superioară? Rusia e condamnată fără drept de apel pentru tot ceea ce o deosebeste de Occident.”

O convingere identică a formulat, de zeci de ori, în articole sau în cursuri, Nae Ionescu. Numai că el nu avea ceva de împărțit cu apusul, el cu proprii săi compatrioți. Problema se punea și într-o Rusie antierică în ceea ce trăiește Soljenitin: în Rusia secolului XIX (care a cunoscut o acerbă polemică între slavofili și occidentalizați).

La noi, în cultură, chestiunea părea transată de pașoptiști și de generația Junimii: adică adoptate ieșiturile apusene, cu tot tributul pe care îl implică și li subînțelegea meșteșugul, aceasta era calea. După Eminescu, adversar pătîmăș al importului de instituții, și pe urma lui, forța va aduce adevărata sa realitate. Numai că acest om de geniu, așa cum a observat un critic literar, era cu desăvîrșire lipsit de „celuță metafizică”.

Cel dintîi care mută discuția pe teren metafizic și religioz este Nae Ionescu. El reduce în discuție evaluată componentă din planul suficientului românesc — complementară la-

titutii — Ortodoxia, Adică „religia noastră răsăriteană în care forța nu lasă decît o „instituție” care n-a făcut vreme de secole cultura în care era chemată mai departe să joace un vag rol în modelarea „morală” a națiunii. În felul, completez, în care apusenii — catolici sau protestanți — văd, de la Revoluția franceză încuace, chemarea Bisericii.

N. Iorga cîștieva în amănunt cultura răsăriteană; o cunoștea și o prețuia și a editat chiar „Viața de Știință”. Putem spune fără exagerare că o iubea — după cum iubea și prețuia arta bizantină — dar atitudinea sa era aceea a istoricului: trata toate aceste elemente ca pe un depozit din care mai putea fi comunicat ceva doar oamenilor din popor pe care în mod abstract și nediferențiat îl socotea simpli și buni.

Dar lată, în acest sens, un reproș care se poate de reverențios pe care l-a adresat Nae Ionescu într-un articol din „Predania” în anul 1907. Înțararea eugenei și imbușățirea inimel — oricît ar fi ele de necesare — nu pot fi considerate ca scop al învățămîntului religios în școlile secundare. A afirma că se poate înlocui studiul religiei creștin-ortodoxe — care uneori se luminează și prin cunoașterea unor canoane — printr-o predică morală, înseamnă a crede (crea ce probabil nu e cazul d-lui profesor Iorga) că religia se poate reduce la morală. Asta însă ne-ar îndepărta de adevărul sens al ortodoxiei și ne-ar arăta ca pe un depozit în lagărul unui „protestantism” care a luat cîmp. (Pentru a întrebuița chiar termenii d-lui profesor.)

A mai existat, desigur, Părvan care a lînat prelegeri despre problema salvării în înclintate, deschîndu-și preocupărilor spirituale. Însă el nu și-a asumat doctrina creștină și cu altă mai puțin învățătura creștin-ortodoxă ca factor de actualitate și levor spiritual concret.

Negreșit, în anii de după primul război mondial, în anul '20, plutea în aer, în cultura europeană, o undă puternică de spiritualitate, de care Nae Ionescu a arătat adesea și ar fi suficient de prezent de Popă, Macris sau Léon Bloy iar de undă aceasta nu erau străine nici lecțiile lui Părvan. Există o recrudescență metafizică, dar ceva mai puțin una religioasă. Iar acolo unde această există, terorii era catolic sau pro-

testant intruși. Ortodoxia se afla în mare restrîngere: revoluția bolșevică redusesse aproape de zero „a treia Romă”, implicit țara ortodoxă în care credința colorase puternic cultura modernă. De o teologie rusă nu se mai putea vorbi; decît de prezențele din exil. E loc, totuși, să amintesc că în anul '20, în plin apogeu stalinist-ateist, Nae Ionescu și textele sau măcar — nu s-a îndoit de caracterul profund religios, profund ortodox, al poporului rus și de faptul că credințioșia acestuia nu poate să dispară alt de ușor și alt de repede. Zina de azi — marea renasteră pravoslavnică — îl confirmă cu prisosință pe filosof.

Spuneam că Nae Ionescu a încarnat revanșa spiritului răsăritean în cultura noastră interbelică. Un om format într-o universitate apuseană (după studiile din țară), și un cunos-

tor al arcanelor teologiei catolice, respectiv protestante, în loc să greșească nu sîntem și noi, românii, catolici, vorbeste de marile adîncuri și frumuseți ale ortodoxiei. Întîi, și încă din 1919, de superioritatea soluției creștine față de alternativele etică, respectiv, budistă; apoi, de conaturalitatea noastră cu ortodoxia.

Trăsătură pe care intelectualii de ieri o tratau cu complezență sau scepticism — în cel mai bun caz.

Pentru Nae Ionescu apartenența noastră la ortodoxie, respectiv la spiritul și la mentalitatea răsăriteană, era o implicăție, era un lucru organic și firesc; mai mult o fatalitate decît o opțiune. Problema nu se punea pentru milioanele de credincioși — pentru „biserică țărănilor” — indecabil — care urmau fără aporți biserică bizantină, ei pentru intelectualii și chiar pentru unii teologi care confundau cultura cu civilizația. Este motivul pentru care dichotomia Răsărit-Apus apare cu o altă de mare frecvență în articolele sau în cursurile lui Nae Ionescu.

„Problema aceasta — spune el la un moment dat —, pe noi, creștinii orientali, ne privește foarte de aproape, pentru că pentru noi civilizația este o existență pe care o trăim, pentru cel din Apus universul este o existență pe care el o cunoaște. Noi ne aflăm înăuntrul universului, apusenii aîmprese, într-un oarecare fel universal; ei îl cîștosec, noi nu-l cîștosem, noi îl pătîmim, am zice, suntem sub influența lui. Noi nu ne ridicăm deasupra universului, noi suntem înăuntrul lui. De aici nota caracteristică, contemplativă, a metafizicii Răsăritului, și în al doilea rînd, lipsa noastră de inițiativă. Pentru noi, cum amuream alădată, adevărul nu e un ideal etic. Ar fi fost imposibil ca cineva din țara noastră, din țara răsăritului, european sau din Asia, să scrie parca a doua din Faust, („) // Dacă există un spirit și o posibilitate de meta-

fizică răsăriteană, aceasta se datorează în bună măsură tipului de penetrație a elementului de cultură răsăriteană, în Răsărit, — oricît de ciudată vi s-ar părea această afirmație a mea.”

Eforturile acestea ale lui Nae Ionescu, pe cit de sincere, pe cit de repetate, nu au mers în gol. Ele au marcat o generație, o elită intelectuală, o epocă. Mai mult, ecourile acestui demers s-au resimțit dincolo de hotarele țării, de vreme ce Eliade a vorbit despre religiile răsăritene, despre spiritul răsăritean în universități apusene iar de peste 40 de ani Cîștan nu face altceva decît să coboară, într-un fel, în „gîndirea” stilistică, afîșului civilizației apusene. (Pe aceasta s-a întemeiat succesul său incontestabil.)

Într-o universitate, mai întîi, apoi într-o cultură și chiar într-o opinie publică în care exista, în mare, consens asupra superiorității apusene în toate domeniile și unde, în dubul veacului al XIX-lea, oamenii continuau să se închine Renasterii, Luminismului, „progresului” și „revoluției” și înăuntrul de toate științele majuzitate, Nae Ionescu a adus cu sine revanșa spiritului răsăritean. Desigur, au mai existat tentative asemănătoare, dar ele erau de nivel modest, chiar dubios, și de expresie ideologică (Nichifor Crăinici). Nae Ionescu a reprezentat însă nivelul cel mai înalt și mai realist al revanșei la care mă refer. Căci alte încercări de a reduce la suprafață „revoluția fondului melati” (Dan Botta, Lucian Blaga), admirabile în plan stilistic și estetic, nu aveau priză asupra realității.

Îzbindă lui Nae Ionescu a fost metafizică și religioasă. Un om care marcheză o epocă, care își lasă altă de puternică amprentă asupra ei, nu mai este un „paradoxal” sau un „extra-avantag” care joacă teatrul la cură. Așa înțic nu omul tin aîne — culme de urbanitate alîmînter — putea să polarizeze revărsări de vîln și ură. Ci învățătura lui.

Nae Ionescu nu a căutat să convingească pe nimeni la mentalitatea răsăriteană sau la o ortodoxie disciplinată și coerentă ci a dorit ca aceste trăsături să nu mai fie înăbușate sau ignorate — involuntar sau aprioric — de inimi purtătoare lor.

Mulți dintre potrivnicii lui Nae Ionescu, și n-am gîndit în acumulari rînduri la această înclintare a vorții, au ajuns să pătîmășcă (în înclîșori, în dezamăgire sau în dispreț) realitatea existenței universale pe care erau conștienți că orice buni „europeni” că-l căștoseau. Să se fi gîndit ei și la preceptul lor atînci cînd destinaț i-a constrîns să schimbe mîndria cu smerenia? Întrăbarea nu e retorică.

Dan CIACHIR

Jean-François Revel

Tentația totalitară

Fragmentele care urmează sînt extrase semnificative din celebra carte a lui Jean-François Revel, **Tentația totalitară** (Paris, Laffont, 1976). Născut în 1924, la Marsilia, absolvent al Școlii Normale Superioare, profesor de filosofie, autorul a mai publicat **Pentru ce filosofii?** (1957), **Cabala credincioșilor** (1962), continuare a volumului precedent, **Despre Proust** (1960), precum și răsunătorul eseu politic **Nici Marx nici Ișus** (1970). Editorialist la „L'Express”, de mulți ani, Revel analizează cu luciditate și competență opțiunile politice fundamentale ale lumii contemporane.

Statul-națiune și comunismul — două obstacole în calea constituirii lumii socialiste

Lumea actuală evoluează spre socialism. Principala obstacol în calea socialismului este nu capitalismul, ci comunismul. Societatea socialistă viitoare nu poate fi decât planetară și ea nu se va realiza decât cu prețul, dacă nu al dispariției statelor națiuni, măcar al subordonării lor unei ordini politice mondiale.

Sînt cele trei idei dominante ale acestei cărți. Întrebarea este dacă socialismul vor reuși să elimine cele două obstacole esențiale care obstrucționează construirea unei lumi socialiste: statul și comunismul. Sau se vor încapățîna să le servească și să le întărească și pe unul și pe celălalt, pe unul prin celălalt, continuînd să se anihileze ei înșiși cu o neobișnută abnegație, pentru a contribui la creșterea de noi state totalitare?

Ni se va obiecta imediat că întrebarea presupune o definiție a socialismului. Voi răspunde cu aceeași promptitudine că eu nu o mai presupun. Există o grămadă de definiții ale socialismului: există pentru de realizări concrete ale sale. Cu socialismul se întâmplă ca și cu libertatea: dacă mai sînt încă nevoia de a le defini după tot ce s-a scris și s-a experimentat în privința lor, înseamnă că nu sînt încă de a le pune în practică, înseamnă, într-adevăr, că secte sau grupuri instituie o dispută teoretică pentru a masca și justifica, în același timp, înfrângerea despotei. Un scriitor francez (Jean Cocteau) crede a spus: „Nu există iubire, există numai dovezi de iubire”. Tot așa, se poate spune: nu există socialism, există numai dovezi de socialism. Și: nu există democrație, există numai dovezi de democrație. Prea adesea, dacă încerci să definești ce sînt în sine iubirea, socialismul sau libertatea democratice, în alina decît la platitudine filosofică, abstracție juridică, dogmatism stalinist, sau la latinotivitate liberală. Dar dacă se cere enumerarea cifrelor concrete prin care se manifestă prezența lor, atunci, căutarea se risipește ușor. Știința politică este o știință a comportamentului (...).

Ce este democrația poate înțelegi și un copil de șase ani. Dacă i se spune de-a valma că e formată din alegeți libere, vot universal, dreptul de reuniune și societate, libertatea opiniei și a cuvîntului etc., el nu se va îndrăgini nici clipă să discute asta, în orice sistem, semnele incontestabile a căror prezență sau absență indică prezența sau absența democrației (...).

„Dovezile de democrație” sînt foarte clare și palpabile. Ajunge să se suprima cîteva, ca să-ți dai seama fără întîrzieri, cînd îți lipsește, că sînt constitutive ale democrației (...).

În același sens societățile censurate nu pot nici măcar să-și ofere luxul „falsei obiectivități”, pentru că nu o au pe aceea adevărată și, în civilizațiile libertății, mîlșinea de a lupta contra „falsei obiectivități” incumbă tocmai adevărată obiectivitate și nu unei birocratii exterioare culturii. Istoria serioasă este cea care elimină sau refulează istoria parțială, jurnalismul cîștigă poate face să dea înapoi jurnalismul venal și nu o comisie administrativă a cărei primă grijă este, în general, să distribuie cîteva fonduri secrete. O presă liberă nu este o presă care are totdeauna dreptate și care este totdeauna cîștigătoare.

În ceea ce privește „dovezile de socialism”, ele sînt cu mult mai greu de citat decît dovezile de democrație: deoarece democrația a existat, există ceea ce eu în cazul socialismului, ideea de socialism progresa? În fiecare zi, dar nu și realitatea lui. Bibliografia socialismului este cea mai abundentă din cîte s-au văzut de la cea a școlasticilor și a teologilor medievali, dar nici ea nu-și găsește întrebările, lipsindu-l obiectul. Spunem mai sus că socialismul a fost experimentat, dar, spre deosebire de ceea ce s-a întîmplat cu democrația, aceste experimente au eșuat pretutindeni. Există, desigur, socialism, dar numai în țările capitaliste: să precizez: numai în țările capitaliste. Segmente de socialism și nu societate socialistă. Cînd vorbim despre democrația politică și în fața ei o cantitate destul de mare de fapte istorice ce pot face obiectul unui stu-

dii științifice și nu numai viitoare. Desigur, totalitarismul denunță zgometul imperfecțiunilor societăților democratice. Dar imperfecțiunea nu înseamnă inexistență. Societatea socialistă este defectuoasă, dar există. Societatea socialistă este perfectă, de acord, dar nu există (...).

Vom enunța prudent că putem defini ca un progres spre socialism, ca o „dovadă de socialism”, orice evoluție, reformă sau revoluție care are drept consecință să facă să lucreze ceva mai mult economia în folosul omului și ceva mai puțin omul în folosul economiei, că o face să funcționeze în beneficiul unui număr mai mare de oameni și puțin mai mult sub controlul lor. Este antisocialist tot ceea ce menține oamenii în serviciul economiei; este socialist tot ceea ce tinde să o subordoneze mai mult nevoilor celui mai mare număr de oameni, dar fără a înceta să o amelioreze (...).

Comuniștii întrețin confuzii cu bună știință

Acastă creștere paralelă a democrației economice și a democrației politice presupune menținerea, restabilirea sau, mai bine, ameliorarea producției. Ce diferență practică este între niste ireponsabili socialisti care, de la venirea lor la putere, impun gestionul unei țări dictatele lor ideologice, niciodată verificate de viață și încep astfel prin a micșora la jumătate capacitatea sa de producție și niste ireponsabili capitaliști, care lasă să se devolve o criză în care urcarea prețurilor și somajul însoțesc de asemenea micșorarea producției. Niciuna, decît faptul că ultimul aduce, totuși, ceva, mai puțin pagube decît primul, mai lent și mai ușor de remediat și ne scutese de tot meșanismul ipocrit. Un punct în favoarea capitalismului este faptul că el, cel puțin, nu este multumit de el decît în perioadă de euforie și cînd funcționează bine, în timp ce triumfalismul socialist nu are deloc nevoie de această condiție pentru a înflori. Esecurile îl însoțesc — din fericire pentru el, căci dacă ar trebui să-și fondeze multumirea de sine pe reușitele sale, s-ar țîri în umilințe neîntreprușe.

Serînd că lumea evoluează spre socialism, vreau să spun decît că tabloul nevoilor mondiale pledează cu putere în favoarea unei economii girate global, de către o putere politică adaptată acestor gesturi globale, în interesul întregii omeniri (concepți care a înțeles să fie teoretic stupide) și în cea mai mare egalitate posibilă.

Dar nu vreau să spun că această evoluție poate avea loc de la sine. O imagine extrem de simplă a determinismului istoric, moștenită de la Hegel și Marx, a adus în multe spirite un fatalism completat cu iluzii din care creația istorică este exclusă, un fel de automatism istoric, mai curînd decît materialism. Dar politica înseamnă acțiune și nu parcurgere unei succesiuni de etape asigurate dinainte. Singura etapă inevitabilă în cursul istoriei este aceea de a gravare a problemelor: soluțiile nu se ivesc niciodată din această agravare. Nimic altceva nu va îndrepta omenirea spre socialism decît cunoașterea realității, spiritul critic și corectarea erorilor, virtuți și discipline pe care nu le cultivă deloc socialistii de azi (...).

Statul-națiune tradițional este incompatibil cu crearea unei noi ordini economice și politice mondiale

În special cele două obstacole principale care împiedică astăzi realizarea socialismului — comunismul și statul-națiune — par într-adevăr aproape de nevinșare. În plan pur rațional se admite, în general, incompatibilitatea dintre statul-națiune tradițional și crearea unei noi ordini economice și politice, mondiale. Se admite că această nouă ordine este singurul cadru posibil pentru soluții, din care niciuna, în care comunitățile de interdependență a grupurilor care compun omenirea, nu poate fi exclusiv națională. Socialismul nu mai poate fi conceput și realizat decît printr-o coordonare planetară. Dar, în același timp, cu cît oamenii recunosc acest fapt, cu



atît statul-națiune, departe de a se dilua, se întărește. Cu cît se vorbește mai mult de cooperare națională, cu atît se întărește mai mult statul-națiune, în esență rival al celorlalte state-națiuni, instrument creat pentru această rivalitate și excelînd doar în animarea și extinderea ei.

În special înclinarea naturală a statului-națiune este de a pune politica internă în serviciul politicii externe, adică în serviciul a tot ceea ce poate servi la concurența celorlalte state-națiuni și la slăbirea lor. Și aceasta nu înseamnă — evident — nici a da prioritatea feteirii oamenilor ca scop politic, nici a favoriza cooperarea planetară. Dar ei este incapabil să facă altfel. Se poate chiar să se dovedească de socialism — răsturnarea acestei tendințe naturale a statului-națiune. Cînd o țară își subordonează politica internă politicii externe, adică bunăstării cetățenilor săi, poate fi considerată, din acest unghi, mai socialistă decît atunci cînd procedează invers. Este cazul Suediei și al Japoniei după 1955, de voie sau de nevoie. Cînd, dimpotrivă, ea sacrifică voinea de putere și prestigiului extern, ea reprezintă un regres al socialismului: este cazul U.R.S.S., al Egiptului lui Nasser, al Franței lui de Gaulle, al Indiei d-nei Indira Gandhi — la nivele foarte diferite de prosperitate, după cum se vede. Este vorba deci nu atît de o problemă de dezvoltare economică, ci de tipul de putere politică și de utilizarea statului (...).

Dreptul etniilor (sau „naționalităților”) trebuie să fie garantat și respectat la fel ca și drepturile indivizilor. Dar, așa cum libertatea indivizilor, în societatea civilă, nu înseamnă că fiecare să-și construiască un fort și să-și procure un arsenal, tot așa exercitarea drepturilor etniilor nu trebuie neapărat și pentru totdeauna să se producă prin crearea unui nou stat suveran și înarmat. O astfel de simplificare brutală a modului de a concepe rădăcinii autonomiei culturale nu poate decît să aporască în fiecare zi și mai mult anarhia și armarea noastră planetară și să procure milioane de distrugeri unei țagme de cersetorii politici locali, gata să pună mîna pe tinerete sau mai puțin tinerete state pentru a-și satisface înclinarea către dictatură (...).

Comunismul totalitar și socialismul nu sînt același lucru

Și mai de temut este influența etatizantă a comunismului sovietic, chinez sau indochinez. Sînt numeroase motive care fac din comunism aliat cu statul-națiune un adversar al socialismului. Primul motiv este că el produce statele-națiuni cele mai puternice și mai închise pe care le-a cunoscut istoria, făcînd să regreseze cu mai mult decît secole evoluția spre o civilizație dezetațiată. Al doilea motiv: comunismul folosește în scopul propagandei și al ascensiunii temele progresiste ale socialismului. El poate deci profita de realele „contradicții ale capitalismului” și exploata nemulțumirile care rezultă din acestea, pentru a distruge — în numele socialismului — democrația politică și a instala apoi sisteme care nu sînt nici democratice, nici socialiste și sînt, de altfel, din punct de vedere economic și uman, mult inferioare capitalismului. Confuzia este întîrînită de folosirea metodică a cuvîntului „socialist” drept sinonim al lui „comunism”. „Țările socialiste” sînt țările comuniste unde domnește birocratia totalitară, iar „revoluțiile socialiste” sînt cele în care o minoritate pune mîna pe puterea absolută fără intenția de a o restitui. Înțelegem cu ușurință de ce au interes comunistii să întîrînească această confuzie.

prezentare, selecție și traducere de Alexandru VIAD

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SĂPTĂMÎNAL DE ATITUDINE ANTITOTALITARĂ

Director fondator
TEODOR NOR

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4-10 mai 1990
8 pagini - 2 lei

Nimeni nu are voie să înșele năzuințele spre dreptate și libertate ale unui neam, a cărei voință a fost furată de oameni străini de interesele lui.

ION MIHALACHE, 1955

Așanumitul punct opt

[...] Propunem ca legea electorală să interzică, pentru primele trei legislaturi consecutive, dreptul la candidatură, pe orice lăstă, al foștilor activiști comunisti și al foștilor ofițeri de Securitate. Prezența lor în viața politică a țării este principala sursă a tensiunilor și suspiciunilor care frământă astăzi societatea românească. Până la stabilizarea situației și reconcilierea națională, absența lor din viața publică este absolut necesară.

Cerem, de asemenea, ca în legea electorală să se treacă un paragraf special care să interzică foștilor activiști comunisti candidatura la funcția de Președinte al țării. Președintele României trebuie să fie unul dintre simbolurile despărțirii noastre de comunism. A fi fost membru de partid nu este o vină. Știm cu toții în ce măsură era condiționată viața individului, de la realizarea profesională până la primirea unei locuințe, de carnetul roșu, și ce consecințe grave atrăgea pierderea lui. Activiștii au fost însă acei oameni care și-au abandonat profesiile pentru a sluji partidului comunist și au beneficiat de privilegiile materiale deosebite oferite de acesta. Un om care a făcut o asemenea alegere nu prezintă garanțiile morale pe care trebuie să le ofere un Președinte. Propunem reducerea prerogativelor acestei funcții, după modelul multor țări civilizate ale lumii. Astfel, pentru demnitatea de Președinte al României ar putea candida și personalități marcante ale vieții culturale și științifice, fără o experiență politică deosebită. [...]

PROCLAMAȚIA DE LA TIMIȘOARA



„Fără dictatură!” Revendicare mereu valabilă, căci unii pretind că ar exista și dictaturi... benefice, cu „despoți înțelepți” care apără democrația.

DIN SUMAR

Scriitorul citește ziarul • Isterie ecologică • A fost sau nu judecat corect Ceaușescu? (II) • Cui folosește defăimarea lui Celibidache? • Ar trebui... • Capitalul de suferință • Recurs la ... metode

M-AM SĂTURAT... PE PUNCTE

Sînt plictisit, sînt oboșit, sătul de toate cîte se întîmplă, impacientat de alia așteptare pentru schimbări care nu mai vin, neliniștit pentru ce ar putea veni, preocupat de tot ce ar trebui făcut și nu se mai face. Mă întrebă un prieten ce-i cu mine, de ce am devenit nepăsător la atîtea frământări și tensiuni care situează la cola cea mai înaltă trăirile noastre de azi. Păi iată de ce:

1. Pentru că m-am săturat de alia independență, ziare și reviste, care mai de care mai independente, partide independente, platforme independente, opinii independente, oameni independenți. Păi cine mai face politică? Încotro o va lua țara asta? Nu cumva independența asta ascunde un statu quo ante bellum? Centrării sînt cînd de dreptă, cînd de stînga, așa cum îi stă bine centrului, că doar n-o să fie la mijloc. Îmi vine să las totul baltă și să mă duc la pescuit, dar și asta este prohibit în această perioadă. Peștii se constituie și ei oare într-un partid independent? Depinde cît de bogată va fi rîma care să-i determine să pice de la ecologia.

2. Pentru că m-am săturat de vizite de lucru, de indicații în toate domeniile de activitate economică, socială, de a conturba producția și așa deficietară, cu discursuri, care probabil și ele sînt independente. Dar, producția trebuie să meargă înainte, și mult și bine; ce ne-am face fără înțelepciunea țaranului român care de alia treabă cu pămîntul nu are timp și de vizite de lucru.

3. Pentru că m-am săturat de balcoane, aplauze, mobilizări, unanimități, de mitinguri și pancarte, de afișe mobilizatoare, de „sus”, de „jos”, de miini și gimnastică suedeză, de portavoce și de glasuri pregătite din vreme cu ouă crude, care, toate, revin încet, încet, tot la ce-a fost.

4. Pentru că m-am săturat de promisiuni și angajamente care au golit bugetul statului și au făcut datorii pe termen lung. Pînă în decembrie ne sacrificăm pentru fericirea generațiilor viitoare, azi, să binevoiască generațiile viitoare să se sacrifice și ele, pentru a coase bugetul ăsta, care e mai găurit ca un svaier.

5. Pentru că m-am săturat de atîtea sacrificii și marginalizări ce au apărut peste noapte, mai ales din cei care au fost virfuri sau „regi” și care se știu numai în fruntea bucațelor. Nici azi nu mai ai loc de ei.

6. Pentru că m-am săturat de atîtea ingineri. Mi se pare că circa 60% din numărul studenților sînt în facultăți tehnice. Iar ne industrializăm? După ce avem atîta de mult metal pe cap de locuitor (vai de capul nostru), ne mai trebuie și altele? Cineva (nu spun cine, că-l becher) spunea de curînd, econo-

prof. dr. DUMITRU FUNDATURA

(continuare în p. 7)



Piața Universității,
în oricare dintre zilele care au început cu 22 aprilie și... continuă

A FOST SAU NU JUDECAT CORECT CEAUSESCU? (III)

Al doilea capăt de acuzare în procesul Ceaușescu: „Subminarea puterii de stat prin organizarea de acțiuni armate împotriva poporului și a puterii de stat”.

Codul penal, art. 162: „Acțiunea armată de natură să slăbească puterea de stat se pedepsește cu moartea și confiscarea totală a averii, sau cu închisoare de la 15 la 20 de ani, interdicția unor drepturi și confiscarea parțială a averii. Orice alte acțiuni [...] de natură să atragă aceleași urmări, se pedepesc cu închisoare de la 5 la 15 ani, interdicția unor drepturi și confiscarea parțială a averii”.

Conform Constituției în vigoare în decembrie 1989, deținător suveran al puterii, poporul o exercită prin Marea Adunare Națională și prin consiliile populare, organe alese.

Doctrina juridică atrage atenția că „Trebuie să arătăm că noțiunea de organe ale puterii de stat este o CREATIE (s.n.) a sistemului constituțional socialist, în sistemul constituțional burghez această noțiune fiind necunoscută deoarece, potrivit principiului separației puterilor, există o putere legiuitoare, reprezentată prin parlament (I. Bendit, I. Muraru, *Drept constituțional*, Ed. Didactică și Pedagogică, Buc., 1982, p. 140).

Cu alte cuvinte, în sistemul nostru, puterea de stat era reprezentată și exercitată de organele legiuitoare, respectiv Marea Adunare Națională (cu activitate periodică), Consiliul de Stat și Președintele (cu activitate permanentă).

Stim cu toții că acțiunea armată organizată de Ceaușescu nu s-a îndreptat nici împotriva M.A.N., nici împotriva Consiliului de Stat și nici împotriva Președintelui Republicii.

Deci, nu a fost vizat nici un organ reprezentativ al puterii de stat.

Ni se spune însă că acțiunea armată s-a îndreptat împotriva poporului și a puterii de stat.

Afirmarea este cel puțin neclară, că să folosim un eufemism.

Dacă între noțiunile de popor și putere de stat s-a

făcut o diferențiere, aceasta nu poate izvorî decât din diferențierea între popor, ca masă de indivizi, și puterea de stat, ca structură aparte și distinctă, disociată de popor.

Deci, cum acțiunea armată nu s-a îndreptat împotriva puterii de stat, ca structură organizatorică, rămâne de discutat acțiunea îndreptată împotriva poporului, ca masă de indivizi.

Caracterizarea ca popor a populației din Timișoara și a părții din populația Bucureștiului și a celorlalte orașe, care s-au revoltat, nu a prezentat nici o dificultate în decembrie 1989, întrucât spiritul acestei revolte era comun mării majorității a populației țării.

Evenimentele din ultimul timp ne obligă însă la reflecții în plus cu privire la această accepțiune a noțiunii de popor.

Revolta nu a fost generală decât în spirit. În fapt, au luptat foarte puțini oameni, raportat la total-populație, iar reprimarea s-a limitat la cei implicați în luptă.

În prezent există mase de cetățeni, evident mai mari decât cele ce au luptat în decembrie pe baricade, care continuă lupta pentru lichidarea comunismului ca doctrină și practică socială în patria noastră, dar cărora, paradoxal, părți mari ale populației le contestă calitatea de „popor”.

Am convingerea că, pentru ceea ce voi afirma în continuare, îmi voi atrage nenumărați contestatari, dar adevărul, oricât de dureros, trebuie totuși spus.

Și în decembrie, s-ar putea susține, cei care au luptat împotriva dictaturii și a celor care o apărau nu au reprezentat poporul. Pentru că, nu numai că nu toată populația țării nu s-a revoltat și nu a luptat efectiv, dar majoritatea și-a făcut liniștită cumpărăturile de Crăciun, fără să știe de nimic, conform unui foarte sănătos principiu: „lasă pe alții să facă; dacă lese bine — bine; dacă nu — nici usturoi n-am mâncat, nici gura nu-mi miroase”.

În consecință, dacă puterea de stat e puterea poporului, dacă puterea poporului este puterea majorității poporului, iar dacă majoritatea poporului nu s-a revoltat, ci aștepta ca Nicolae Ceaușescu să moară de moarte naturală, sau să se găsească cineva să-l suprimă, atunci fostul președinte al republicii nu putea fi condamnat pentru subminarea puterii de stat, în acest context.

El nu putea fi condamnat decât în contextul condamnării comunismului, întrucât voința poporului a fost întotdeauna falsificată de PCR, iar puterea poporului nu s-a putut exercita, în mod real, niciodată în anii în care acesta a reprezentat forța politică conducătoare.

Deci, în cadrul procesului, ar fi trebuit dovedită, mai întâi, ilegitimitatea PCR, ca reprezentant al voinței populare, pentru că abia apoi să fie evident că „fiul cel mai iubit” nu este un reprezentant legitim al poporului, iar acțiunile sale au fost de natură să submineze adevărata putere de stat.

Neprocedându-se în acest mod, conform legilor în vigoare la data când a acționat, calitatea de președinte a lui Ceaușescu era legală, iar acțiunile sale justificate juridic.

S-ar putea ca unii să considere simple speculații și sofisme susținerile anterioare, dar dacă cineva pretinde că intenționează să creeze un stat de drept, atunci este obligat, mai întâi, să-și întemeieze toate acțiunile pe lege.

Machiavelicul „scopul scuză mijloacele” este repudiat, teoretic de toată lumea dar, se vede treaba că, în practică, nu sînt suficiente „posibilități” pentru a ajunge la scopul propus, prin mijloace legale.

(Va urma)

C. VALENTIN

PENTRU COMUNIȘTI „MUMĂ”, PENTRU NECOMUNIȘTI CIUMĂ...

Rămii nimit de-alta bunătațe. O revoluție a schimbat țara și în frunte a venit un nou președinte. Pînă la revoluție i se spunea, ca tuturor din partid „tovarăș”. După revoluție, i se spune „domn”. Tot e o schimbare. O grija părintească, pentru proaspătul domn, a fost să inițieze pe deapăca cu moartea. Foști demnitari trebuiau ocrotiți, salvați.

Decrete în apărarea foștilor comuniști au apărut cu duimul.

Cercetați în toată lumea și nu veți mai găsi o țară care să plătească, în avans, 3 luni de zile, salarii principarilor, să elibereze pașapoarte gratuite celor ce ar fi trebuit să răspundă pentru crime și distrugerea unei țări. Nu e mult pînă vom afla că toți cei arestați și judecați pentru crime au fost eliberați, că li s-au plătit substanțiale despăgubiri.

Căci d-l președinte e milos. E bun la suflet. E iertător. E o adevărată „mumă” pentru comuniști.

În același timp, însă, din sutele de mii de oameni care au suferit, prin temnițe și lagăre de muncă, puțini au mai rămas în viață. Ei au suferit pentru că au fost declarați anti-comuniști. Averiile lor sînt și astăzi confiscate.

Au muncit prin mine, la canal, în Delta. Au muncit forțat și grațios, sub biciul „domnilor” ce au astăzi pensii de 7-8000 lei pe lună.

Iar domnul președinte știe că acești martiri, ce se încapăținează să mai trăiască, constituie cel mai puternic act de acuzare contra comunismului. Știe că, în toate țările foste socialiste, printre primele măsuri de stat a fost o îmbunătățire a vieții foștilor deținuți politici.

După exemplul acestor state, au trebuit să treacă peste 3 luni de zile pînă să se formuleze un proiect de lege care a fost supus spre aprobare CPUN-ului. Dar domnului președinte îi mai trebuie, probabil, trei

decenii pînă să poată semna acest decret reparativ.

Pînă atunci, poate că și ultimii deținuți politici se vor stinge, iar fondurile rămase neutilizate vor fi date ca premii activiștilor mai cîinosi, distinși în represiunile contra poporului român.

Pînă atunci, Asociația Foștilor Deținuți Politici ce va face? Va privi la cinica purtare a unei conduceri politice demne de Dej și de Ceaușescu?

Poate că ar trebui să se trească din această stare de inerție și să alcătuiască un memoriu documentat, care să cuprindă următoarele date:

a) Cum au fost despăgubii foștii comuniști ilegalisti pentru detențiunile făcute?

b) În ce mod s-au acordat despăgubiri foștilor deținuți politici în Polonia, Cehoslovacia, Germania Răsăriteană și Ungaria?

În contrast cu aceste date, să se arate opiniei publice internaționale, prin toate mediile de informare, că F.S.N. are următoarea atitudine ne-realistă relativ la foștii deținuți anti-comuniști:

— Confiscarea averilor foștilor deținuți politici rămîne în vigoare și în așa-zisul nou regim.

— Munca prestată de deținuți în mine, la canal, în Delta etc., fiind muncă forțată, nu este îndreptățită a fi plătită;

— Atitudinea comunistă dușmănoasă față de foștii deținuți politici anti-comuniști se menține și sub noile autorități.

În acest fel, opinia publică internațională va afla un adevăr evident: că F.S.N., pentru comuniști e mumă, iar pentru anti-comuniști, e ciură.

Va fi singura satisfacție pentru supraviețuitorii lagărelor de exterminare comuniste.

VISARION PUIU

STIMAȚI CITITORI

„Timul Capitalei” se vrea o gazetă, în primul rînd, a dumneavoastră.

Interesul și respectul pentru opinia Dvs. ne determină să publicăm orice scrisoare sau sesizare, cu singura condiție ca acestea să fie semnate cît, cu adresa exactă și, eventual, număr de telefon.

De asemenea, primim spre publicare, articole sau orice alte materiale publicistice (dactilografiate în 2 exemplare), singura condiție fiind calitatea acestora.

Adresa noastră este: Bd. Republicii nr. 55, sector 2, București

Către

Consiliul Provizoriu de Uniune Națională

PROTEST

Noi, următorii membri ai Institutului de Matematică al Academiei Române, protestăm pe această cale față de expresiile „echipe de oameni cetați cu normele de civilizație” și „cliva golani care provoacă dezordinea în centrul orașului” folosite de domnul Ion Iliescu în ședința din 24 aprilie 1990 a C.P.U.N.

Am constatat că imensa majoritate a celor prezenți în Piața Universității în zilele de 23-24 aprilie erau intelectuali, muncitori, studenți și elevi și nu am observat nici un fel de distrugeri din partea lor. Apreciem că prezența membrilor poliției în număr mare și înarmați inclusiv cu arme de foc (printre care și puști mitralieră) a constituit un act ce nu are nimic comun cu democrația.

Dr. D. ADAM, V. DEACONU, Dr. T. SPIRCU, D. MARIUS, POP FLORIN, Dr. HORIA POP, Dr. N. MANOLACHE, Dr. L. BĂDESCU, Dr. M. COLTOIU, BOCA FLORIN, Dr. ȘERBAN FRĂȚILĂ, Dr. MIHAI PUTINAR, Dr. MIRCEA MARTIN, Dr. doc. POPESCU NICOLAE

INCRIMINAREA SISTEMULUI

Nu ne-am așteptat la surprize, dar ele au apărut. După o lungă pledoarie, avocatul lui Tudor Postelnicu a reușit să impună o reinterpretare a conceptului de genocid. A urmat demolarea, punct cu punct, a capetelor de acuzare. A fost aspru criticată presa, care a creat o atmosferă defavorabilă inculpatilor.

S-au formulat întrebări tulburătoare: dacă un număr restrîns de oameni pot fi trași la răspundere pentru greselile și crimele comise de întreaga nomenclatură, respectiv de cîteva mii de fruntași ai fostului P.C.R.?; dacă cineva poate fi tras la răspundere pentru neputința de a fi erou, de a înfrunta tirania; sau dacă avînd în vedere că la Timișoara s-au produs pagube de mai multe miliarde lei, ordinul de a trage nu poate fi considerat justificat, sau chiar legal?

pînă cînd pot fi considerate valabile legile R.S.R. și unde începe legislația revoluției?

Asemenea întrebări au pus în dificultate acuzarea. Aceasta nu a reușit să susțină argumentat, să do-

vedească faptul că inculpații au ordonat, personal, să se tragă în mulțime.

Întrebarea ce se naște automat este: cine a dat aceste ordine?

Postelnicu Tudor declară că a dat ordine să nu se tragă. Argumentează: pentru acest fapt, Ceaușescu m-a amenințat cu destituirea, cu trimiterea în fața tribunalului militar. La fel ca și pe generalul Mîlea.

Bobu Emil își asumă o singură vină: de a nu fi avut tăria să se împotrivască dispozițiilor date de Nicolae Ceaușescu. Bineînțeles, nu suflă nici o vorbă despre zelul pe care îl pune în executarea acelor dispoziții.

Dîncă Ion s-a comportat cu aceeași demnitate arătată în fața instanței de fond. Cu singura deosebire: că, dacă atunci făcea impresia unui mercenar care-și suportă bărbătește destinul, acum pare un om înfrînt. Nu se consideră vinovat pentru faptele ce i se impută, ci pentru faptul că a făcut parte din piramida care-l ținea în vîrful ei pe Ceaușescu. Regretă abrogarea pedepsei cu moartea, pe care declară că ar fi su-

portat-o mai ușor decât izolarea într-o celulă. Mai că-ți vine să zici, „jos pălăria”.

Mănescu Manea a fost penibil. S-a crezut ideologul revoluției, s-a arătat gata să contribuie la reconstrucția scumpei noastre patrii, și-a făcut autocritica pentru... supuneră. În fața lui Ceaușescu și a Eleni etc., etc. Lamentabil.

Destăgurarea recursului a scos și mai mult în evidență esența: un sistem criminal, care a dus, într-adevăr, la genocid, nu poate fi judecat doar prin cîteva dintre reprezentanții săi.

Dar poate fi început. Trebuie pus sub acuzare sistemul și toți exponenții săi. Întrebarea dificilă, la care nu stim cine ar putea da un răspuns, este: cîți exponenți, pînă la ce nivel?

„Aspru este poporul, cînd scapă de nenorocire.” (Echil, citat în *Dimineața*).

Dar, poporul român nu e aspru. Așa e firea acestui popor. Poate de aceea i se întîmplă atîtea...

Observator

CUI FOLOSEȘTE DEFĂIMAREA LUI

Celibidache și... Ceaușescu

Alăturarea acestor două nume este atât de incredibilă, încât dă impresia că nici hirtia nu o suportă. Căci, nu e vorba de o antiteză între cele două nume, ci de o sinteză în care reaua voință, dorința de a denigra, o falsă superioritate intelectuală sau poate numai reflexul de conservare cu care, de obicei, impostura își apără interesele, au făcut posibilă apariția ei.

Iar în Uniunea Compozitorilor și a Muzicologilor, impostura a fost, ca peste tot, de altfel, la ea acasă, până la Revoluție.

Această casă este — în parte — Ateneul Român în care Sergiu Celibidache — primul și cel mai mare artist român venit în țară imediat după Revoluție — a concertat la pupitrul Filarmonicii din München. Oare cu ce a fost deranjată Uniunea Compozitorilor de aplauzele publicului care, entuziasmat, a scandat și oraționist, a bisat și a cântat, la rîndu-i „Mulți ani trăiască!” marelui artist?!

De ce, oare, purtătorul de cuvânt cel mai autorizat al acestei Uniuni, respectiv președintele ei, dl. Pascal Bentoiu (compozitor și muzicolog) ca și dl. Iosif Sava (...numai muzicolog) nu au putut să vadă în acest entuziasm, repetat de patru ori — la cele patru con-

certe — decât reminiscențe „ceaușiste” asemănătoare unor „mugete de turmă” și nimic altceva?

De ce privesc oare mereu înapoi, comparînd prezentul cu trecutul (sau „poate invers”), iar dl. președinte „compune” și texte ce trădează o oarecare îndeminare de veci lozinci, adăugînd la titlul articolului „Ceaușescu la concert” și subtitlul „Celibidache reales, la al muzicii congres”?

Mai trebuie, oare, ca cineva să-l „realegă” pe Celibidache?

Sau, poate că Uniunea ar trebui să-și realege președintele care — dacă ar fi fost convins de cele afirmate — nu și-ar fi retras lucrarea de pe afișul de concert și ar fi tipărit articolul injurios și nejustificat, în unul din cotidienele bucurestene de mare tiraj și nu în Opinia studențească din Iași?

Oare, după „opinia” d-sale, studenții sînt mai receptivi la ineptiile ce se vor educative și patriotarde, dar care rămîn, în fapt, ca adevărate reminiscențe „ceaușiste” ale celor ce le propagă?

Iată doar cîteva întrebări ce nu așteaptă răspuns, fiindcă oricare ar fi acesta, el nu ar putea constitui o explicație și, cu atît mai puțin, o justificare.

ROMEO BOLD



Fabula puterii

MOTTO

— Ce este mai dulce decît mierea?
— Puterea...

Măria Sa, Regele Leu
A fost împuternicit de Dumnezeu,
Ca în lumea asta să-și pună
Să cumuleze o mare putere relativă...

De fapt, nu Dumnezeu, ci al lui mai mare a comis crima;
Însă, așa am convenit noi: eu, fabula și rima...

Și astfel, Leul s-a nîșit bine cu ghiarele în istorie.
Prin ani lungi de tiranie și sete de glorie...

A stăpînit minunate palate, numărați soldați, sfetnici — enuneli
Precum și blana în care huzureau puricii...

Este cazul a cîtorva fiecare
Că așa se cade la „o casă mare”
Și, mai ales, așa se impune o putere...

N-a făcut nici-un rău nimănui!
Numai mercenarii, din ordinele lui...
Toate crimele, absolut toate.
Le-a săvîrșit cu labele curate...

Dar se stie-n lumea asta, totul curge spre un sfîrșit:
Cum-necum, într-o zi, Leul Rege a murit...
(Nimeni nu va crede
Însă, fiecare,
Într-o zi, tot moare)

Deci — a murit.
S-a răcit.
„Curtea” l-a proslăvit.
I-a jelit.
I-au dat și de pomana...

Și tot puricii vîi au sărit în... altă blană.

Iar sfetnici-enuneli
Au rămas ca niste curci
Plouate.
Cu buzele umflate.
Urînd să-și cînte
Un alt serviciu
În altă parte
(Întrucît s-au compromis)

Lucru neadmis
În fabulă...

În practică, problema-i discutabilă...

Nu se cunoaște încă vreun NOU ALES — dintre lei
Care să nu se folosească de vechile slujbi și lăci
Și cure.
La rigoare.

Prin manevre iscusite, neștiute de gloate, adevărate mistere.
Reușește (hocus-pocus), să pună laba pe putere...

★

Și viața și-a refuzat farsa-i mizerabilă
Iar noi am ajuns la sfîrșit de fabulă...

Morala:

Descoari,
cînd se destramă o tiranie, bat-o focul.
O alta să gata
pregătita să-l ia locul...

FLOR

AR TREBUI...

Mari mase de oameni ai muncii, mai ales în orașele unde nu s-a vărsat sînge în decembrie '89, îl aclamă pe dl. Ion Iliescu. Acesta nu uită să spună, de fiecare dată, un neadevăr flagrant: că FSN-ul este emanația revoluției.

În București și, probabil nu numai în București, circula o video-casetă pe care sînt înregistrate evenimentele din ziua de 22 decembrie, în sediul fostului CC al PCR, înaintea de constituirea CFSN. În această casetă sînt prezentate momentele cînd mai multe persoane, aflate azi în funcții înalte, în conducerea provizorie a statului, discută despre viitorul organ al puterii, ignorînd cu desăvîrșire masele care alungaseră dictatorul și înfrăntiseră revoluția. Sînt de față domni Iliescu, Brucan, Roman, Bîrlădeanu, g-ral Militaru și alții. Intrucît nu se pun de acord asupra denumirii noului organ, g-ral Militaru, aflat în picioare în spate-sînga față de scaunul d-lui Iliescu, propune următoarea propoziție:

— Frontul Salvării Naționale funcționează de șase luni, dom-le!

Discuțiile continuă. Singurul care pomeneste de necesitatea unui paragraf, în comunicatul ce se va transmite țării, în care să se vorbească despre democrație, e dl. Bîrlădeanu. ceilalți nu sînt preocupați decît de felul în care să pună mina pe putere. G-ral Militaru intervine a doua oară:

— Frontul Salvării Naționale funcționează de șase luni; asta-i organ de partid și de stat!

La aceasta, dl. Roman protestează împotriva specificării „organ de...”; dl. Brucan îl susține pe g-ral Militaru; dl. Roman ar dori să se inspire din denumirea folosită la Timișoara. În cursul discuțiilor, destul de... neorganizate, dealtfel, cineva aduce vorba de Uniunea Sovietică. Tovarășul Iliescu, la acea dată — director al Editurii Tehnice —, neamanat de revoluție ca președinte al nimeniului organ de stat sau de partid, sau de partid și de stat, face următoarea precizare uluitoare:

— Am luat deja legătura cu Ambasada sovietică, le-am explicat în ce situație sîntem, cine sîntem și ce vrem...

Deci, un cetățean oarecare, director de editură: l) la legătura cu Ambasada sovietică. În numele cui? Cine l-a împuternicit să se adreseze unei puteri străine? Poate sutele de tineri care muriseră deja la Timi-

șoara și București? 2) acest simplu cetățean spune sovieticilor cine sîntem și ce vrem! Ce vrem, cine? Evident, că nu sutele de mii de oameni care alungaseră dictatorul. Pentru simplul motiv că dl. Iliescu n-avusese încă nici-o consultare cu mulțimea golanilor din Piața Palatului și Piața Universității. Evident, era vorba de „cine sîntem și ce vrem” noi, guvernul care s-a grăbit spre sediul CC spre a culege fructul revoluției.

Un alt personaj, se pare că dl. Roman, nu se lasă mai prejos:

— Am vorbit cu ministrul apărării maghiar...

Deci, un profesor universitar la legătura cu conducătorul armatei unei țări străine.

Rețineți: la data (22 decembrie) și ora respective, niciunul dintre domni care participă la acea discuție nu avea nici-o calitate oficială în stat. Dar, din cele spuse de unul dintre acești domni, reiese limpede că erau înțeleși cum să pună mina pe putere. De aceea s-au adunat, tocmai ei, acolo, la o oră deja stabilită (ora 17).

Deci, conspirația „de palat”, care n-avea nici-o posibilitate să-și înfăptuiască planurile, s-a instalat în palatul din care dictatorul fugise, la statul nu se stie încă, al cui, dar mai ales, de frica maselor revoluționare.

Revoluția a fost furată încă în seara de 22 decembrie. Tovarășii stiau deja de atunci, „cine sîntem și ce vrem”. Adică, aveau planurile făcute. Le-au pus în practică, ignorînd cu neșălagărie specifică comunistă ideologiile pentru care luptaseră sute și sute de mii de oameni, pentru care muriseră sute, sau poate, mii de eroi.

Imaginile nu pot fi truate. Nici vocele. Deși, dl. Iliescu și, desigur, și dl. Roman ar fi în stare să conteste evidența, cum au făcut-o, din decembrie pînă azi de nenumărate ori.

Ar trebui ca partidele de opoziție să-și facă intrarea în emisie la TV, în campania electorală, folosind cele mai semnificative momente din această casetă.

Ar trebui ca toți cei ce n-au făcut parte din nomenclatură să vadă această casetă.

Ar trebui ca TVR (dacă e l) s-o difuzeze de mai multe ori, la ore de maximă audiență, pentru ca tot poporul să vadă în ce fel este FSN emanația revoluției.

S. ALEXANDRESCU

PREMIUL ȘI CREDINȚA

Cum zicea și Păstorel
De părințele Burducea,
Petre Roman e și el.
Cînd eu steaua, cînd eu crucea.

EXEMPLU PERSONAL

Toți, cu inima senină,
Îl urmează creștină.
Petru Roman cînd se-nchină,
Toată lumea se crucește.

IONEL RIZESCU

Dorința

Vă spun deschis, să știți, nu vreau să mor!
Mă ține-n viață curiozitatea
Că vreau să văd sfîrșitul tuturor
Acelora ce-au sechestrat dreptatea
Și-au pus-o strîns în lanțuri, sub zăvor!

ERMIL ȘTEFĂNESCU

CELIBIDACHE?

APLAUZE CENZURATE

Ateneul Român găzduiește două instituții de prestigiu ale muzicii românești: Filarmonica „George Enescu” și Uniunea Compozitorilor.

Noi, cei din Filarmonică, am fost deosebit de bucuroși când, după Revoluție, Uniunea Compozitorilor și-a primit conducerea, aducând în fruntea sa pe reputatul compozitor și muzicolog Pascal Bentoiu. Tot ca buni vecini și vechi colaboratori, ne-a bucurat includerea, în programul săptămânii, dirijat de maestrul Horia Andreescu, primă audiere a Simfoniei a VIII-a de dl. Pascal Bentoiu. Totul a început sub auspiciile cele mai fericite, cu două repetiții harnice. Dar, printr-o fatalitate nedorită, înaintea repetiției de miercuri, 18 aprilie a.e., citiva colegi au avut ocazia să citească, revoltat, un articol apărut recent, semnat tocmai de dl. Pascal Bentoiu: Curiozitatea s-a extins, și pur și simplu nu s-a mai putut începe repetiția la ora fixată din cauza revoltei și indignării orchestrei.

Iată incredibilul titlu: „Ceașescu la concert”, iar ca subtitlu: „Celibidache reales, la al muzicii congres” (în revista „Opinia studențească” 21.03.1990, p. 7). Cit despre conținut: Impresii d-lui Pascal Bentoiu cu privire la concertele Filarmonicii din München, dirijate de către directorul de onoare al Filarmonicii bucureștene, inegalabilul artist român Sergiu Celibidache, cel mai mare dirijor în viață din lumea întreagă și primul dintre muzicienii care s-a reîntors în țară pentru a ne dăru, în toată accepția cuvintului, patru concerte excepționale.

Indignarea noastră a crescut văzând ce a reținut președintele Uniunii Compozitorilor din acest eveniment major, în pofida faptului că „nu ar fi voit să facă o cronică muzicală”. Trece peste remarcă „oboseală” lui Sergiu Celibidache, peste amănuntele că o lucrare „l-a lăsat mai curând rece”, alta „l-a plăcut mult, fără însă a-l tulbura”, ca în sfârșit, „după o mare emoție artistică”, (aprecieri de același înalt nivel profesional) a fost „trezit”, direct în scenele cele mai penibile pe care toată țara le-a putut vedea la al 14-lea congres” (etc. pe această temă). Este vorba de aplauze ale unui public „gata-gată să izbucnească în sloganuri de tipul Celi, Celi, — re-ales — la al muzicii congres”, aplauzele manifestându-se prin „degradanta bătaie ritmică din palme”. După acest proces de intenții adresat publicului bucureștean, dl. Pascal Bentoiu trage și concluzii: „Am simțit că îmi crăpă obrazul de rușine față de acei europeni civilizați...”. Oare nu ne putem exprima decât în mugete de turmă?...?

Nu contestăm nimănui dreptul de a fi blînd de obsesii sau de fobii, nici măcar pe acela de a le exhiba în public, dacă crede de cuviință. Dar, a alături, a pune în ecuație numele marelui artist român Celibidache cu cel al lui Ceașescu, doar pe criteriul asemănării formale a unor aplauze entuziaste, fără a fi în stare (învoluntar?) de a le discuta motivația — evidentă și pentru omul cel mai orbit — și făcând din acest tințar, armăsar, cu pretenții moralizatoare, ni se pare o blasfemie care nu s-ar putea justifica nici măcar printr-o susceptibilitate exagerată.

Mai mult încă, a considera că publicul care ovaționează strigăte de bravo, că publicul care la al 4-lea concert a cîntat din tot sufletul „Mulți ani trăiască!” maestrului Sergiu Celibidache, că acest public, în care se aflau toți membrii Filarmonicii „George Enescu”, pe lângă mulți alți muzicieni veniți din toată țara, se exprima prin „mugete de turmă”, devine o gravă jignire, cu o adresă foarte precisă, pentru care cerem explicații și cuvenite scuze.

Atacul la persoana dirijorului Sergiu Celibidache este motivat transparent în Post-Scriptum: „Regret înfinit aprecierile marelui muzician Sergiu Celibidache despre... muzică românească, emise într-o evidentă necunoaștere a problemei discutate. Ele au putut produce impresii doar în mintile unor oameni la fel de sumari informați, sau în ale celor care, dintr-un motiv sau altul, n-au fost în stare vreodată să conceapă vreo judecată personală și adecvată asupra muzicii românești”.

Îl înțelegem pe dl. Pascal Bentoiu că îi este neplăcut să afle, fără menajamente, unele adevăruri incomode și constatăm „delicatețea” cu care d-sa îl consideră pe maestrul Sergiu Celibidache ignorant în ale muzicii românești. Oricît ar părea de regretabile pentru unii, judecățile de valoare ale dirijorului Sergiu Celibidache trebuie mai întâi înțelese, în sistemul de valori la care ele se raportează. Mai ales, trebuie să nu uităm distorsiunile la care a fost supus criteriul valoric la noi în țară, în anii în care cîntecele de „mase” și tot felul de „cantaie” erau la cea mai înaltă cînstire, pe un fundal de o nesfîrșită tîmlire...

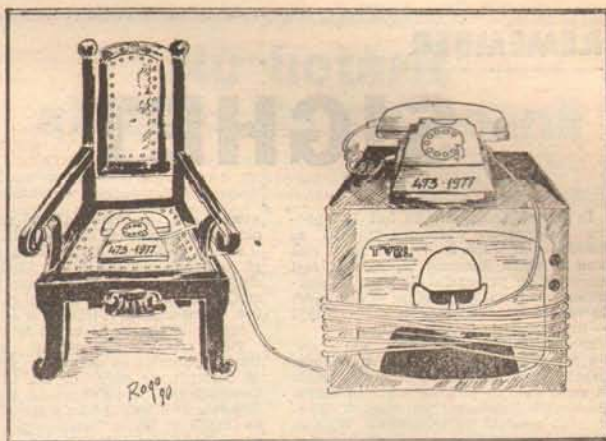
Pe noi, cei din Filarmonică, nu ne sperie adevărul fie el și brutal. În schimb, urim minciuna, ipocrizia (pe care atîția ani a trebuit să le suportăm) și repudiem metodele piezișe de denigrare folosite cu respectarea (aparentă) a tuturor conveniențelor. Din punctul nostru de vedere, aprecierile d-lui Pascal Bentoiu cu privire la maestrul Sergiu Celibidache ne sînt profund și de-a dreptul dăunătoare. Să ne amintim că în urmă cu 11 ani, cînd Filarmonica „G. Enescu” ar fi avut șanse să devină ceea ce reprezintă pentru viața internațională de astăzi Filarmonica din München, s-au găsit și atunci oficialități autohtone adînc îngrijorate de aplauzele destinate lui Sergiu Celibidache (oare nu se știe pe cine umbreau ele?). În consecință, s-au grăbit să comunice că Filarmonica „G. Enescu” era angrenată în festivalul „Cîntarea României”, motiv pentru care nu ar fi putut sta la dispoziția lui Sergiu Celibidache. Oare a început din nou campania pentru îndepărtarea de sufletele noastre a maestrului Sergiu Celibidache?

În ceea ce ne privește, Orchestra Filarmonicii avînd de ani de zile, săptămîna de săptămîna, în program cîte o lucrare românească, de cele mai multe ori impusă și din păcate nu todeauna aplaudată cu entuziasm, cu greu s-ar putea spune că sîntem sumari informați despre ceea ce cîntăm. Ne abținem însă să dăm judecăți de valoare, ca răspuns la aprecierile d-lui Pascal Bentoiu.

Nu considerăm incidentul produs de articolul jignitor al d-lui Pascal Bentoiu și de retragerea lucrării d-sale de pe afiș, conform cererii adresate de către d-sa Directoriei Filarmonicii, drept defînitiv pentru relațiile noastre cu Uniunea Compozitorilor. Dimpotrivă, sîntem de părere că muzica românească a fost și va fi bine reprezentată în programele Filarmonicii, prin tot ce cuprinde ea mai valoros, iar lucrările compozitorilor români în viață se vor bucura de toată atenția noastră

P.S.: Așa cum era de așteptat, aria calomniei la proporțiile locale tradiționale. Prin memorii adresate Ministerului Culturii dl. Pascal Bentoiu se plînge de „acțiuni premeditate”, de „batjocorirea unui compozitor român” etc., într-un crescendo cu adevărat rossinian. Vom asista la orchestrarea unei adevărate culminații?... Quousque tandem... domnule Pascal Bentoiu?

Membrii Orchestrei Simfonice a Filarmonicii „G. Enescu”, (urmează circa 70 de semnături. Copia xerox a scrisorii cu semnăturile respective o ținem la dispoziție în redacție).



Scrisoare deschisă d-lui Răzvan Theodorescu, președintele Televiziunii Române

MOTTO:

Dă-i omului puterea, dacă vrei să-l cunoști caracterul

Stimate domn,

Aprecierile asupra activității instituției pe care o conduceți, sînt puncte de vedere strict personale, reprezentînd o critică făcută cu bună intenție.

În ceea ce privește aspectul cultural-distactiv al emisiunilor TVR, nu am decît cuvinte de laudă. Însă, în ceea ce privește aspectul informativ și de modelare a conștiinței politice și etice a poporului, calitatea actualității postului dumneavoastră drept detestabilă. În acest sens, vă acuzăm de următoarele:

1. Neinformarea promptă a populației cu privire la unele acte grave petrecute în țară (vezi episodul Tirgu Mureș).

2. Prezentarea distorsionată, însoțită de comentarii neavenite, a unor documente de însemnătate precum Proclamația de la Timișoara sau a unor evenimente cum sînt marile demonstrații ale tineretului din Piața Universității.

— Acordarea, în cazul acestora din urmă, a unui spațiu de emisie restrîns, în raport cu importanța evenimentului.

— Acordarea unui spațiu exagerat intervențiilor „oamenilor de bine” din toate culorile fării, care și-au exprimat indignarea față de demonstrații. — Distanțarea TVR, atît la propriu, cit și la figurat, față de demonstrații, în sensul că: filmările s-au făcut preponderent de la mare distanță și, esențial, nici un reporter al TVR nu a angajat discuții directe cu demonstrații, pentru a încerca să le afle opiniile.

3. Nerealizarea unor emisiuni documentare care să prezinte, în mod obiectiv, trecutul vieții noastre democratice, meritele și scîderile reale ale partidelor noastre tradiționale; neprezentarea unor reale „file de istorie” a fostului PCR; limitarea „dezvăluirilor” strict la perioada de după 23 august 1944. De ce d-na Viorica Moisuc nu și-a continuat emisiunile planificate în serial, din care am văzut doar primul episod? Acesta este doar un exemplu. Nu cred că asemenea emisiuni ar fi putut fi etichetate drept propagandă electorală sau contra cuiu. Ar fi reprezentat însă acte de justiție istorică și, de asemenea, ar fi contribuit la o mai bună orientare a alegătorilor (care, tot ce știu despre P.N.T. și P.N.L., au învățat de la propaganda P.C.R.). Neîndînd astfel de informare, v-ați abătut de la o îndatorire profesională și morală elementară a unui istoric.

4. Încurajarea disidenților, după binecunoscuta rețetă din 1946; vezi frecvențele apariții la TV ale minusculei partide Uniunea Liberală Brătianu, al cărui șef nu pierde nici o ocazie pentru a-l calomnia pe președintele P.N.L.

5. Lipsa din program a unor anchete TV care să investigheze modul în care se aplică, în campania electorală, mult trimbitatele principii de fair-play și de abținere de la atacuri la persoană. Telespectatorii sînt înștiințați că respectivele principii sînt încălcate, dar nu li se arată de către cine. Oare de ce?

6. Lipsa de inițiativă privind abrogarea decretului 473. Solicitarea de către dvs a anulării acestui act aberant ar fi contribuit, în mod cert, la creșterea credibilității TVR în rîndurile propriilor beneficiari.

Pentru aceste motive, apreciez că:

● Atitudinea dvs, în calitate de președinte al TVR, contravine principiilor Revoluției din decembrie.

● Știuteți, în continuare (și nu numai din punct de vedere legal), subordonat guvernului și partidului de guvernămînt.

● Vă asumați o grea răspundere, făcînd jocul unei formațiuni care înnoată împotriva curentului istoriei. Dacă alegeți așa-zise libere din 1990 vor semăna cu cele din 1946, vă va reveni o mare parte din vin.

Vă doresc, în încheiere, ca, prin ceea ce — sper — veți întreprinde, măcar de acum înainte, să vă dovedeți demn de a ne mai privi în ochi fără să roșiți.

Dr. VALER POMPILEAN



Director fondator
TEODOR NOR

ANUL 1 ■ NR. 3
11-17 mai 1990
8 pagini - 2 lei

Sînt adevăruri d-acelea care dau pe față toate rănile
unei nații, care aruncă lumină asupra căderii poporului și
asupra cauzei acestei căderi...
N. BĂLCESCU

CRIZA DE POLITIC

Democrația autentică are grandiosul și valorosul merit de a descoperi și scoate la lumină adevărul, pină la cele mai mici și neînsemnate aspecte sub care se desfășoară viața politică, atât în ceea ce are ca sublim, cît și în ceea ce are degradant.

Delimitîndu-ne la poporul nostru, la actuala perioadă și la problemele de urgență, se cuvine a recunoaște că democrația ne descoperă unele mari curențe. Temperamentul latin — relevînd pasiune, patimă, indisciplină, orgoliu și altele asemănătoare, manifestate în dezbaterile colective; analfabetismul politic, manifestat în opinii și acțiuni străine de problemă; criza de politică, reflectată în gratuitatea multor dezbateri orale și scrise privind problemele politice.

Acasă gratuitate este vădită de dezgustul și deziluzia manifestate în rîndul maselor față de ceea ce se petrece la multe din reuniunile politice. Există, deci, un profund decalaj între ceea ce masele așteaptă, și ceea ce ele primesc din partea eroilor scenei politice.

Intrînd în analiza acestei situații, constatăm și se cuvine să reținem două date politice de importanță deosebită: 1. Există un instinct politic comun, cu care se naște orice om, acela al interesului de soluționare a problemelor sociale. 2. Există o criză de politică, manifestată în incapacitatea și incompetența de participare la soluționarea problemelor sociale.

Acceastă situație aparține tuturor domeniilor societății, cu deosebire că, în cele mai multe, criteriile și metodele de descoperire a dotării și a meritelor candidaților spre promovare sînt bine și suficient stabilite. În sport sînt baremurile, în teatru și muzică sînt probele de verificare a talentului, în artă — creațiile. În politică, însă, lipsesc aproape total probele de competență, lăsînd prea mult cîmp aventurii, imposturii, arivismu-

VICTOR ISAC

(Continuare în pag 2-a)

DIN SUMAR

Paul Goma despre identitatea morală a individului ■ A fost sau nu judecat corect Ceaușescu ? (III) ■ Conservarea documentelor istorice ■ Scrisoare deschisă domnului Pascal Benteoi

Domnul Iliescu și „golanii“

I-au trebuit domnului Iliescu 15 zile să-și adune mintea ca să înțeleagă rațiunea unui dialog cu magnificul tineret pe care, cu atîta indecență și nechibzuință politică, l-a etichetat „golani“.

Termenul, trebuie să reamintesc, a fost împrumutat de la patronul domniei sale, care l-a folosit în ajunul prăbușirii. S-ar putea să fie un semn prevestitor. „Golani“ de la Universitate au înfirmat ideea că latinii ar fi lipsiți de tenacitate. Protestul lor, prelungit și neîntrerupt, n-are precedent în istoria lumii libere. E un act sublim și o lecție a democrației, adresată unui tiran în devenire. Ei, acești „golani“, mărturisesc lumii vitalitatea poporului român, resursele neepuizabile ale spiritualității. Ei sînt străjerii avangostului cel mai îndepărtat al lumii libere.

Ciudatul dialog propus tineretului a confirmat din nou dimensiunile personalității domnului Iliescu: o caricatură de dictator și o rășcoală de plutonier major, care a ratat ocazia reconcilierii cu tineretul. Domnul Iliescu este un cumal de defecte. Mizează în continuare pe odioasele structuri. Atitudinea, pe măsura resurselor domniei sale, nu ne surprinde. În schimb, aceea a domnului Dinescu și Dan Petrescu — o mărturisesc cu regret — produce consternare. Prestigiul lor se deteriorează zi de zi. Adevărat să fie că poezii și filozofii au o doză de naivitate? În Franța carteziană, cu zeci de ani în urmă „se purta marxismul“. Mulți intelectuali credeau a fi de bon ton să se bălăcească în apele pestilențiate ale acestuia. A. Gide, Pierre Dax, politolog de anvergură, ori Sartre, prestigiosul, dar și controversatul minutor al conceptelor existențialismului — pomenesc doar cîteva piscuri — s-au rădăcit în mrejele marxismului, chiar și ale stalinismului. Dar în cele din urmă s-au dezmeticit. În schimb, M. Dinescu și Dan Petrescu, deși cunosc neomarxismul la fața locului, preferă complicitatea unei faune de hiene care, zi de zi, urzurpează drepturile poporului. Deși au exemplul

minunatelor românce Doina Cornea și Ana Blădiana, dinții perseverează diabolic.

Revenînd la „golani“, suferințele lor neîntîlnite solicită asanarea aparatului de stat, pedepsirea vinovaților și eliminarea lor din viața publică. Revendicările lor sînt cu precădere acelea ale autorilor Proclamației de la Timișoara, atât de populară opiniei publice. N-au velleități politice, dar sînt elita națiunii. De ce se opune domnul Iliescu acestui tineret atât de generos? El se vrea un dictator luminat, un om ce se sacrifică binele public. Probleme ne demonstrează contrariul. A deturnat voința poporului, uzurpînd penibil președinția statului, a guvernului, și jumătatea „mai mare“ a pseudo-parlamentului. Dispune de oameni și de bunurile poporului, după bunul său plac. Domnul Iliescu se simte în largul său ca înalt dregător șef al căprăriilor de bătași și a asasinilor. Aceștia cutreieră țara, dezlănțuind un taifun de teroare, de dezinformare și calomnii. Ultima gafă, care îi va fi fatală domnului Iliescu, o constituie oferta unui dialog adresată tineretului, sub forma unui dictat. Acesta a respins-o cu demnitate. Vremuri grele vă așteaptă, domnule Iliescu. Sînteți din ce în ce mai singur. Nu provocați mai mult tineretul, națiunea. Consecințele vor fi incalculabile. Nu vă luați asemenea risc. Tăra are nevoie de liniste. Nu vrea o nouă revoluție, noi martiri. Iar dumneavoastră gîndiți-vă că situația s-ar putea să vă scape de sub control. Meditați la sfîrșitul lamentabil al dictaturilor. Zilnic, prin piața Universității se perindă cei mulți ce doresc să trăiască liberi. Ei se reconfortează psihic acolo, în climatul adevăratei democrații. Ați refuzat să vă duceți în această catedrală a sufletului românesc; imbecil de otrava totalitarismului roșu, n-ati putea rezista la asemenea atitudini morale. Preferați să trăiți în palatul bîntuit de fantoma lui Ceaușescu.

C. CONSTANTINESU KLAPS



CUI FOLOSEȘTE DEFĂIMAREA LUI CELIBIDACHE?



SCRISOARE DESCHISĂ DOMNULUI PASCAL BENTOIU, PREȘEDINTELE UNIUNII COMPOZITORILOR ȘI MUZICOLOGILOR DIN ROMÂNIA

Am citit stupefiat articolul Dumneavoastră publicat în revista „Opinia studentă” de la Iași și intitulat — în mod inadmisibil! — „GEAUSCUL LA CONCERT — CELIBIDACHE REALES, LA AL MUZICHI CONGRES”.

Profanarea reputației celui mai important muzician român de azi — a Maestrului Sergiu CELIBIDACHE, Directorul de Onoare al Filarmonei „George ENESCU” — este incalificabilă, cu atât mai mult cu cât acest grav act denigrator vine din partea Președintelui Uniunii Compozitorilor și Muzicologilor din România, căpătând „conotații” regretabile. Astfel, un cititor neavizat ar putea crede că „opinia” respectivă corespunde unei întregi bresle artistice — aspect însă cu totul fals!

De aceea, în calitate de compozitor laureat al unor numeroase premii internaționale, ca și în calitate de membru titular al secției simfonice a Uniunii Compozitorilor și Muzicologilor din România, doresc prin prezenta să mă desolidarizez cu fermitate de această „opinie” a Dumneavoastră și, în general, a celor care — dintr-un mărunț sentiment de invidie — îl calomniază pe genialul nostru muzician, acclamat de publicul meloman de pretutindeni!

În același timp, consider extrem de grave și inacceptabile proferate la adresa admirabilului nostru public meloman (pe care Dumneavoastră îl comparați cu o... „turmă mugind”!), precum și cele lansate ulterior împotriva prestigioasei Orchestre Simfonice a Filarmonei „George ENESCU” — ansamblu de elită ce a promovat și promovează cu consecvență muzica românească (inclusiv lucrările Dumneavoastră), dar pe care l-ați reclamat la foruri înalte, acuzându-l — nici mai mult, nici mai puțin — de... „asasinat cultural”!

Credeți oare, Domnule Președinte, că, prin astfel de mijloace, calomniind din motive personale interpretii și publicul, veți reuși să serviți cauza nobilă a promovării în general a creației compozitice românești?

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

compozitor și muzicolog; membru al Uniunii Compozitorilor și Muzicologilor din România; membru al Societății GEMA din R.F.G.; laureat al concursurilor internaționale de la Amsterdam, Tours, Evian, Toledo, Urbino (Illinois), Trento, Roma, Atena, Bydgoszcz și Hong-Kong

Vitriol

UNELE RĂSPUNSURI ÎNCHIPUITE ALE DOMNILOR ION ILIESCU ȘI PETRE ROMAN

După cum se cunoaște, d-nii Ion Iliescu și Petre Roman au avut amabilitatea să se întâlnească, în cadrul unei conferințe de presă spontane (minuțios pregătite, în așa fel încât, întrebările neconvenabile să nu se audă) cu un grup de ziariști români și străini. Intrucât întrebările n-au putut fi toate auzite, a trebuit mai mult să ni le imaginăm. Iar dacă tot am fost nevoiți să ne imaginăm întrebările de ce să nu ne imaginăm și răspunsurile? În fond, alții nu și-au imaginat sonete?

Întrebare: D-le Iliescu, sintot acuzat de tendințe neocomuniste. O putea a presă și a electoratului să susțină că alt urmări să reinstaură comunismul.

DI. Iliescu: (Zimbeste superior. Superioritatea vine din aceea că d-se a înțeles manevra pe care alții încă n-au des-cifrat-o). Această afirmație este o manevră electorală. Ea n-are nici un temel. Toată lumea știe că am fost un anti-comunist convins, încă din tinerețe. În Comitetul Politic Executiv am intrat tocmai cu scopul de a submina fostul partid comunist. Ceausescu a observat ceva și de aceea a încercat să mă înlăture. Așa se explică cearta mea cu fostul dictator. El voia comunism, eu voiam anticomunism și așa (făcând de morocă cu ambele mâini) ne-am certat. Realitatea este că domnii Coposu, Ciampiș, Călinescu — nu întimplător tot cu nume în C — luptă pentru păstrarea comunismului în România. Așa au făcut și cît au stat în așa-zisa închisoare, unde s-au bătut cu incontinuitate ca, la nevoie, să poată denigra revoluția. Realitatea este că noi am reușit să împiedicăm înfrângerea, în ciuda opoziției crâcnice a țărăniștilor, și de aceea țărani n-avem vot pe noi.

Întrebare: Văchiti-ne deosebi încurajarea libertății inițiative.

DI. Roman: Reprezentanții guvernului au avut numeroase contracte cu reprezentanți ai unor firme, concerne, corporații, care s-au concretizat în numeroase contracte pe termen lung, mediu sau scurt. De altfel, în bună măsură, rezultatele acestor demersuri au început să se vadă. Cetățenii au început să se simtă. Numai în București au apărut peste 32.763 instalații complexe, complet computerizate, pentru fabricarea vatei de zahăr. În acest fel, rezolvăm și problema zahărului și pe cea a vatei, ca să nu mai vorbesc de consecințele, ca să spun așa, adiacente, în orice caz, a fost o acțiune cu efecte benefice, pe multe planuri.

Întrebare: Despre privatizare ce ne...?

DI. Roman: Noi am creat deja un secretariat de stat pentru privatizare, care va dirija întregul actiune. Acest secretariat are și rolul de a absorbi o importantă cantitate de forță de muncă, mai ales specialiști de înaltă clasă, din fostele secții economice ale fostului c.c. al p.e.r., din fosta Academie Ștefan Gheorghiu, din alte organisme care au fost marginalizate de vechiul regim. La acest secretariat, oricine poate obține, în cîtiva ani, o autorizație pentru înființarea unei întreprinderi particulare. Iar dacă petiționarul decedează între timp, noi am introdus măsura, cu totul nouă, revoluționară, ca autorizația să poată fi înmănată urmașilor legali.

DI. Iliescu: În acest sens, vreau să vă spun că noi dorim să ne debarășăm de orice fel de dogme, de orice ideologii, de orice modele. De aceea, după cum vedeți, presa fesenistă a devenit extrem de religioasă, publică mereu materiale cu caracter religios. Lumea poate crede în orice. Noi nu ne supunem. Ea chiar încurajăm orice manifestare, cu condiția ca noi să conducem procesul de democratizare și înnoire socială.

Întrebare: Socotiți că demonstrațiile din 21-22 din București erau reprezentative?

DI. Roman: Bineînțeles. Eram și eu printre ei. Dumneavoastră nu erai. Nici Coposu nu era. Iar acum dumneașă scrii porcării în ziarul dumitale. De altfel, după alegeri vom trece la raționalizarea consumului de hirtie, cum a spus și colegul Plesu. Atunci, să vă vedem pe 23 aprilie — 10 mai sînt reprezentativi?

Întrebare: Dar demonstrațiile din 23 aprilie — 10 mai sînt reprezentative?

DI. Roman: Bineînțeles că nu sînt, de vreme ce nici eu, nici colegul Dan Foș, nici alții lăstăroși, nu sîntem acolo.

Întrebare: Ce diferență găsiți că este între revoluție și contrarevoluție?

DI. Ion Iliescu: Diferența mi se pare foarte clară. De altfel, ea a fost bine definită chiar de istorie. Revoluția a tinut pînă în seara zilei de 22 decembrie 1989, cînd noi am constituit noul organism al puterii. De-atunci încolo, orice acțiune îndreptată împotriva ordinii puterii care este legal constituit, este legitimă pentru că este emanată dintr-o revoluție, orice acțiune îndreptată împotriva noastră este contrarevoluție. Chiar dacă sînt unii care ne contestă, noi li vom lăsa acolo, să lărbă în propriul lor suc. Poate că se vor născute, bineînțeles, dacă nu vor provoca alte dezordine. Pentru că noi am reușit să stăvilim, decemdată, entuziasmul revoluționar al muncitorilor din marile întreprinderi, care au cerut să vină în coloane masive și să măture ca un bulldozer, pe toți cei din această piață.

Întrebare: Găsiți că aceasta ar fi o metodă democratică?

DI. Iliescu: Trebuie să fie neapărat democratică? Dacă muncitorii vor avea această inițiativă și vor dori să o pună în aplicare, noi nu-i vom putea opri. Să nu uităm, domnilor, că dacă tremurăm cu muncitorii indignați, înarmati cu bile, ar fi reușit să ajungă la Timișoara, atunci, în 18-19 decembrie 1989, nu s-ar mai fi produs acolo atîtea pustiiri și n-am mai fi avut acum atîtea probleme cu așa-numita proclamație de acolo, din așa-numitul oraș martir. Eu li cunosc bine pe băieții de acolo și-mi pare sincer rău că se lasă manipulați. Nu înțeleg de ce se crampoanează de acel așa-numit-muncitor-opt. Eu le-am spus ferm că am avut încredere în ei, dar văd, cu părere de rău, că ei nu au încredere în mine.

În continuare, pe fundalul altor întrebări formulate de ziariști, organele de presă multumesc domnilor Iliescu și Roman, care năvălesc sala în anlaurele furtunoase ale asistenței.

Reporter

Loialitate

Deplina loialitate a TVR față de idealurile revoluției a fost încă o dată (dacă mai era nevoie) demonstrată de programarea la o oră de maximă audiență — 02.00 noaptea — a procesului lui Coman Ion. Intrucît acest proces este de maximă importanță pentru dezvoltarea unor aspecte foarte importante încă nelămurite, aducem vii mulțumiri d-lui Răzvan Theodorescu (președinte) și d-lui Emanuel Valeriu (director general). Sperăm că, altă conducere provizorie a țării, cît și milioanele de telespectatori vor aprecia cum se cuvine eforturile d-lor.

Telespectator

ANUNȚ

Am primit la redacție, luni 7 mai, replica d-lui PASCAL BENTOIU la materialul „Aplauze censurate, semnat de membri ai Filarmonei „George Enescu”. Datorită dimensiunilor răspunsului d-lui Bentoiu, acesta n-a putut vedea lumina tiparului în prezentul număr. Îl vom publica, integral, în numărul 4.

TOP MUZICAL

LOCUL I:

Roata morii se-nvîrtește,
Chi-tac, Chi-tac, Chi-tac...

LOCUL II:

Trandafir de la Moldova,
Te-aș vota dar nu-ți știu
slova...

LOCUL III:

(Pe vechea melodie
„Ah ce dulce este viața”)

Simt că mă apucă greața
Cînd citesc în „Dimineața”
Cum mă-ndeamnă domnul Piru
Să votex cu trandafirul,

Liliac

Curtea Supremă ne-a promis sentința în recursul celor patru (Dincă, Bobu, Postelnicu, Mănescu) pentru 5 mai, „uitînd” că în acea zi, la tribunal e... SRL. Oare ce surpriză ni se rezervă?

Folclor de ultimă oră: Nu aveți ce face, Iliescu place! („Dimineața”)

Liliac



SĂPTĂMÎNAL DE ATITUDINE ANTITOTALITARĂ

Director fondator
TEODOR NOR

ANUL 1 ■ NR. 4
18-24 mai 1990
8 pagini - 2 lei

Dacă te-ai hotărât să spui adevărul, pregătește-te de suferință.

AL. BRĂTESCU-VOINEȘTI

Nevoia de dictatură

Îți scriu fie, care, nemăsimind, continui să exiști în fiecare din noi în proporții diferite. Ai fost, din punctul tău de vedere, un comunist perfect. Dacă: cît de bine s-a imprimat, în circuitul celor mai mulți, nevoia de dictatură. Nevoia de a auzi o singură voce care să ne spună ce avem de făcut, rezultat firea a anilor și ani de centralizare comunistă. Altfel s-ar mai scanda, spre groaza unora dintre noi, un singur nume, așa cum numai cu câteva luni în urmă se proceda, spre ura tuturor? Ani de zile m-am întrebat de ce manifestările de la „23 August”, sau alte uzine, nu se adună în Piața Palatului să termine cu tine. De fapt înțelegeam și nu-mi venea să cred că înainte de a fi fricoși, eram încoturași de interese meschine. Ai instaurat lena, lichenismul, ura, submediocritatea ca principii fundamentale ale existenței. Cum să nu ne fie spaimă de prietizare? Cum să continuăm pierderea unor privilegii nobiliare unor oameni care ar trebui, de acum înainte, să dea mai multă probă valorii proprii din care să trăiască? Iată sperietoarea care îl incriminează pe cel mai mulți. De aceea mă întreb, acum, cîți dintre noi nu au avut un interes real în a te vedea dus și cîți se bucură cu adevărat de apa cea.

Ce repede te-am uitat! Ahia dacă fi în mai vestigiu numele. Și cîte ne fi vrut să mai afli despre tine? Ahia dacă se mai spune cînd ai fost, ce ai făcut, cum ai reușit să obții succesul enorm din care, ahia acum trăgi cu adevărat foloase, tu și comunismul tău.

S. MOISE



Desen de TEODOR NOR

DIN SUMAR

Paul Goma despre pierderea identității morale a individului în România (II) ● Umilitate I ● Culpabilitate - nonculpabilitate ● Nu destabilizați I ● Cui folosește defăimarea lui Cebidache? (III) ● Unele note la încheierea experimentului CPUN ● Studențimea română în 1956 (II) ● Kilometrul 4 ● Revigorarea satului ● Dificila întoarcere acasă.

Am crezut, în naivitatea mea, că după revoluție, e destul un duș de europenism, pentru ca zoalele propagandei comunist-fasciste (termeni înseparabili) să se spele de pe pielea oricui. Puteam să bag mină-n foc că acel OM NOU, constructor conștient și devotat al socialismului și comunismului, n-a existat niciodată. Aprecierea mea — recunos, eronată — s-a bazat pe faptul că îndoparea ideologică a generat o greută națională de necontestat. Din păcate, n-am lăsat în calcul efectele dozelor infimale de otrăv, forța de picătură chinezescă a falsului mărunț, a sferturilor de adevăr. Căci, dacă aruncam la gunoi cuvîntările imbecile ale genialei perechi, rămîn, undeva în adînc, fapte ca: „un șomer își vinde un ochi”; „Siella — pămînt al mafiei”; „creșterea criminalității la New York”; „intelcuali nevoiți să spele vase” etc. Prin filmele cu gomeri și oameni oropsiți cu care ne-au intoxicat colegii „culturalei” (AZI, neclintii din posturi, așa e ADEVĂRUL), s-a format totuși, acel om nou — sugestionat de o masă media venală, omul care, atînd în farul grănilor naționale, n-a putut să vadă și să compare, sfertodictul care știe tot deși nu cîtește nimic, credulul la orice zvon, superficial la orice schimbare, cel care preferă să nu-și pună mîntea la contribuție dar să-și încaseze salariul lui de mizerie socialistă.

Explozînd din plin lipsa de discernămint — opera a unui învățămînt viciat de tehnicism îngust — profilînd de uciderea în fașă a tot ce a fost gîndire originală, serviciile specializate integrate AZI (cîteva cumulate) altor organisme, își continuă opera de dezbinare, pentru a ne stăpîni. O fac, fie propagînd teoria vidului de putere (pasă-mi-te, numai membrii nomenclaturii au dobîndit experiența și competența de a conduce), fie servindu-ne DIMINEAȚA, ca mic dejun, feluri de bucate preparate „à la russe” de vestiți bucătari neomarxiști, ca S. Brucan și Al. Bîrlădeanu. În paralel, se

DUȘUL RECE

elaborează și tot felul de zvonuri „senzaționale”: „Raftu va împărți pămîntul la foștii moșieri. Tărani vor redeveni loagi”; „Să vină P.N.T.-ișii? Ala care au tras în țărani, la 1907?”; „Maniu și Brătianu au venit personal la Grivița (1933) și au ordonat soldaților să tragă, deși colonelul nu vroia”; „Nu toți membrii de partid dar, după cum a spus Cămpeanu, vreo 500 000 vor fi arestați și băgați în lagăre de concentrare”; „N-ai știut că Raftu a fost prieten cu Horthy?”; „Fiecare din golanii de la Universitate primește dolari și blugi; agitatorii mai primesc și cîte o sticlă de whisky”. Televiziunea nu se lasă nici ea mai prejos. Ce a însemnat redistribuirea „complet-incompletă” a procesului ceașteștilor decît surpriza de a-l vedea prezent pe Gelu Voican Voiculescu? De aici, concluzia: „Ulte-l, dom-le, să mai zică cineva că n-a fost revoluționar!”

Și dacă ne dăm seama că Omul nou — timoratul, lipsitul de orizont, violentul, gregarul, e totuși o realitate, că există forțe obscure care-l manevrează în folosul imobilismului politic, al distrugerii mugurilor de libertate și de echitate, ce facem noi, scriitorii, artiștii, pentru a anihila contraofensiva celor ce ne încapăținează să păstreze în cugete și în structurile economice sociale aberanța leninistă?

Din păcate, mult prea puțin. La Conferința scriitorilor, Mircea Dinescu a spus că obștea scriitoricească este acum aîd de puternică, încît, unită, ar putea răsturna orice guvernare dictatorială. Frumoase, dar uto-

A venit momentul, așteptat aproape o jumătate de veac.

Românii vor avea, în fine, alegeri... aproape libere.

Omului de rînd — țăran, intelectual, muncitor — i se va reda dreptul de a-și hotărî soarta, dreptul de a-și impune voința, de a-și alege calea ce va trebui să-o urmeze toți — calea eliberării de robia comunismului.

Pentru că, numai așa poate birui Revoluția fără sămân din decembrie.

Alegerile libere sînt primul pas — hotărîtor — spre împlinirea idealurilor pentru care au murii eroii din decembrie.

DEIE DOMNUL!

De aceea, tot românii va fi chemat în fața urnelor pentru a-și impune dorința, înăbușită timp de jumătate de veac, dorința și voința de a fi liber.

Pentru aceasta, toți factorii de răspundere ce se vor afla la circumscripțiile electorale trebuie să aibă o conștiință ireproșabilă. Nu ne putem permite să existe cea mai mică, cea mai limitată încercare de falsificare, sub orice formă. Legea electorală, prin simpla sa existență, nu ne poate garanta desfășurarea unor alegeri într-adevăr libere dacă nu există și un gir moral. Și, girul moral pe care îl așteptăm de la juristii ce trebuie să se afle în comisiile electorale nu este suficient dacă nu este dublat de o înaltă morală a alegătorului.

Generațiile ce vor veni după noi nu trebuie să ajungă să ne blameze pentru pierderea acestei șanse unice pe care ne-a oferit-o revoluția și eroii ei.

Deci, oameni buni, deie Domnul să aveți gîndul cel bun în fața urnelor!

Așa să ne ajute Dumnezeu!

TEODOR NOR

pice cuvinte. După cum, în „epoca de aur”, scriitorii disidenți — nume cunoscute — se puteau număra pe degete, și acum, cînd ceața fricii și a dezinformării persistă în multe minți, marile nume ale literaturii noastre (cu cîteva excepții) stau de-o parte și așteaptă. Ce? Limpezirea vinului? Evident, coborîrea în arena publicisticii e riscantă. E mai bună expectația, prudenta. Nu ne vom referi aici la unii confrăți ca Al. Piru, Dărie Novăceanu, Romulus Vulpesco care au ales partea cu trandafiri a baricadel. Nici la luptătorii pentru lumina viitoare ca Ana Blandiana, O. Paier, Al. Paleologu, G. Lilceanu, Stelian Tănase, Radu Enescu, Gabriela Adameșteanu, ei la acei confrăți care, sub vălul unei aparente neutralități, lasă — cu, sau fără voia lor — ușa crăpată pentru velleitarii puterii. Nu pot uita „replica” anemică, vorbărie fără obiect, pe care un grup de intelectuali a dat-o mesai rotunde ce i-a reunit pe cîteva protagoniști ai G.D.S. Profitîndu-se de absența din arenă a marilor personalități ale vieții noastre culturale, ni se strecoară tot felul de idei „neutraliste” (cîtește împăciulitorile) cărora nu le lipsește, însă, bobul de venin. Astfel, sub pretextul unor impresii belgiene, Eugen Simion își dojenește prietenii din diasporă, care reproșează guvernului că „nu a dus revoluția pînă la capăt”, cerîndu-le să aibă răbdare, că guvernul știe el ce face, că, de fapt, noi, cei ce trăim pe aceste meleaguri, vom decide calea...

Ce ne facem însă, dacă oamenii vor fi din nou prea ușor ademîniți, apoi drastice îndrumați, să aleasă o neo-soluție românească de construire a democrației? Ce ne facem dacă, în timp ce scriitorii țării noastre est-europene își îndrumă cititorii să privească spre apus, noi, dînd un conținut nou, superior, îndrumărilor unor servicii specializate, vom redescoperi că lumina vine exclusiv de la răsărit?

RADU IFTIMOVICI

CUI FOLOSEȘTE DEFĂIMAREA LUI CELIBIDACHE?



SCRISOARE DESCHISĂ ADRESATĂ MEMBRILOR ORCHESTREI FILARMONICII „GEORGE ENESCU”

Mă adresez astfel pentru că — oricâtă amărăciune mi-ai fi turnat în suflet — continui să vă stimez pe dvs., componenții primei orchestre a țării, acea orchestră prin care — copil de 13 ani — mi-am început educația muzicală, aceea orchestră în fruntea căreia am urmărit nu numai pe marele Enescu, pe George Gheorghe, Perlea, Silvestri, Alfred Alessandrescu, Rogalski, dar și pe Karajan și Stokowski, alături de care am văzut concertul de la Kempff și Lipatti la Valentin Gheorghiu, de la Gieseking la Richter, Arrau și Menuhin, datorită căreia — în fine — am ieșit în fața publicului de zeci de ori, între altele cu cel mai mare succes pe care l-am înfăptuit într-o viață: ce începe a deveni prea lungă: prima audiere în concert a operei „Hamlet”.

Mă adresez dvs. cu grija și dragostea unui părinte (sunt fără îndoială mai în vîrstă decât oricare membru al orchestrei actuale și niciunul din dvs. n-a trecut probabil prin cele ce am traversat eu în viață) pentru a vă spune că acționînd cum ați acționat în ziua de 18 aprilie ați făcut un **deciț de opinie** și l-ați sancționat administrativ (scutirea piesei mele din program pentru că eu mi exprimam o opinie, și rămîne să vă demonstrez că nici măcar n-am afirmat lucrurile de care mă învinuiți). Luna Aprilie nu mi este favorabilă pe plan muzical. Anul trecut, în aceeași lună, a fost oprită din ordin „de sus” (probabil cabinetul doi, dacă nu cine știe ce cătel mai jos plasat) înregistrarea pornită la Radiodifuziune cu opera „Hamlet”. Singura explicație pe care am putut să mi-o dau a fost aceea că printul Charles al Angliei făcuse cu puțin timp înainte niște declarații ostile demolării satelor; era deci pedepsit compatriotul său Shakespeare (nu vă mirați): am fost informat că atunci cînd d-na Mitterrand a îndrăznit s-o invite pe d-na Doña Cornea la festivitățile bi-centenarului revoluției franceze, a fost dat radiodifuziunii ordinul de a se scoate pentru un timp muzica franceză de pe post.

Anul acesta dvs. ați oprit executarea simfoniei mele a 8-a, prin crearea unor condiții în care lucrul devenise imposibil, acțiune care constituie o premieră absolută în viața muzicală românească, așa cum fusese și țesătura dvs. din scenă cu o săptămîină înainte, pentru că televiziunea intrînd să dea liber emisiunii, iar membrii orchestrei își pierduseră răbdarea: motivul — sau pretextul — eliminării simfoniei mele din program a fost un articol publicat de mine cu o lună în urmă în „Opinia studențească” din Iași. Cineva a dat citire articolului în timpul rezervat repetiției, ați creat **fluxia** că-i atacam pe directorul dvs. de onoare, un fost secretar al organizației dvs. de bază m-a apostrofat:

„Așa l-ați alungat din țară și altădată!” (eu ??? ?). Evident, nu-mi rămînea decât să mă retrag, căci nimeni n-a scotit uși să discute eventuale neînțelegeri. Punerea în scenă era clară, intenția de a încerca lucrurile vădită. Și nu era vorba de vreun principiu, ci de un atac la persoană. Părerile mele este că ați fost manipulați grosolan, că acei care — din umbră — v-au împins la neacutarea acțiunii au vrut neapărat să pozezească un om care n-a înfăptuit nici o laudă trecută regim, care n-a scris în presă 11 ani la rînd pentru că li fusese modificat (politizat) un articol în 1979, care n-a ieșit din țară 15 ani la rînd (1974-1989) pentru că refuzase să devină informator; și au mai vrut ceva: au vrut neapărat să lovească în credința autohtonă și în Unirea Compozitorilor și Muzicologilor, înțind în cel care fusese recent ales în fruntea acestei instituții.

Nu știu cum se împacă fiecare din dvs. cu conștiința sa, atunci cînd rămîne singur cu gândurile sale, nu atunci cînd se laudă hotărîri „colective” (de fapt impuse cu abilitate de un grup sau altul). Răul făcut nu lasă în pace pe cel care l-a făcut; iar dvs. ați făcut răul, lovind — prin persoana mea — în cultura muzicală românească, în acea cultură pe care sunteți primii chemați s-o susțineți și s-o apărați. Voi reproduce mai jos textul articolului incriminat, al cărui titlu este „Ceausescu la concert”; subtilul nu-mi aparține, el a fost pus de redacție, care a dorit probabil să-și afirme prezența pe această cale, neavînd nimic de imbușățit la textul propriu zis, pe care li reproduc mai jos:

„Săptămînale trecute ne-au adus bucuria imensă a vizitei filarmonicii din München și a celebrului ei dirijor, Sergiu Celibidache, care revenea astfel în țara sa de origine după 11 lungi ani de absență. Bucureștii constituiau ultima etapă a unui turneu destul de obositor, iar pe figura albi de caracteristică a sefului de orchestră se putea citi această oboseală, dominată totuși de incandescența vizibilă de a concerta iarăși în țara noastră Ateneu Român.

Nu ne vrea să fac o cronică muzicală: voi spune doar pe scurt că în timp ce Brahms (Simfonia I) m'a lăsat mai curînd rece, gândurile mele despre autorul cu pricina fiind radical altele decât ale marilor artiști care-l creau în sensul respectiv (Miercuri) în timp ce Strauss (Don Juan) mi-a plăcut mult, fără însă a mă tulbura foarte în adîncuri — autorul este un orchestrator alături de fabulos înalt pe undeva muzica sa sună aproape de la sine, cu condiția să se cînte just și la nuanța cerută toate notele, în schimb Bruckner (Simfonia a 7-a), m'a răscolțit pînă în fibra cea mai intimă

a ființei mele. Era atîta fervoare și totodată atîta măreție autentică, atîta splendoare fonică, dar și atîta intensitate de trăire, încît la contactul cu minunea care prindea ființă în orizontul meu auditiv și vizual, și cu toate că știu practic pe dinăfară partitura, am simțit într-adevăr contactul misterios cu Ființa, acea stare de exaltare iucidă pe care probabil o resimțim misticii în clipele lor de luminare. Bruckner este printre puțini autori care pot înfăptui asemenea minuni.

După o mare emoție artistică ai dori cîndodată să urmeze liniștea cea mai totală, dar vai! ascultătorii simt și nevoia explicabilă a defurării prin aplauze. Revenim pe pămînt, artiștii ei înșiși măsoară succesul lor după durată și intensitatea unor alare manifestări. Pînă aici totul se înscrie în perimetrul firesc al artei. Însă unde se produce ruptura, momentul în care din minunea bruckneriană m-am trezit direct în scenele cele mai penibile pe care toate țările le-a putut vedea la al 14-lea congres (ca și la al 13-lea, al 12-lea etc., etc.) a fost acela al coagulării aplauzelor în degradanta bătaie ritmică din palme, un fel de scandare colectivă și primitivă. În seara de Joi, 15 februarie, am urmărit concertul la televizor (biletul îl aveam pentru simfonia), am observat mirarea și neplăcerea clară a oaspetilor, am văzut înregimentarea unui public — totuși ales dintre oamenii cei mai culți din țara asta — într-o unitate de șoe gata-gata să izbucnească în sloganuri de tipul „Cei, Cei re-ales — la ai muzicii congres”. Am simțit că-mi crapă obrazul de rușine față de acei europeni civilizați care ne încetaseră sufletul, am simțit umbra lui Ceausescu planînd peste întreaga adunare și prin intermediul televizunii — peste întreaga țară. Oare nu ne mai putem exprima decît în murele de turmă? Oare nici frumosul artistic desfășurat cu atîta har nu mai reușește să configureze în noi individualitatea, figura noastră neconfundabilă, aceea cu care ne vom înfățișa în fața lui Dumnezeu cîndva? Nu mai putem fi aiciodată singuri cu sufletele noastre? Nu mai putem stabili legătura cu semenii decît prin urlete colective? Ne vom prezenta la judecata din urmă în rînduri compacte, cu pancarte și sloganuri scandate, eventual cu rîngi pentru spargerea ușilor paradisului? Ce cumplită moștenire au lăsat cinci decenii de dictaturi succesive în bietele noastre filante martirizate și cit de greu vor dispărea stigmatele cumplitelor infamii din sufletele noastre!

P.S. Independent de cele de mai sus, nu pot decît să regret înfințit aprecierile marilor muzicieni Sergiu Celibidache despre George Enescu și despre muzica românească, emise într-o evidentă necunoaștere a problemei discutate. Ele au putut produce impresii doar în mințile unor oameni la fel de sumari informați, sau în ale celor care dintr-un motiv sau altul n-au fost în stare vreo dată să conceapă vreo judecată personală și adecvată asupra muzicii românești. Înfințit regretabil...”.
P. B.

Este nevoie să vă explic cele de mai sus? Este nevoie să subliniez că cele ce spun cu privire la a 7-a simfonie a lui Bruckner (piesa principală a turneului) reprezintă cea mai completă înclinare în fața genului interpretativ al dirijorului? Este oare necesar să vă arăt că obiectul principal al articolului a fost deza-probarea și infierarea aplauzelor colective pe care publicul românesc le-a învățat la școala ceausismului? Dorii neapărat să aflați că presa vest-germană a relatat că primirea rezervată de români orchestrei din München și conducătorului ei s-a deosebit prea puțin de festivul partit din trecut? Este oare nevoie să vă spun dvs., membrilor filarmonicii care poartă numele lui George Enescu, că cineva care minimalizează creația și imensa personalitate a acestui muzician se înșală, oricîte merite ar avea în alte privințe? Sau, dacă aflăm acum din surse autorizate că Enescu nu are importanța pe care o credeam, n-ar fi mai bine să decideti schimbarea titlului orchestrei? Vă plac poate aplauzele colectivizate, învățate la ocaziile festive ale trecutului regim? Ați uitat atît de repede congresele de tristă faimă? Și finalmente: ce deosebire este între acțiunea dvs. din acest Aprilie (în ce mă privește) și cea a dictaturii, din Aprilie 1989?

Ați greșit profund, dar nu vă pot condamna. Și nu vă pot condamna deoarece majoritatea v-ați născut sub dictatură, v-ați format sub dictatură, ați fost stam-pilați de dictatură. Toți am fost. Dar prima reacție sănătoasă de eliberare din această cumplită condiționare nu este aceea a hotărîrilor întempestive, a pseudo-democratizării, a instaurării bunului-plac. Ci cu adevărat vom fi început redresarea spirituală numai atunci cînd ne vom arăta dispuși să examinăm ravagiile pe care le-au cauzat ființei noastre interioare Impilarea, frica, foametea, frigul, înținerul, teroarea, într-un cuvînt: bestialitatea dirigitorească. Nu sunt puncte aceste ravagi și subliniez: în noi toți. Hai să le detectăm împreună și să încercăm remediile posibile.

Intrucît privește cele întimplate la 18 aprilie, este vorba de lucruri pe care nici moral și nici legal nu ați fi avut dreptul să le faceți, chiar dacă s-a fi spus eele ca-mi reproșati: greșit! A sancționa eu măsuri administrative (pe cînd înclășarea și tortura) simple părerii este fără îndoială cel mai sigur semn al dictaturii, al totalitarismului. În ce mă privește direct, am decis că Simfonia a 8-a se va auzi — eventual — după moartea mea. Cu explicația necesară în programul de anul. Afară dacă orchestra filarmonică (încă) „George Enescu” va decide singură cîndva că este cazul să ceară reprogramarea lucrării.

Al dvs. cu mîhnă în inimă, dar și cu îngrijorată afecțiune părintească,
PASCAL BENTOIU



SĂPTĂMÎNAL DE ATITUDINE ANTITOTALITARĂ

Director fondator
TEODOR NOR

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Nu există altă cale spre solidaritatea umană decât căutarea
și respectul demnității individuale.

P. LECOMTE DE NEUILLY

Soarta noastră, se spunea, cu mai multe sau cu mai puține argumente, a fost hotărâtă la Yalta. Sau, mai recent, în Malta, iar dacă ne ducem cu gândul cu vreo clipă înaintea de Yalta, găsim justificarea că soarta ne-a fost hotărâtă la Moscova, la 23 August (zi de glorie), numai că nu 1944, ci 1939, prin semnarea Pactului criminalo-imperialist dintre cele două mari puteri expansioniste vinovate de declanșarea celui de-al II-lea război mondial în Europa. E vorba de U.R.S.S. și Germania Nazistă.

IALTA, MALTA, SAU ALTA?

Și tot așa, dacă ne-am duce mereu cu gândul la interesele marilor rechinii din jur, o să conchidem că nicio dată n-am dispus de noi înșine, că tot ne-au vindut unii altora: turcii — rusilor; rusii — Imperiului habsburgic; habsburgii — cînd turcilor, cînd rusilor etc. Numai că, pe la lecțiile de istorie autentică, foarte puține, pe care le-a apucat generația mea, scoltă integral în epoca socialismului, am mai auzit că unii, de-î chema Mircea, sau Stefan, sau Constantin, au manevrat cu dibăcie corăbiile românești pe valurile istoriei, nelăsînd-o strivită de impunătoare galere ruse, turcești sau habsburgice.

Zilele trecute am auzit că americanii ne-au vindut din nou rusilor, la Malta, dar la un preț mai pîierat decît la Yalta.

Fără îndoielă că marii rechinii cuprind în discuțiile și planurile lor, anumite clauze sau refe-

ALEC SIMIONESCU

(continuare în pag. 7)



Desen de TEODOR NOR

DIN SUMAR

• Un zbor unic în istorie • A doua răpire a Basarabiei • Paradisul trudit • Starea predistă • Cui folosește defăimarea lui Ce-libidache ? (IV) • Fabrica de procese • Inceputul terorii • Mozaic sportiv

Reflecții peste timp

LIBERTATE ȘI LIBERTĂȚI

Membrii oricărei comunități sociale moderne trebuie să se supună unui minim de obligațiuni — reprezentînd standardul de civilizație al orei respective și condiținea imperativă a progresului — corespunzătoare unei serii întregi de concesiuni reciproce între acești membri.

Acesta este legea implacabilă a relațiilor sociale, ce nu poate fi infirmată.

Orice încercare de individualism anarhic, deordonat, este intîmplătoare, accidentală și — privită în lumina istoriei (instrumentul consacrat pentru prețuirea valorii politico-sociale) — ridicol.

Acel mănunchi de reguli de ordin moral și juridic „realizat” în evoluția socială a grupului respectiv (stat, confederație), reguli care pot fi scrise și obligatorii, dar pot fi și nescrise, totuși obligatorii pentru conștiință, sau, cîndodată, contrare celor scrise și oficial obligatorii — constituie „idealul” de conformare al membrilor societății.

Pentru realizarea deplină a evoluției normale a societății respective, pentru ca membrii ei, ca expresie colectivă, reprezentativă, să poată fi ținuți răspunzători față de opinia retrospectivă a altor colectivități omogene, contemporane sau viitoare, este absolut necesară (precum aerul pentru plămîni) „libertatea etică”.

Libertatea este socotită pentru realizarea ordinii etice ca o lege absolută: cauzalitatea etică prin „libertate” funcționează în același mod ca și „cauzalitatea naturală” (Djuvara).

Societatea a fost înzestrată, din chiar nebuloasele sale începuturi, cu acest principiu reactiv de ordin spiritual: libertatea.

Dr. HARALAMBIE ATHANASIU
cpt. magistrat

(continuare în pag. 7)

Cronică cinematografică postelectorală

Fîl meu, care nu dă pe mine nici două parale (decî, mă tubeste), mă a-lintă adesea cu Bizonule. Evident, bizonul e un soi de bou. Dar fîl-meu o spune cu alita convingere, năduf și dispare, înclît n-am nici o îndoială că are dreptate.

Respectivul „titlu de noblete” îl datorez filmului american **Binecuvîntații animalele și copiii**. Vi-l amintesc: niște băieți între 12 și 15 ani, mai mămoși și timizi, sînt încredințați unei tabere de vacanță, unde un instructor dur, o brută „pectagogică”, se străduie să-l transforme în bărbat. Una din lecțiile de virilitate agresivă constă din a-l face să asiste la o vînoare de bizoni. E, de fapt, un asasinat, deoarece bizonii sînt împușcați într-un tarc, de către orice nătarău care plătește. La vîntul acestui oribil carnaj, copiii se hotărăsc să revină în cursul nopții, să deschidă porțile tarcului. Fac eforturi disperate de a împinge inertă turnă de rumeătoare spre libertate, spre vâștele păduri ce se vîd la cîțiva pași. Bui ea toți boii, puțini! La simțire, deși de soartă atunci ajutați, bizonii ratează șansa libertății, oprindu-se la liziera pădurii, mulțumiți să pască cele câteva smocuri de iarbă din preajmă. Treziți de zgomot și de forțată, paznicii trag și-l împușcă pe cel mai sublim dintre adolescenții eliberați.

Nu-mi închipui că există o imagine-simbol mai tragică decît cea din final, în care mindrii, inteligenții, minunații eroi ai filmului, bizonii, se înțorc agale, la pas, bovin, în tarcul drag, pavat cu balgă, unde mine li așteaptă glonțul. Dar ei nu știu, nu înțeleg ce e aia mîine. Ei respiră doar

După revoluție, după moartea acelor copii sublimi care au visat să ne scoată din tarcul prostiei, lenei și obuzității, titlul filmului se întregeste. Mîini luminate ne îndeamnă să ne ridicăm din nămolul bălegos al oborului cu vite rumeșind iluzii desarte și să leșim pe porțile pe care copiii îm-

vățătură ale socialismului științific. Alegînd, din prudență și lasitate, cea de-a doua cale, nepieritorii noștri paznici ne vor putea asigura: • Tedeumuri și colive televizate în cinstea bînzilor copii, împușcați pentru noi; • Garanția că, reluîndu-ne locul în tarcul ideologic, nu vom fi striviți în copite, la îndemnul lor, de turna semenilor noștri; • Participare în calitate de „aplaudîști” și adulatori la praznicul internațional **Yalta — Malta**, unde, după ce se va tăia biblicul vitel gras, în cinstea revenirii fiilor răfăcitori, vom putea asista la semnarea procesului verbal de predare-primire a jîmbelii românești, furată, începînd cu 1964, de pe masa comună a **lagărului socialist**, de tilharii Ghîță și Nicolae, care și-au închipuit că pot păcăli alianța de nezdruccinat Stalin — Roosevelt și împărți miezul duce odraslelor lor. Și-acum, o primă **sarcină**, toși!...

Căutați-l pe răspopitul Ion Creangă și cocoțați-l pe birnele groase ale fereastrărilor tarcului. Nimeni — nici noi bizonii, nici paznicii noștri — nu se vor supăra dacă-l vom obliga pe humuleștean să spargă minunata, rîvnită liniste și pace post-electorală cu strigătul: **pașol na turbiaca, tubiți concetățeni!**

RADU IFTIMOVI

BIZONII, COPIII ȘI PAZNICII

clipa de azi și, pentru că n-au galopat nicio dată într-o preerie adevărată, își închipuie că spațiul lor vital e sortit să fie, pe veci, tarcul.

Titlul acestei drame, imposibil de șters din memorie, l-a făcut pe fîl-meu să-mi lege de coadă epitetul bizon, ori de cîte ori își amintesc că, în ciuda sărăciei, oprîmării și nedreptății, refuzasem exilul deși mi se făcuseră oferte avantajoase de lucru și de viață (pe linie de cercetare biomedicală) Eu însumi m-am acuzat de bizonism ori de cîte ori cenzura fascist-comunistă mi-a ucis un text ori mi-a scos de pe scenă o piesă.

pușcați ni le-au deschis. Și mai ales, în drumul nostru spre preeriile libertății și demnității, să nu ne oprim la cele câteva smocuri de iarbă pe care forțata paznicilor, de ieri și de azi, le-au lăsat nestrivite de cizme.

Deocamdată, noi, cei cîțiva bizoni intelectuali, imuni la mîna de iarbă cu care au încercat mereu să ne cîmpera, vîzînd „esprîmată” măreția voîntă națională, trebuie să alegem una din două căi posibile: fie să continuăm a alerga spre pădurile libertății de spirit, cu riscul de a fi doborîți de glonțul paznicilor, fie să ne reîntoarcem, cuminți, în tarcul mărețelor în-

CUI FOLOSEȘTE DEFĂIMAREA LUI CELIBIDACHE?

Domnule director

Regret că publicația ce o conduceți și pe care o prețuiți pentru atitudinea intransigentă adoptată, ca și pentru simțul civic real și amplu dovedit, se constituie — în ceea ce mă privește — în gazdă a unor degradante materiale, izvorite din surexcitare, orbire și fanaticism, complet în dezacord — de altfel — cu restul articolelor ce-și găsesc loc în revista dvs. Într-unul din ele, în treacăt fie spus, era omagiată și memoria părintelui meu, mort în închisorile comuniste (cu toate că numele său a fost deformat, la culegere, în Nentou...).

Penibila scrisoare deschisă a d-lui S. Nichifor, omul care a reușit performanța de a trece în creația sa, direct de la „Ceaușescu real” (nimeni nu-l obliga să pună pe hirtzie asemenea orori) la „Requiem” pentru victimele revoluției din decembrie, reprezintă încă una din răsunările protestelor cu care acest personaj ne-a obișnuit pe noi toți, cei din breșla făcătorilor de muzică... Înșă, lertăți-mă că îndrăznesc să spun, o revistă de tinuta celei pe care o conduceți ar avea datoria morală să-și selecteze colaboratorii mai atenți.

V-aș fi recunoscător dacă ați avea bunăvoința să publicați prezenta scrisoare, cu care — personal — înțeleg să mă retrag complet din necivilizată agitație lăsată de interpretarea eronată și tendențioasă a unui text publicat de mine și care nu conține niciunul din subînțelesurile care atât de generos i s-au atribuit.

21 mai 1990.

Cu stimă,

PASCAL BENTOIU

Regretăm și cerem scuze maestrului Pascal Bentoiu pentru deformarea numelui av. Aurelian Bentoiu, nume menționat în numărul 1 al gazetei noastre, în p. 6, în cadrul materialului „Inchisoarea Galați” (rubrica „Remember”). Cit privește recomandarea maestrului Pascal Bentoiu de a ne selecta mai atent colaboratorii, sintem de acord că o asemenea cerință se impune. Redacția noastră e, însă, în curs de organizare și nu dispune de un redactor specializat în materie de muzică. Dar, dacă am avea o asemenea coleg, cum l-am putea oare verifica imparțialitatea? Credem că singura soluție ce ne rămâne și dăm cuvântul părților. Noi nu ne putem permite să ignorăm opinia nimănui, nici măcar a unui singur cititor, cu atât mai mult a unui grup, căci discuția a început de la scrierea membrilor Filarmonicii. Aceasta e, după părerea noastră, în deplină concordanță cu libertatea presei. Iar adevărul trebuie să iasă, până la urmă, la iveală, căci dorința și strădaniile noastre în acest sens sînt îndreptate, fiind conștienți că o presă care nu luptă pentru adevăr, abdică de la principala sa menire.

Totodată, ne cerem scuze, aprioric, față de oricare alt cititor care ar mai putea constata regretabilele greșeli de culegere sau corectură.

Redacția

D'ale televiziunii și nu numai

Membrilor Clubului TV-22 le cerem, pe această cale, îngăduința de a ne face ecoul întrebării puse de ei, prin dl. Dumitrescu: **Unde sînt teroristii?** Unde sînt teroristii de la Televiziune și de peste tot?

Fără a minimaliza meritele membrilor Clubului TV-22, le amintim că nu sînt singurii revoluționari. Revoluția, în București, s-a declanșat în 21 decembrie, în Piața Palatului și în Piața Universității. ACOLO a fost greul, și ACOLO, începînd din 21 decembrie, au fost vicinele, ACOLO — revoluția continuă. De unde se vede că fiecare înțelege să ducă revoluția pînă unde are interes.

E mai mult decât interesant cum se în-

multesc tot soiul de organizații (comitii și comitete, cum zicea nenea Iancu) care, într-un fel sau altul, încearcă să nege meritele celorlalți (de regulă constituite anterior).

Dragii noștri fosti revoluționari, nu credeți că ar fi mai normal să existe o singură organizație — post-revoluționară care să-i reunească pe toți participanții la revoluție? După cîte știm, unii dintre revoluționarii din 21-22 decembrie continuă revoluția în Piața Universității.

Parafrazînd un mare revoluționar, oprîți revoluția, coborîndu-mi convine!

Aspida

— Salt înainte! strigă căpitanul după ce focul se opri.

Dar ordinul nu mai fu executat. Spumegînd de furie, căpitanul începu să injure sălbatic și să amenințe. Zădarnic. Nu înțelegea că focul înamicului era nimicitor și că la încă unu sau două salturi compania sa și chiar el însuși aveau să fie seceraiți.

...

Și într-o zi înamicul repără poziția unei baterii în mers și începură să tragă în ea. Ștefan sări de pe afetel unui tun și o luă la fugă să se adăpostească. Sări într-un șanț. La al doilea tir sări în aer tunul din față, ca o jucărie, la al treilea o bombă căzu lîngă un artilerist pe care îl împinșă în aer buchețele. Ca într-o vedenie Ștefan îl văzu capul și picioarele zburînd în evantai deasupra craterului pe care îl făcuse bomba. Și în elipa următoare ceva îl izbi cu violență. Se uită și văzu o bucată de carne din acei artileristi încă vie, palpitînd de viața pe care o mai avea încă în ea, pe umărul său stîng. Scoase un strigăt și zvîni din umăr s-o arunce jos, dar carnea nu căzu, și zvîni încă o dată și încă o dată cuprins de oroare că această frîntură de om se lipise de cămașa lui și nu mai voia să cadă. Zvîni iarăși și iarăși în sfîrșit bucată de carne se dezlipi. Se ridică din șanț, Bateria era distrusă, înamicul nu mai trăgea. Tunarii, loviți în plin, jumătate din ei fuseseră omorîți. (...) Ștefan rătăcea de colo pînă colo, căutînd pe cei care erau vii și el nu știa că umărul lui continua,

aproape din secundă în secundă, să zvînească mereu, în timp ce chipul i se strimba în direcția umărului, odată cu zvîntura.

...

În toamnă Odessa căzu. Tancurile spărseseră apărarea, spărtură prin care divizia de infanterie a generalului Rușevanu, împreună cu altele, intrară și cuceriră orașul.

După nimicirea acelei baterii elanul lui Ștefan și dorința lui de-a lua parte la lupte slăbi. Umărul continua să-i zvînească. Nu mai părăsi punctul de comandă al diviziei. Se informa de-acolo de victoriile de pe cîmpul de luptă și își scria rapoartele pe baza acestor relații pe care i le făceau diverși ofițeri și chiar generalul însuși.

Ștefan se mira de înfățișarea orașului Odessa, clădit, la bază, din pietre uriașe. Hoinări prin el citeva săptămîni scriîndu-și liniște, scrie, rapoartele. Noaptea circulația era interzisă.

...

În acele zile își termină ultimul raport și se duse la sediul comandamentului militar să-și ia la revedere de la generalul Rușevanu; misiunea sa se încheiase, ultimele rapoarte le avea în buzunar, nu le mai expediasă prin poștă, avea să se înfăptuiască singur cu ele. Generalul îl primi ca de obicei binevoitor, cu o privire de simpatie protectoare

Cînd nu ai încotro strigă: Malta! și ascultă

Vino din ieri
Pieacă din azi
Iar mine
Cînd ne vom zări
Adu-mi aminte!

să ne predăm nici unuia dintre Noli Boțezători ai Lumii.

Am fost, sintem și vom rămîne înflăcărîți Coloana a Națivilor din micul dicționar enciclopedic al Limbii Române și, chiar dacă vom putrezii astfel, nu ne vom jarda Souris.

Există un Dumnezeu în toate numai dacă Noi îl lăsam.

Știu pentru ce fel de ocazii lansez această lozină și, Mle, mi se pare îndejuns de corect.

Petecul îndoliat al României Mele continuă să fie ciuat cu ață albă, mult prea dureros zigzagată, absurdă și nedorită ca însăși Vînta Noastră blestemată să curgă, DOAR SĂ CURGĂ în ultimii 45 de ani.

Avem Dreptul de a crede ce vrem cînd sacalii adușmece Tara sfîdîndu-ne agonia, făcîndu-se „că plouă”, „că așteaptă pîrlitul de tramvai” sau, mai subtil, hotărîsc chiar „divorțul” sluturîndu-ne pe la nas documente jărd-e valoare palpabilă în prezentul de Azi.

Cine oare are „orbul gînilor”? Nirostitorii aceleiași cocote sau Noi?

— Ribbentrop—Molotov
— Churchill—Roosevelt—Stalin
— Pătrășcanu—Molotov
— Gorbaciov—Bush

Ultimii, încă vii, bine mersi, la adăpostul Crucii de Malta și-au minșit minile cu șnele noastre, arogîndu-și în „Jals” titluri de zei pămînteni.

Măria Sa, Atotputernicul Dumnezeu s-a străduț, prin acea furtună înimăgnabilă, să-și facă simțită Opoziția, suferînd și, totodată, sperînd ca cei doi să-și amine ori să-și alunge Noua Poștă de Ordine.

Furtuna pogorîtă l-a umilit pentru Noi dar, n-a izbucit să-l abată de la Păcat și astfel se născu Tîrgul Rușinii căruia îi căzuseră iarăși cu Tronc.

O Revoluție Îngelată e gata să piardă.

Restul e-o floare la butonieră cînd elita francmasonă și invitații din burza să-și ocupe locurile întîrziate la Litafie.

Strigoii toarnă vinul în cupe rînjînd într-ascuns. Gemenii zei dau sfîrșit pentru viitoarea Vîntoare Regală, pe undeva, prin Egipt, prin Mozambic sau prin Insula Fogelul. Cinci miliarde și jumătate de Cameni le tînuie Visul, fără a ști că toate căările au iz de lăd pentru cei ce-și vînde Speranța.

Ultima oră a Adevărului a fost răstîgnit în Tura Piraților.

Noi zîmbim, cum numai noi știm, arătîndu-ne Părd Scutece între Sfînt și Ne-sfînt.

Citeva flori peste graniță.

Citeva clipe de sluturi.

Citeva suflute vitregite.

Un singur vis, ca un bob ciugulit din grădina Dorinței.

FLORIN AMZOIU

pentru acest bălat care trecuse prin foc ca să-și facă meseria și scăpase...

— Pot să scriu și despre dumneavoastră? zise Ștefan.

— Dacă îi se aprobă, scrie. Dar cu o condiție: să nu faci din mine un erou. Eroi sînt numai cei care mor pe linia înțit. Noi n-avem voie să fim eroi, noi trebuie să conducem luptele și să avem grijă ca luptătorului să-i vie mîncarea și muniția la timp.

— Vă oprîți aici, domnule general?

— Da, pînă la noi ordine, bineînțeles. Acum trebuie să mă ocup de oras, să nu moară lumea de foame... Să meargă apa, lumina, pîciele...

— Vă urez succes, domnule general.

...

...Apoi Ștefan își aminti că uitase să-l ceară generalului un document militar ca să poată circula pe c.f.r. și după citeva ore se întoarse la comandament. Do departe însă văzu cordoane de jandarmi, care nu-i dădură voie să treacă.

— Dar ce este? zise Ștefan, sint așteptat de domnul general Rușevanu...

Jandarmul îi răspunde scurți că accesul e interzis și îl ordonă să circule. Dar Ștefan nu se lăsă și căută un ofițer. Se legitimă și spusese ce vrea.

— Clădirea comandamentului militar, cu domnul general Rușevanu și alți ofițeri a săris în aer, acum două ore, zise ofițerul de jandarm palid. N-a scăpat nimeni viu.

(fragment din Delirul)



SĂPTĂMÎNAL DE ATITUDINE ANTITOTALITARĂ

Director fondator
TEODOR NOR

ANUL 1 ■ Nr. 6
1-7 iunie 1990
8 pagini - 2 lei

Adevărata putere nu constă în faptul de a dispune de soarta altora (...). Puterea celui cu adevărat puternic, astfel se manifestă : să știi să poți distruge pe cineva, să n-o faci, și acela să nu știe...
MARIN PREDA

devine din secta lumpen-intelectuală de activiști P.M.R. și U.T.M., apoi P.C.R. și U.T.C., trimisi, cu sarcina de partid, să devină studenți. Absolvenții mediocri — castrati de intelect — de școli și licee unde nu rămăneau niciodată repetenți (profesorii erau sancționați grav pentru delictul de a lăsa corecții sau repetenți) numereau, fie într-o școală profesională, fie direct în producție. De unde, prin merite propagandistice, pe criteriul „cel mai dintre cei mai”, ajungeau activiști, trimisi de partid sau utoce la facultate și, oricum, la Ștefan Gheorghiu.

Astfel, specialistul, care cu greu reușea să se afirme într-o meserie (trezind invidie prin sita doarelor de cadru) și care-l fusese cindva coleg lichelei repetente, se trezea, într-o bună zi, cu licheaua, ajuns director de institut, întreprindere, uzină etc. Sau, dacă nu prim-secretar, cel puțin instructor al r.c. al p.c.r. pentru probleme... Și astfel, cel bun, cel capabil, meseriașul, inginerul, cercetătorul, cindva rival al olimpiadelor de matematică sau fizică, sau al altor concursuri interne sau internaționale, se trezea primind indicații de la licheaua comunistă. Volajată, îmbrăcată în costum de export, care-l făcea să asude, purtând neapărat ochelari de teletual, cu ramă aurită, și geantă diplomat, plimbată de soferul cu mașina neagră, geantă în care se afla, de fapt, sticla de whisky și cartușul de Kent. Aerul prețupat, grav și privirea cruntă, se datorau prostiei care-l ducea. Prosteie care nu-i dădea se simțea demascată, deșeză a „șarlei” și „șarlei”, teoretic la praprie, dar fără, sancțiuni mergind pînă la „demascarea” în fața organelor justiției și chiar ale securității.

ȘARLA COMUNISTĂ

Tangența lichelei cu teoria marxistă și cunoașterea din auzite a celor mai noi eucerii ale științei și tehnicii contemporane, creau în mintea ei o gogoașă de confuzii și stupori ce-i dădea stări de biegle timpă și hipnotică.

O armată de statisticieni și funcționari primeau indicații să fabrice grafice și procente menite a justifica proiecte aberante și ineptii incalificabile, destinate să mențină tot sistemul și, în subsidiar, conducătorul mult-iubit.

Răzbuindătoare și invidioasă pe omul capabil și muncitor — pe meseriașul cu prestigiu profesional, nemiavând de intelectual, licheaua comunistă se simțea în elementul său în mijlocul acelor mai de aplaudați, de la primii secretari de județ pînă la ultimul activist comunal care, la congrese, întâlniri de lucru, plenary, constituiri, asistau somnolenți și odioși, imbecilizați și lași, cerșind cu obediență, măcar pentru o clipă, atenția perechii analfabete. În particular, sau în familie (și ea — familia — era profitoare), trăia după principiul : **cît partidul e în floare / nici în... suflet nu mă doare**. Sotindu-se și ea om, licheaua, amețită de rotații, obosită de sarcini, în măsură în care-l mai permitea programul „Încărcat” se dăda la suprema dizidență : chiolhanuri, cu friptane în mijloc, vin „făcut roș”, adică primit cadou, a se citi furat, că doar totuși era al nostru... Whisky-ul îi bes cu cinzeasca și Kent-ul îi fuma pe vine, ori în context cu ceilalți confrăți teletuali, cu care se ura de moarte și turnătorie. În atari situații umbra în ciorapi și pijama, rigida de plăcere la boneurile cu Bula promitea, cu lărghețe, avantaje rudelor și prietenilor, cîntînd române și chiar lucrul cu nostalgia după o lume mai... nici el nu știa cum. Alteori, devenea român verde ca găinatul giștii, trîncînd despre independența, morțoale trecutului istoric și încerca să te convingă de faptul că Bogdanul, Basarabul, Mușatinii, Brâncovenii și Goleștii au crezut, au sperat, au militat vizionar pentru viitorul luminos comunist, gîndindu-și la ureche că : **n-o să mai fină mult așa, cu paranoici și paranoici, știind ei, și alții ca ei, ce au de făcut, pentru a repune în drepturi comunismul, adevărat** — dacă nu... altceva (poate, neo-comunismul ?), dar, este, dom'le, oameni dăș-

ȘTEFAN RADOF

(continuare în pag. 7)

DIN SUMAR

■ Karate sau drumul spre
desăvirșire ■ De cite ori
trăim ? ■ Greva — drept sau
restricție ? ■ În Maidania ■
Cui folosește defăimarea lui
Celibidache ? (V) ■ Războiul
pentru reeliberarea Bucovinei
și Basarabiei ■ Fără comu-
niști sau fără necomuniști ?

O copilărie fericită,
două copilării liniștite!

1 Iunie. Oare este condeie rămenite la focul de aur al comunismului nu s-ar fi strădui, și în acest an, ca în fiecare dintre cei patruzeci, să slăvească, nu Copilul, ci tăticul și mama natiei române ? Cu un limbaj care depășea pînd și imaginația și visele copilului, îi făzau locul fericit în rețel comunista. Oare ești dintre poezia sau scribii care se îngheșuiau să laude Copilul (neapărat fericit), știau sau acceptau să știe, ce mîlîncă, cu ce se îmbracă și în ce condiții învîră acest Copil și cîtă imaginație (incredibil de bogată) îi trebuie pentru a se vede proiectat într-o lume poetică, pe care o „re-cita” la 1 Iunie. Nu erau totuși proa mulți cei angajați la fabrica afişelor pentru mitul Copilăriei Fericite ?

Cum oare să nu se creadă ei însuși fericit ? În primul rînd, pentru că nu își vede părinții aproape o zi întreagă. Apoi, la

MAGDA ALEXANDRA TEODORESCU

(continuare în pag. 7)

DIN NOU DIPLOMAȚI-PAPAGALI?

Prin anii '50, locuim în aceeași casă, la Cimpulung Muscel, cu un personaj enigmatic : domnul Crăilăleanu. Semăna de nițel cu Amedeo Nazari, locatarii trăia izolat, într-o cămăruță plină de cărți. Fecera rar în oraș. Zăbovea, însă, prin grădina, purtînd discuții filosofice cu doctozul Vasile Ilimovici — tatăl meu, și el om de carte. Într-un tîrziu, tata mi-a spus să nu vorbesc nimănui de vecinul nostru, deoarece trebuie protejat : securitatea Bucuresteană umblă să-l aresteze. Am înțeles că numele lui Crăilăleanu era de imprumut.

Intelectualul, filosoful, simțea, însă nevoia Agorei. Și tatăl pe domnul Crăilăleanu întîlnindu-se cu alți citiva cimpulungeni-imigranți : Constantin Noica, avocatul Lambrino — fratele doamnei Zizi (prima soție a lui Carol al II-lea), criticul de artă Eugen Pohontu ș.a. Cînașul, fiindcă acolo se citeau scrieri de scrieri, n-a scăpat atenției unui vecin turnător. Și, astfel, toți componenții lui au ajuns pe mina zbirilor lui Drăghici. (AZI un bătrînel pasnic, să disciplinat pe la cozi, plimbînd prin Piața Dorobanți (cu cățelus). Ani gree de puscărie și de canal l-au răsplătit pe cei care au îndrăznit să gîndească alfel decît Lenin și Ghilă Dej.

Prin 1968, m-am întîlnit, întîmplător, cu Crăilăleanu. Albise, părul i se rărise, suferințele pus-

cării la care se adăugase moartea soției, îl marcaseră. „Nu mă cheamă Crăilăleanu, mi-a spus. Numele meu adevărat e PALEOLOGU. Alexandru Paleologu.” „Ce faceți ?” „Trăiesc... Cîtesc... Scriu. Nu mă las.”

Am înțeles, atunci, că domnul Paleologu face parte din stîrpea acelor bărbai, greu de frînt, care trăiesc și ard pentru o idee. I-am urmărit, apoi, evoluția de slujitor de om al condeiului, într-o lume unde „marile nume” (citește pseudovalorile literare realist-socialiste) erau, în mare măsură, jalnici trubaduri de curte, avizi de situații și preshe. Evident, scrierile sale erau și sînt statornice citite de acei intelectuali care cantă piperul și sarea filosofiei în textul beletristic. Se povestește că strălucita ministereasă a culturii socialiste, Suzana Gideu, încercîndu-și pașii cu Al. Paleologu, s-ar fi oprit și l-ar fi întrebant : „Îmi pareți cunoscut. Cine sînteți ?” „Sînt Alexandru Paleologu.” „V-am întrebant cum vă cheamă, nu ce profesie aveți !” ar fi replicat oficiala culturii românești.

Nu știu dacă această anecdotă, care a circulat, are sau nu vreo bază reală. Ce știu e că Alexan-

RADU IFTIMOVICI

(continuare în pag. 7)

Concurs

Concursul nostru din numărul 1 n-a avut ecou. Înțelegem, că nimeni nu putea ține minte, zeci de ani, ineptiile lingvistice ale tovarășului Silviu. Brucan la adresa tîrtoarelor Stalin.

Revenim, deci, propunîndu-vă un concurs mai ușor. Fragmentele sînt scoase dintr-o lucrare apărută în deceniul opt (sublinierile aparțin redacției).

Vă propunem să aflați autorul, titlul lucrării și anul editării. Vă prevenim : Veți avea o mare surpriză :

Caracterul mondial al revoluției științifico-tehnice, faptul că ea are loc și în capitalism, nu înseamnă călăsi de puțin că orînduirea capitalistă, imperialismul și-ar fi schimbat natura, esența, conținutul, că teza leninistă cu privire la imperialism ca stadiu

ultim al capitalismului nu s-a mai păstrează justetea... Capitalismul a devenit o frînă în dezvoltarea impetuoasă, neîngrădită a societății, a științei.”

Nu mai revoluția socialistă, trecerea puterii politice în mîinile clasei muncitoare, ale maselor largi de oameni ai muncii, va rezolva problema fundamentală care stă în fața clasei muncitoare din țările capitaliste...

Orînduirea socialistă, cea mai înaintată formă de organizare socială, deschide perspective nelimitate revoluției științifice și tehnice, creșterii productivității muncii în scopul dezvoltării multilaterale a vieții materiale și spirituale a omului.”

Desfășurarea în ritm trepidant a evenimentelor epocii contempora-

ne... confirmă pe deplin justetea teoriei marxiste cu privire la inevitabilitatea dispariției orînduirii capitaliste și a victoriei socialismului. Acest proces subminează temeliele orînduirii capitaliste, agraavează contradicțiile acesteia și grăbește maturizarea premiselor obiective și subiective în vederea înfăptuirii unor noi revoluții, care vor duce omenirea spre culmile progresului, spre civilizație comunistă.”

Răspunsurile exacte — pe care le așteptăm pînă la 15 Iunie — le vom publica în numărul nostru din 22 Iunie a.e.

Ca la orice concurs, cîștigătorilor li se va acorda... un premiu (surpriză).

T. C.

CUI FOLOSEȘTE DEFĂIMAREA LUI CELIBIDACHE?

V-am citit, Domnule Președinte Pascal Bentoiu, răspunsul la scrisoarea deschisă prin care protestam, în legătură cu modul în care l-ați denigrat pe genialul nostru muzician, prin eseu „CEAȘESCU LA CONCERT — CELIBIDACHE REALES LA AL MUZICHI CONGRES”. În răspunsul Dumneavoastră, nu ați atins însă, fondul problemei, încercând să deplasați discuția asupra persoanei mele. Mă simt obligat, deci, să vă reamintesc și alte elemente contradictorii din atitudinea Dumneavoastră.

● În articolul mai sus amintit (publicat de revista *Opinia studențească* din Iași) mărturisesc următoarele — referitor la entuziasmul cu care maestrul Sergiu Celibidache a fost primit de publicul bucureștean: — „Am simțit că-mi crapă obrazul de rușine față de acei europeni civilizați care ne încântaseră sufletul.” Tot Dv., în plină epocă a „realismului socialist”, scriați articolul „Exprimarea optimismului creator...”, revista *Muzica* nr. 9/1963: „Probabil, de asemenea, că o bună parte din producția actuală, purtând amprenta decadenței unor țări din apusul Europei, va suferi cu timpul o soartă asemănătoare”. Că schimbarea de opinie, cu atât mai mult cu cât în răspunsul adresat Filarmeniei „George Enescu” v-ați exprimat indignarea față de politizarea comunistă a muzicologiei românești.

● În anul 1978, când erati „persecutat” cu funcția de Secretar al Secției simfonice a Uniunii Compozitorilor, printre altele ați interzis (prin neacordarea „bunului de difuzare”) interpretarea publică a mai multor creații compozitice românești, printre care și a cvartetului meu „Anamorphose”, lucrare distinsă însă, în anul 1977, cu Premiul I al Fundației Europene de Cultură „Gaudemus” din Olanda.

● În anul 1989 am fost OBLIGAT PRIN GRAVE AMENINȚĂRI profesate de tov. Teodor Gheorghe, Președintele fostului Comitet de Cultură și Educație Socialistă al Municipiului București (a propos, am aflat că respectivul terorist cultural a fost recent răsplătit cu funcția de atașat cultural la Ambasada Română din Beijing...) să scriu linia melodică a unui cîntec de 2 minute pe text impus. Nu am fost singurul. Marea majoritate a membrilor Uniunii Compozitorilor și Muzicologilor fiind obligată prin intimidare să răspundă „comenzilor sociale” impuse de C.C.E.S. și de C.C.E.S.M.B. oficial — prin *Uniunea Compozitorilor*, instituție în care la acea dată, ați activat și ca membru al Comitetului de Conducere. Ați luat atunci atitudine împotriva acelor procedee dictatoriale? Ați protestat public? Le-ați împiedicat în vreun fel, în calitate și poziția oficială pe care o aveți în conducerea Uniunii? Astfel, și prin aprobarea Dumneavoastră tacită, aceste metode teroriste au proliferat și — ca răspuns — potențialul regimului v-au servit de efectuarea acelor obligații sociale... Cu atât mai mult cu cât, printre actualii Dumneavoastră colaboratori apropiați, mulți au scris în ultimii 45 de ani lucrări omagiale dedicate nu numai „anilor luminați” și „zborului spre comunism”, dar și marelui criminal Stalin — adică unui dictator străin!!! Oricum, se pare că sinteți mai înțelegători față de „idealurile” stalinistilor care produceau „opere realist-socialiste” la Pelisor, decât erati cîndva, față de marii noștri oameni de artă care erau puși sub interdicție sau obligați să emigreze, ca de pildă, George Enescu.

● Folosind aceleași metode tiranice, încercați să lmi interziceți *Recvelul* compus în memoria Tinerilor Martiri ai Revoluției noastre Anticomuniste din decembrie 1989.

● Considerați că ați fost singurul compozitor român care și-a pierdut rude apropiate în anii stalinismului? Aflați că și unchiul meu, Prof. univ. ing. Octavian Balint, de la Politehnica Clujeană, a murit nevinovat în 1962 în lagărul de la Periprava, fiind reabilitat în 1968.

● Si totuși, revenind la tema inițială: cui folosește defăimarea lui Celibidache? Nu cumva celor care ar dori o îndepărtare a culturii românești de cultura occidentală?

Infinit regretabil, Domnule Președinte...

ȘERBAN NICHIFOR

București, 25 mai 1990

NOTA REDACȚIEI

● Orice om cu o gândire normală își poate schimba opiniile; ba chiar e normal să și le schimbe.

● Nu subscriem la incriminarea nimănui, pentru ce a făcut acum trei decenii. Poate a fost obligat s-o facă. Poate că textul a fost „ajustat” în redacție. Ca ziaristi (necomuniști) dar care am lucrat în redacții care slujeau, cu zelul impus, comunismului, cunoaștem bine practica.

● Interzicerea unei opere de artă e reprobabilă, chiar dacă valoarea acesteia n-ar fi ulterior, certificată.

● Propunem, încetarea oricăror discuții despre activitatea unor persoane, indiferent ce ar fi făcut aceste persoane, mai demult sau mai recent. Vom continua să găzduim opinii ale compozitorilor și muzicienilor numai dacă acestea se vor referi la probleme de fond ale domeniului.

Idei pentru lumea de miine

ANTIBIOTICUL FURNICILOR

O echipă de biologi australieni a ajuns la concluzia că furnicile, spre deosebire de albine și viespi nu au nici un rol în polenizare, datorită prezentei metapleurinelor, o substanță secretată de glandele situate pe toracele furnicilor. Analiza acestei secreții arată că este vorba de fapt de o lipidă cu proprietăți de antibiotic. De altfel, în adaptările furnicilor — entomologii știu acest lucru —, ouăle și larvele sînt în mod mi-

terios spărate de orice fel de mucegai, acesta din urmă apărînd, însă, atunci cînd larvele sînt izolate în laborator. Dornic să stele mai multe despre metapleurină, Andrew Beattie, cu sprijinul medicilor de la Westminster Hospital, a supus testului puterea antibiotică a acesteia care s-a dovedit un adversar al redutabilului „stafilococ aurie” (cărui antibioticele cunoscute îi vin cu greu de hac), precum și al unei ciuperci nu mai puțin renumite — *Candida albicans*, cauzatoare a diferitelor tipuri de micoze cutanate, genitale și chiar a unei forme de septicemie (*Sciences et Avenir*)

RETINĂ ARTIFICIALĂ

Prima retină artificială a fost fabricată de societatea japoneză „To-shiba Corporation”. Ea este capabilă să convertească semnalele luminoase în semnale electrice, la fel ca celulele vizuale din retina biologică. Spre deosebire de aceasta din urmă, retină artificială nu permite diferențierea culorilor.

Primele utilizări sînt prevăzute în domeniile opticii și electronicii (mai ales în aparatele video). Utilizarea medicală pentru nevăzătorii va mai intra probabil pînă la sfîrșitul secolului. (*Science et Vie*)

Vitriol

Coșmar cu revoluție

„Sînt om de bine și un intelectual! Vreau să mă afirm. De aici mi se trage ura lui Ceaușescu. Sînt gelos din cauză că un biet cîzmar analfabet a compromis ideea pentru care am luptat o viață întreagă. Trebuie făcut ceva pentru a salva comunismul, tovarășii! Trebuie, neapărat, să mă infiltriez încet-încet în clanul Ceaușescu, să-mi atrag „oamenii de bine”. Soluția este o lovitură de stat bine făcută. Greu și riscant, tovarășii Ceaușescu a mîrșit ceva. A și afirmat că e posibil să fie trădători printre oamenii lui. Am mai încercat ceva acum cîțiva ani, dar nu a fost suficient. Lipsea ceva esențial.

— Poporul!

— Avem nevoie de cit mai mulți dizidenți comunisti, tovarășii! Atîte! „Facem de oale!” ESN; înființat acum șase luni, va ridica poporul la luptă, prin manifeste și instigații. Vă este frică de trădare, tovarășii?

— Cătoric, nu! Sînt doar noi, cei care luptăm pentru salvarea ideologiei comuniste, de sub alapodul cîsmarului. Adeverății comunisti or să se bucure. Cei care sînt anticomunisti, nu vor avea acces la informație!

— Cu poporul nu vom avea probleme, pentru că și el dorește să scape de Ceaușescu!

— Ceaușescu, cu antenele lui lungi, ar putea să ne demască!

— Nu vă fie frică, tovarășii! Nu va avea timp! Pînă să se dezmeticească, va fi mort! La proces nu va vorbi nimic, deoarece îl vom anunța că există mulți „teroristi” care încercă să-l salveze, Ceaușescu, deci nu stie cu ce se mîncină „teroristii” se va gîndi că, oricine ar fi el, îl vor salva. Și va tăcea. Și ESN-ul va jubila!

— Poporul român dorește o judecată „istorică” a lui Nicolae Ceaușescu!

— Imposibil, tovarășii! Ne expunem prea mult! Cîsmarul ne-ar demasca pe toți, și... adio Front!

— Ideea cu teroristii e fantastică: de teama teroristilor Ceaușescu va fi judecat formal și vom scăpa urgent de el.

— Avem băieții aceia înalți, musculoși, antrenati. Le dăm trei rînduri de haite, trei legătămîți, rîleva fiole de energizante, un pistol mitralieră din care nu vor trage un glon. Instalăm imitație de zgomot de artilerie prin locuințe. După cîteva zile, îl vom elibera din lipsă de probe.

— Dar dacă tribunalul își va da seama că e manipulat?

— Na-ti-o bună!

— Dar dacă va trăda grefierul?

— E-te-te!

— Vom avea o trupă de comando, care va trage în armată și chiar în securitate, la nevoie!

— Dar dacă cineva descoperă adevărul?

— Cine? Cei patru criminali: Postelnicu, Dinca, Bobu, Mănescu?

— Îi băgăm în boxă. Chiar dacă știu ceva despre lovitură de stat, nu vor spune nimic. Din contră, vor felicita ESN-ul și îi vor dori mult succes. Le vom arunca momeala că-nr-o și vor fi salvați.

— Procesele Ceaușestilor și ale celorlalți nu le vom da direct la TVR, căci este periculos. Dacă se spunea vreunul să vorbească prostii? Vom împinge poporul în fața gloanțelor, iar noi vom sta în spate, din modestie.

— Si dacă vor muri?

— Nu-i nimic! Revoluția nu se poate face fără vărsare de sînge!

— Dar dacă revoluționarii vor pune mina pe putere?

— Imposibil! Îi dăm afară din clădire. La nevoie, chemăm minierii cu urnăcoape și ne descurtoșim de ei!

— Nu vom trăda, tovarășii! Toți pentru unul / Unul pentru toți / Încearcă să-i despați / de pot!

— Nu! Vom lichida clanul Ceaușescu și basta.

— Multimea ne va aplauda, ne va diviniza. Vor dori să ne binecuvînteze prin simpla lor atingere de noi, sau ne vor șterge masinile cu propriile lor baste; totul e să menținem intacte structurile și să rămînem uniți în ESN.

— Îi îmbrăcăm cu niște reforme economice minore, iar ei ne vor vota, fără să gîndească prea mult. Se vor repezi ca lăcustele, pentru că ei, dacă nu au fost activiști, securiști, sau militanți, nu au văzut de ani de zile mîșline, portocale, mandarine, banane...

— „Repetabila povară”, rosti Petre, dar ce să-i faci? Cine poată să spună că Stalin nu a fost un geniu? A fost geniu! Părinților mei!

— Dar dacă justiția își va băga coada?

— Îi vom face să înțeleagă că aici sînt implicate agenturile străine, iar dezlegarea misterelelor ar pune în pericol independența țării. Cu asta, le-am băgat pîntul în gură!

— Ați văzut, tovarășii, că este posibilă o democrație într-un regim totalitar, cu un despot înțelept, care s-a gîndit la toate soluțiile?

— Ura... Ura...

— Noi Timisara, hoo... hoo...

— Noi muncim, nu gîndim!

— Aceștia sînt oamenii de care avem nevoie, tovarășii... Bravo!

— Pînă se vor dezmetici trece 20 mai...

— Ha, ha, ha... I'm very happy!

— Mă trezesc și-mi dau seama că am visat.

— I-a sunat ceasul — spune cineva.

De aceea m-am trezit!

RODICA POSTOLACHE

AM VIZITAT

Am vizitat castelul tău regină
Era din bambus și din porțelan
Părea o izbucnire de lumină
Un năntecut palat venețian.

Am vizitat castelul tău regină,
Și-am stat cu ochii plinați în van
Privind cristale, cuburi și sulfuri
Eram un doge trist venețian.

Am vizitat castelul tău regină,
Iar elefanții-n alb și indian,
Mă suspectau și n-aveam nici o vină
Venind ca negustor venețian.

Am vizitat castelul tău regină
Și-aș vrea să-l văd în fiecare an...

Și-aș sta în el un an de ani lumină
Ca-ntr-o gondolă tip venețian.

Am vizitat castelul tău regină,
Plutea în el parfumul-ți dălat
Iar tu părei o rază de lumină
În toga de brocard venețian.

Și-am stat și ne-am privit doar o clipită
Cînd mi-ai înmînat tu mina-ți de mîrgeon.
Trecuse timpul — ora de primire
Plecăm spre tristul port venețian.

Rămase-n urmă raza de lumină
Și elefanții-n alb și indian
Rămase trist castelul tău regină
Și ochii-ți triști. Tabloul venețian!

TEODOR NOR

STIMAȚI CITITORI

Timpul Capitalei se vrea o gazetă, în primul rînd, a dumneavoastră. Interesul și respectul pentru opinia Dvs., ne determină să publicăm orice scrisoare sau sesizare, cu singura condiție ca aceasta să fie semnăta citet, cu adresa exactă și, eventual, număr de telefon.

De asemenea, primim spre publicare, articole sau orice alte materiale publicistice (dactilografiate în 2 exemplare), singura condiție fiind calitatea acestora.

Adresa noastră este: Bd. Republicii nr. 55, sector 2, București.

În continuarea unei discuții

PASCAL BENTOIU

Exprimarea optimismului creator — trăsătură esențială a muzicii noastre

Împreună cu celelalte arte, muzica este chemată să reflecte — cu mijloacele ei specifice, desigur — elanul constructiv al poporului nostru, să exprime încrederea în viață și în posibilitățile oamenilor de a face ca această viață să devină din ce în ce mai fericită, mai îmbelșugată. În legătură cu cele de mai sus apare tot mai des în critica muzicală termenul de optimism. Aș dori, în cele ce urmează, să încerc o analiză a noțiunii de optimism și mai ales a semnificației pe care această noțiune o poate dobîndi într-o artă atît de greu de explicat prin cuvinte, cum este muzica.

„Optimism” în sensul comun (și nu în cel filosofic, așa cum apare bunăoară în legătură cu concepția — idealistă — a lui Leibniz) înseamnă (acceptînd definiția Dicționarului limbii romîne moderne) încrederea în viață și în oameni. Noțional el se opune pesimismului, care deci va însemna neîncredere în viață și în oameni, descurajare, sentimentul că viața nu merită să fie trăită.

Privind lucrurile în mare, se poate afirma că societatea produce bunuri care în general îi sînt de folos, îi ajută în dezvoltarea și procesul ei. Dacă la un moment dat se produc obiecte care nu ajută acestor scopuri, mai curînd sau mai tîrziu oamenii își dau seama de inutilitatea obiectelor respective și producția lor încetează. În artă, aceste constatări (elementare pe plan economic) s-ar traduce, după părerea mea, cam în felul următor: societatea primește și păstrează în patrimoniul ei acele opere artistice care o ajută în mersul ei înainte, acele opere care o ajută să cunoască mai profund viața și problemele ei, natura, oamenii, acele opere care pot să-i insufle încredere în viitor, încredere în oameni, încredere în viață. Deci, cu un cuvînt, arta capabilă să genereze optimismul.

Concluzia logică a celor de mai sus este următoarea: operele pe care veacurile trecute ni le-au lăsat moștenire, și pe care continuăm să le prețuim și astăzi (ba poate mai mult decît o făceau contemporanii lor), sînt opere *optimiste* în sensul cel mai adînc al cuvîntului. Dacă nu ar fi astfel, dacă aceste opere de artă n-ar fi făcut altceva decît să strecoare în sufletul nostru veninul subtil al

neîncrederii, al descurajării, sînt convins că masele le-ar fi eliminat de mult din circuitul viu artistic. Și este probabil că au făcut aceasta cu privire la multe, la enorm de multe producții pseudo-artistice (mai mult sau mai puțin meșteșugit lucrute), care n-au reușit să-și împlinească menirea lor înalt etică de opere de artă. Probabil, de asemenea, că o bună parte din producția actuală, purînd amprenta decadentei, a unor țări din apusul Europei, va suferi cu timpul o soartă asemănătoare. Desigur această soartă o vor avea toate elucubrațiile formaliste, lipsite de un fond artistic autentic, de un valoros mesaj umanist. Tot astfel orice lucrări care, deși nu fac exces de căutări formale și nu păcătuiesc prin abstracționism, nu reușesc totuși să se ridice peste platitudinea unei exprimări șlefuite poate — dar epigonice, accesibile — dar nesemnificative, vor fi date uitării.

Revin la optimism în muzică. Se consideră uneori că optimiste (sau mai corect vorbind: capabile să insufle optimismul) sînt melodiile săltărețe și divertisante, și că celelalte, mai grave ca expresie, ar fi oarecum însemnate cu pecetea pesimismului. Nu cred că lucrările stau tocmai astfel. Nu vreau să intru aci într-o discuție amănunțită asupra sensului expresiv al elementelor din care se compune muzica (moduri, ritmuri, formule melodice și cadențiale, agregate armonice etc. etc.) Reamintesc numai că dacă lumea sunetelor are o bază fizică obiectivă, cu legile ei care determină în bună măsură însăși constituirea elementelor limbajului muzical, nu e mai puțin adevărat că sensul expresiv acordat acestor elemente variază enorm, în funcție de epocă și de cultura ei, de configurația psihică a popoarelor, de tradiție, de traviu critic în jurul operelor elaborate ș.a.m.d. Grecii vechi acordau modurilor un ethos care astăzi nu ne mai spune mare lucru, orientalii traduc veselie în muzică într-un fel care derutează pe occidentalii nepreveniți, iar muzica simfonică, cu toată bogăția ei de sensuri, este carte închisă pentru cei adăpați exclusiv la izvoarele muzicii ușoare. Chiar diferența netă pe plan expresiv pe care lumea (europeană) a ultimelor două secole o face între modul major

și cel minor. nu funcționa în evul mediu și nu funcționează nici astăzi de pildă în muzica noastră populară (găsim aci atâtea melodii de dans exuberante în moduri minore, încît e greu să atribuim un sens depresiv acestor moduri).

Însă esențialul problemei nu-mi pare a sta în deosebiri pe care le constatăm parcurgînd existența artistică a omenirii pe coordonatele ei istorice sau geografice. Esențialul este că orice artă elaborată serios, cu talentul și cu simțul răspunderii pentru mesajul etic și ideologic pe care trebuie să-l poarte, *nu poate fi decît optimistă*. De fapt, constatăm că oamenii păstrează cu egală dragoste și tragediile și comediile, și epopeile și confesiunile lirice, și simfoniile lui Beethoven și valsurile lui Strauss. Umanitatea nu închide niciodată venin și fiere în scrinurile ei cu obiecte prețioase. Personal, n-am putut să mă conving vreodată că simfonia 6-a de Ceaikovski, Boris Godunov sau Oedip ar fi lucrări de nuanță pesimistă, iar Bărbierul din Sevilla și Till Eulenspiegel ar constitui, dimpotrivă, tipul operelor optimiste. Le consider optimiste pe toate cele enumerate mai sus și, dacă aș sta să mă analizez mai atent, cred că aș găsi că Oedip îmi însuflă mai multă încredere, în *om* decît Bărbierul. Este în orice comedie ceva amar. Ceva necrutător pentru *om*. Oare Così fan tutte este o lucrare mai optimistă decît Don Giovanni; Falstaff o lucrare mai optimistă decît Othello, Cavalerul rozelor o lucrare mai optimistă decît Salomea? Mă îndoiesc profund. Orice demascare a viciului, a nedreptății, a patimii oarbe, a mîrșăviei unora din oameni are de fapt o semnificație etică superioară, și numai arareori se ajunge prin mijloacele comicului la rezultate de aceeași forță. Ca să iau cîteva exemple din literatură, aș sugera cititorilor să reflecteze dacă Sofocle li se pare mai pesimist decît Aristofan, Balzac mai pesimist decît — să zicem — Labiche, în fine Eminescu mai pesimist decît Caragiale. Cred că răspunsul nepripit nu poate fi decît unul.

Să nu confundăm deci optimismul cu veselie, cu risul, cu distracția. Concret, optimism în muzică nu înseamnă neapărat tonalitate majoră, cadență perfectă, ritmuri de dans — deși fără îndoială că el poate fi întruchipat și în asemenea elemente. Cred însă că adevăratul optimism în muzică rezultă din reflectarea veridică și pregnantă a realității, a întregii realități, ceea ce nu exclude — uneori — conflictul tragic. Este normal, desigur, ca

viața noastră, a artiștilor, în mijlocul unei societăți animate de înalte idealuri și de un puternic elan constructiv, să determine reflectarea dinamismului și eroismului acestei vieți; îmi pare însă de asemenea normal ca conflictul tragic să subsiste în întruchipările artei. În lupta lui eroică, omul poate fi cîteodată înfrînt pe plan individual; arareori însă pe plan colectiv și, raportînd lucrurile la scara întregii specii, niciodată. În acest sens orice tragedie este într-un fel optimistă (notez în treacăt că înfrîngerea sau moartea eroului tragic nu era cîtuși de puțin necesară în concepția estetică a grecilor: Ifigenia, Oreste, Electra, Alcesta nu sînt înfrînți).

Cred că niciun artist talentat și de bună credință nu urmărește și nu a urmărit vreodată în mod deliberat să creeze o operă „pesimistă”. Singurele lucrări care mă umplu (în calitate de consumator de artă) de pesimism sînt lucrările slabe, neizbutite, sau cele care trădează o gravă dezorientare estetică și ideologică, ori o pierdere a busolei etice. Am în astfel de cazuri sentimentul inutilității efortului, al risipei strădaniilor unui artist poate dotat, iar — în ce mă privește — al pierderii de vreme. Dimpotrivă, o operă izbutită (fie ea de orientare tragică sau comică, eroică sau elegiacă) ne smulge aplauzele. Ce altceva sînt aceste aplauze decît expresia grațitudinii față de artistul care a reușit să ne desvăluie un nou aspect al vieții, să ne lărgască orizontul cunoașterii și al afectului, să ne îmbogățească interior și — în ultimă analiză — să ne însușească încredere în *om* și în posibilitățile lui imense?

Desigur că în condițiile actuale ale vieții noastre ar fi ciudat să nu găsim loc în creația noastră decît pentru conflicte tragice sau sentimente elegiace și să nu ne facem purtători ai unor sentimente luminoase, ai bucuriei de a trăi, ai veseliei și bune dispoziții. Să nu uităm însă că veselie nu ne garantează izbînda împotriva superficialității și convenționalismului și că — pe de altă parte — o privire serioasă și profundă asupra luptei omului pentru mai bine (cu eventualele lui înfrîngeri temporare) nu exclude cîtuși de puțin ci implică optimismul.

O operă de artă realistă, concepută cu seriozitate și dusă la bun sfîrșit cu măiestrie și talent (independent de categoria estetică pe care o abordează) nu poate fi decît optimistă, în sensul cel mai propriu al cuvîntului.

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A COMPOZITORILOR ŞI MUZICOLOGILOR DIN R.P.R.

12 — 14 DECEMBRIE 1963

MUZICA

**11-12
1963**

REVISTA UNIUNII COMPOZITORILOR DIN R.P.R. ŞI A COMITETULUI DE STAT PENTRU CULTURĂ ŞI ARTĂ

Din cuvîntările rostite la Conferință

Pascal Bentoiu



Referindu-se la problemele cuprinse în darea de seamă compozitorului a subliniat :

În fața aspectelor multiple ale realității contemporane, sensibilitatea artistului intră în efervescență și, pentru că artistul este și trebuie să fie înainte de toate un om întreg și adevărat, el va lua o anumită poziție față de realitatea înconjurătoare. Această luare de poziție se traduce pentru el, în principal, în actul creației, act prin care artistul dă glas simțămintelor sale, dar prin care, în același timp, are posibilitatea să influențeze pe oameni, să miște ceva în conștiințele prezente și viitoare.

Aș dori să discut în cuvîntul meu despre un element esențial al raporturilor dintre artist și societate, și anume despre obligația care incumbă creatorului de artă — în cazul nostru, muzicianului, compozitorului — de a furniza lucru de calitate, de a participa la uriașa bătălie pentru calitate, angajată pe toate fronturile activității noastre sociale, economice și culturale.

Din ce rezultă calitatea în muzică și, în general, în artă ?

Fără îndoială, dintr-o autentică bogăție de conținut și dintr-o mare perfecțiune a formei, aflate între ele în acel raport dialectic, propriu existenței oricărui fenomen. Conținut în afara formei nu există, iar forma este totdeauna forma unui anumit conținut. În muzică deci, conținut în afara sunetelor nu aflăm, după cum orice sunete organizate muzical vor spune neapărat ceva, fie și numai faptul că autorul nu are nimic de spus.

Pornind la făurirea unei noi lucrări, compozitorul va trebui să știe de la început ce vrea să spună. Creație autentică prin juxtapunere de elemente la voia întâmplării nu se poate. Cînd scrii o sonată sau o simfonie de școală, se mai admite, la rigoare, ca în timp ce lucrezi primul allegro, să nu știi nimic despre ceea ce va urma; cînd însă același lucru se întâmplă unui artist în pragul maturității, e preferabil să aștepte pînă își limpe-

zește ideile și este în stare să cuprindă întregul într-o viziune unitară, așa cum arhitectul porcede la lucru numai atunci cînd are un plan bine stabilit asupra construcției pe care urmează să o ridice.

Conținutul operei de artă este condiționat de maturizarea completă a viziunii autorului, de o cunoaștere profundă și diversă a realității, de capacitatea sa de a discerne esențialul în fenomene, de a înțelege ce merită să fie exprimat și ce este doar aspect secundar, accidental. Și cum în muzică deosebi artistul nu exprimă direct obiectul, ci reflexul acestuia în sensibilitatea sa, el trebuie să se exerseze foarte atent pentru a deosebi ce este mișcare spontană și originală a sensibilității sale și ce este simplă atitudine împrumutată, care a fost cîndva trăită autentic de alții.

Eliminarea influențelor anihilante este deosebit de importantă și urgentă, încă la nivelul atitudinii sensibile a autorului față de realitate. Elemente de structură se pot prelua fără grijă, dacă ele vin să cuprindă o sensibilitate nouă, un conținut nou, pe cînd atitudinile de împrumut, care o dată cu forma preiau și conținutul (bineînțeles în mod epigonic), sînt deosebit de periculoase. Cîte momente frumoase din Tetralogia lui Wagner, din Boris Godunov de Musorgski ori din Simfonia de César Franck nu au dus, în decursul istoriei muzicii, o existență din ce în ce mai palidă, mai vlăguită, în lucrările unor epigoni care-și predau tot mai osteniți ștafeta rețetelor de genialitate ?

Societatea așteaptă deci de la artist dovada unui înalt sentiment al responsabilităților sale, curajul de a vorbi numai atunci cînd are ceva de spus și se simte în stare să spună.

Subliniez : „și se simte în stare să spună“ — cu alte cuvinte își stăpînește meșteșugul în mod temeinic și onest. Nimeni nu cumpără ghetete croite anapoda, stilouri care nu scriu, ceasuri care nu merg, aparate electrice care nu funcționează. Nimeni, de asemenea, nu are nevoie de lucrări artistice stîngace, nefinisate, care nu emoționează.

Și dacă astfel stau lucrurile, atunci ce calități de structură trebuie să prezinte o lucrare, admitînd că autorul este dintre aceia care au ceva de spus ?

Pornind la elaborarea interioară a lucrării sale (și precizez că nu este vorba aci de constructivism, ci de organizarea conținutului în structuri — ceea ce este cu totul altceva) — artistul găsește gata făcute și catalogate o sumă de forme și structuri muzicale, rodul cristalizat al muncii generațiilor de compozitori din trecut și prezent. El va utiliza, desigur, o sumă din aceste cuceriri, va întrebuința — să spunem — orchestra constituită de practica altora, va întrebuința armonia (concept și realizări datorită altora), va face apel la modalități de tratare contrapunctică (gîndite de alții înainte sa) etc. El trebuie să fie permanent

conștient de acele elemente din creația sa care sînt de împrumut și de cele care îi aparțin numai lui. El trebuie să fie conștient și lucid în ce măsură preia și în ce măsură creează. Altfel, este în primejdia de a practica un soi de mimetism muzical și rămîne departe de adevăratele probleme ale creației.

Un mic exemplu : întrebuițăm cadența perfectă și nu ne ferim de ea, dar sîntem obligați să știm totul despre ea : constituirea ei, istoricitatea ei, funcțiile ei, uzura ei ș.a.m.d. Nu trebuie însă, în nici un caz, să o socotim ca parte dintr-un sistem armonic imuabil și să avem impresia că eliminînd din limbajul nostru anume relații armonice de tip clasic, ne-am situa pe un teren care nu mai are nimic comun cu muzica.

Se spune curent despre cîte o nouă lucrare mai îndrăzneată : „Dar asta nu este muzică !” S-a spus aceasta și despre Wagner și despre Debussy, și despre Musorgski și despre alții. Și totuși, încetul cu încetul, s-a dovedit că și acolo este muzică. De ce aceste erori mereu repetate ? Pentru că s-a absolutizat cîte un sistem de gîndire muzicală istoricește constituit (și deci relativ — nu absolut), iar judecata asupra operelor muzicale a luat uneori în decursul istoriei un ton dogmatic.

Să nu absolutizăm unele elemente de structură muzicală, pentru simplul motiv că le-au întrebuițat Bach și Mozart — însă nici să nu ne ferim de ele ca de ciură, aș spune *tocmai* pentru că le-au întrebuițat Bach și Mozart. Este necesar în creația artistică un înalt sens al tradiției, o legătură vie cu monumentele trecutului, nu un salut distant, superior, după care căutăm cu tot dinadinsul ceva ce n-a mai fost. Dacă în inima unui compozitor există într-adevăr ceva ce n-a mai fost, este cert că pînă la urmă acest lucru se va exterioriza într-un fel cum n-a mai fost — însă a căuta o originalitate prin delimitare, o noutate prin negativism, ni se pare absurd. Enescu spunea o vorbă adîncă : „Originalitatea este a celui care nu o caută”.

Altă problemă : din mulțimea de structuri posibile, pe care le vom alege și pe care le vom lăsa deoparte ? Cred că rezolvarea întrebării este în strînsă legătură cu datele temperamentale ale autorului, cu preferințele și cultura sa, cu subiectul pe care îl tratează, cu antecedentele genului în care se fixează, și ar fi desigur greșit a se decreta aprioric valoroase unele elemente de structură și lipsite de valoare (ba chiar compromițătoare), altele. Toate cuceririle de pînă acum ale artei muzicale au dreptul la viață și nu vom putea elimina — oricît ne-am strădui, nici una — dar absolut nici una, nici măcar cadența perfectă !

În același timp, însă, nu vom putea în creația noastră să ne lăsăm la voia întîmplării, îndeșind claie peste grămadă toate lucrurile pe care le

știm, și alunecînd astfel într-un eclecticism de proastă calitate. Pentru compozitori se impune să-și restrîngă elementele cu care lucrează, să dea unitate și organicitate operei sale, să-și dezvolte consecvent propriile sale virtualități creatoare — cu alte cuvinte să realizeze o concentrare stilistică, atît în fiecare lucrare în parte, cît și în ansamblul creației sale.

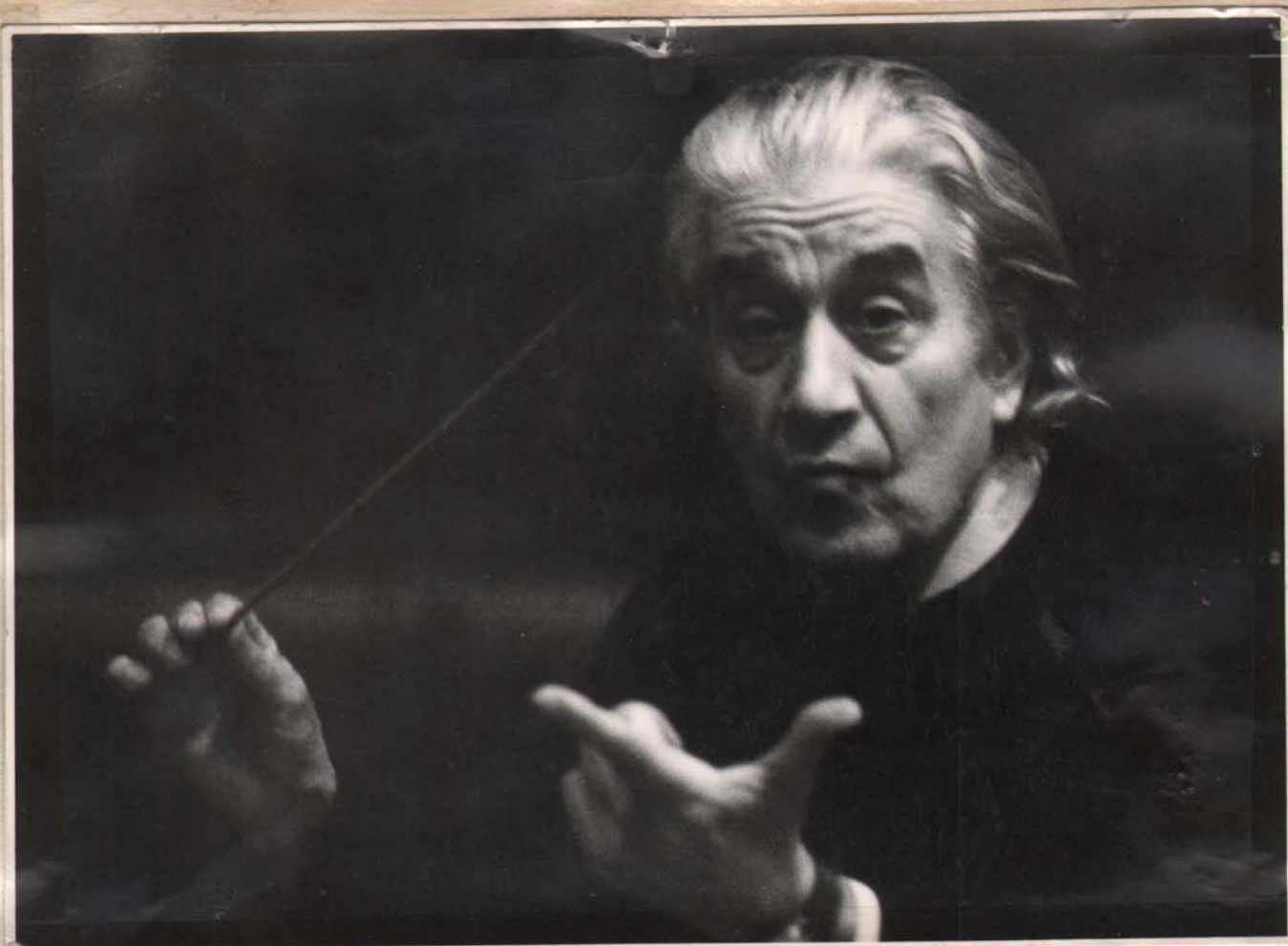
Uneori, mai ales cînd ești tînr, ai impresia că trebuie să fii la curent, în creația ta, cu tot ce se întîmplă pe planetă ; ai vrea să fii permanent în primul rînd, să nu scapi trenul, să nu rămîi de căruță, cum spune înțelepciunea poporului. Mărturisesc că, după multă reflecție asupra acestor lucruri, am ajuns să acord mai mare importanță organicității și autenticității unei culturi, decît cantității de inedit pe care o afișează.

Și totuși arta fără căutarea noului nu are valoare, numai că trebuie să știm unde, pe ce planuri să căutăm noul. Nu-l vom căuta exclusiv în structură, ci îl vom căuta în primul rînd în valorile de conținut. Nu vom inventa pentru fiecare poem o limbă nouă, ci vom căuta să inventăm, pentru fiecare limbă, o mică de poeme noi.

Cred că noul poate fi aflat și în altă parte decît în fața tendințelor de extremă avangardă. El trebuie aflat în profunzime, nu neapărat în extensie. Uneori rămîi cu impresia că arta modernă a cucerit un continent virgin pe care nu se pricepe să-l cultive, să-l fertilizeze. S-a absolutizat ideea de noutate, s-a pus un semn de egalitate între inedit și valoare, iar avangarda avangărzii artistice a veacului nostru a căzut (sau este pe cale să cadă) în oceanul abstract și inexpressiv al combinațiilor sterile și gratuite.

Dar atunci — se va spune — creația constă numai în a alege unele structuri din cele care sînt gata elaborate ? Nu, nicidecum ! Structurile noi se creează permanent, dar ele nu se inventează toată ziua, bunăziua, de dragul de a le inventa. Ca să fie valabile, ele trebuie să fie rodul unui efort colectiv de mare amploare sau genialității unor artiști cu totul excepționali. Altfel asistăm la pseudo-revoluții artistice, la descărnarea progresivă a artei — la ruperea de menirea ei socială și umană.

Între un conservatorism steril și convențional, pe de o parte, și o avangardă agresivă și pînă la urmă la fel de sterilă și convențională, pe de altă parte, artistul autentic al zilelor noastre are datoria să facă un efort maxim de concentrare, de afirmare a poziției sale conștiente, în raport cu idealurile societății în mijlocul căreia trăiește. Nu pot da rezultate bune nici mimetismul muzical amorf, care scapă de sub controlul conștiinței artistice, nici afirmarea orgolioasă a individualismului exacerb, ci numai creația pusă sub semnul unei înalte etici, sub semnul unei profunde comunicări spirituale între artist și societate.



Prietenilor mei
Scriba Nicolae
cu toata dragostea
Sergiu Celibidache



Pictouville near Verban

Nick for

ca tinto chagarten

sergi beishnick

Der Tasschengarten
Sergiu Celibidache

Der Tasschengarten

Pocket Garden · Jardin de Poche · Jardín de bolsillo
CAД B ЛИКАТЫПHE

Radio-Sinfonieorchester Stuttgart
Dirigent/Conductor/Directeur/Director

Sergiu Celibidache



Der Taschengarten

Es gibt leider viele Kinder, die keinen Garten haben. Aber sicher haben sie alle eine Schublade zuhause. Wir Kinder, die wir nicht so viel geweint haben, haben für die anderen in diesen schwarzen Rillen ein paar wahre, lustige, neue und natürlich winzig kleine Geschichten versteckt.

Dieser runde Teller könnte euch eines schönen Tages, wenn ihr ihn immer in die gleiche Richtung drehen laßt, etwas finden lassen, was die Erwachsenen in ihrem Garten vergeblich gesucht haben.

Das alles kocht er mit Pünktchen, Bläschen, Noten, Kleckschen, Strichchen, Pausen, mit Lachen, mit Seufzen und vielen anderen kleinen Lauten, die man ernststen Instrumenten entlocken kann, um die Bilder, die in euren Herzen wohnen, zum Leben zu bringen. Ist das Musik? Jedentalls nicht die, wie sie die Großen machen. Flink und schnell, hält sie trotzdem nichts von Fingersätzen, auch muß sie nicht laut sein, um zu wissen, ob sie richtig ist.

Aus Lächeln und Sonnenschein gemacht, kümmert sie sich nicht um morgen und würde frieren — selbst in der besten Gesellschaft — wenn man sie zwischen die Seiten eines Kataloges preßte.

Wenn ihr's nicht weitersagt: In jedem Stück dieser Platte steckt eine verbotene Frucht, grün und sauer wie die vom Obstgarten des Nachbarn, die euch so gut schmecken und die die Ahnungslosen reifen lassen. Überlaßt den Großen die Sorge, herauszufinden, was nicht schön ist an dem, was wir schön finden.

Pocket Garden

Unfortunately there are many kids who have no garden but they all certainly have a drawer. We, the children who didn't have to cry so much, have hidden for the others a couple of true stories, very funny, guaranteed new, and of course tiny little.

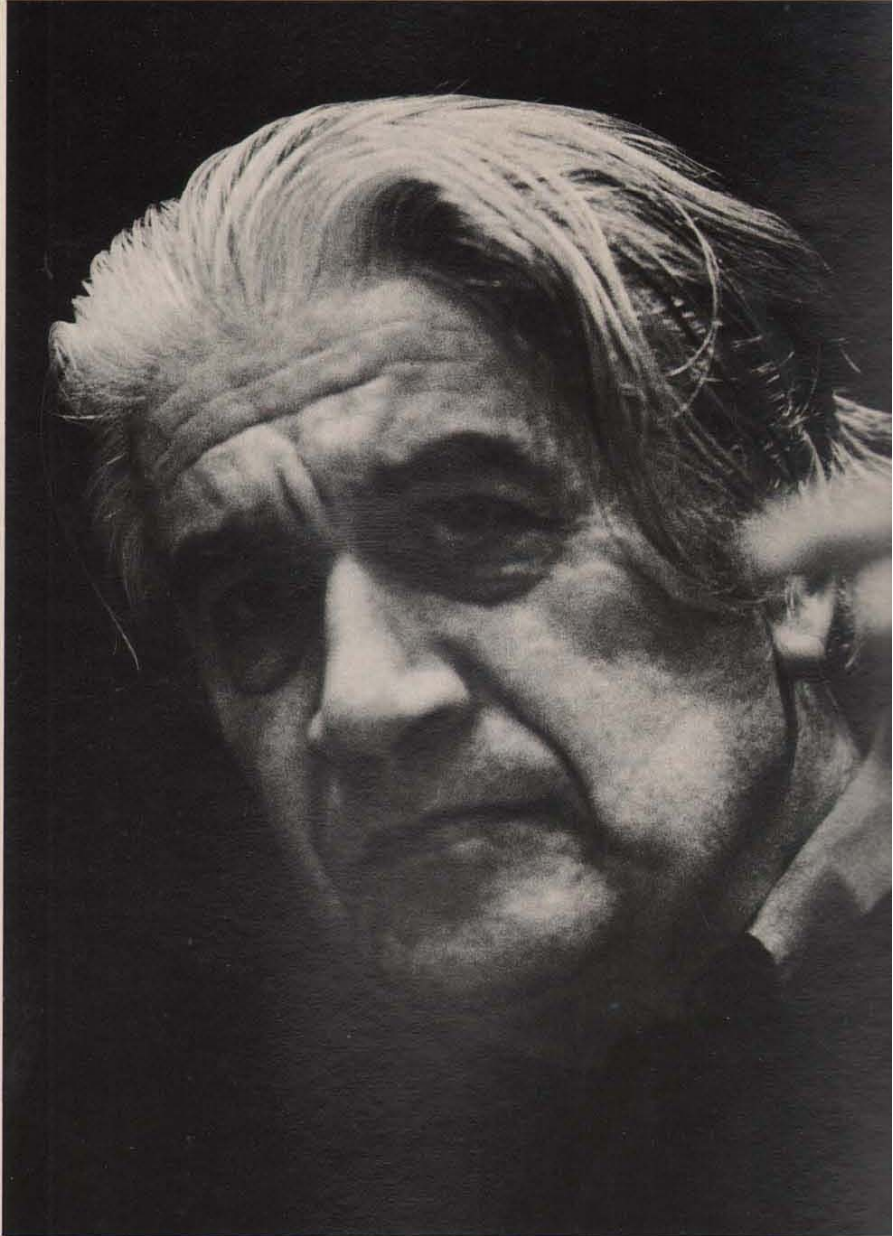
If you let this round disc turn always in the same way, it could, all by itself, allow you to find in your drawer what the grown-ups were always looking for in their garden.

It cooks all that with little dots, bubbles, notes, spots, dashes, holes, laughter and sighs, and many other funny little noises which serious instruments can make in order to bring to life all the things you ever dreamed of. Is that music? Anyway not what grown-ups call music. Although swift and sure of itself, never bothering with fingerings, it doesn't ever sing loud in order to know if it is in tune.

Made of laughter and sunshine, never caring about tomorrow, even it would dry out when pressed between the pages of a catalogue.

If you can keep a secret, I'll tell you something: Hidden in every piece of that noisy pie is a forbidden fruit — green and sour — like apples from the neighbours' tree that we like so much and the fools allow to get ripe.

Leave it up to the big people, who are always worrying about what's "good for you" to find out what's wrong with that.



Handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to the author or a collector.

MÜNCHNER PHILHARMONIKER

TEILNEHMERKARTE FÜR DEN DIRIGIERKURS DER MÜNCHNER PHILHARMONIKER VOM 25.5. - 20.6.1981

Es wird hiermit bestätigt, daß Herr/~~Fräulein~~ Serban
Nichifor, wohnhaft in Bukarest/Rumänien

am Dirigierkurs der Münchner Philharmoniker teil-
nimmt. Diese Bestätigung ist gleichzeitig Einlaß-
karte für die Vorlesungen.

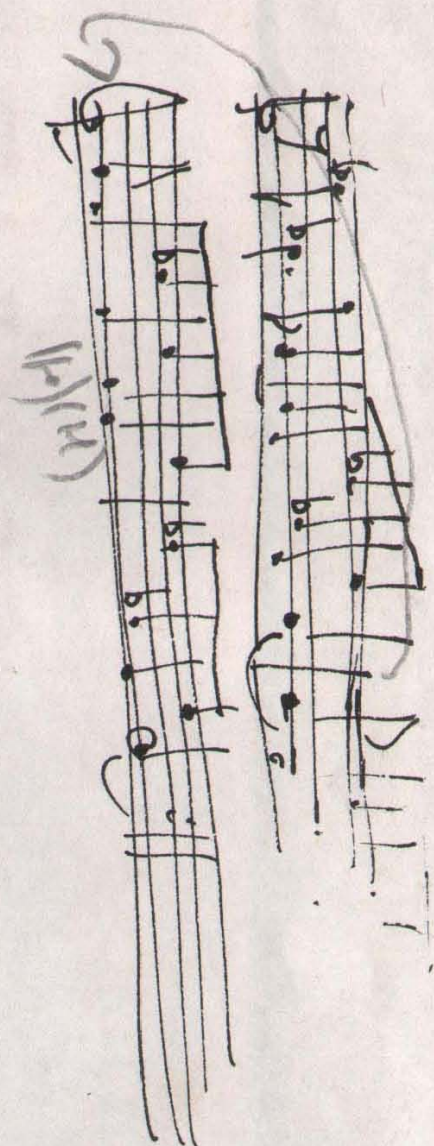
Die Kursgebühr von DM 100.--/200.-- wurde ent-
richtet. Herr Nichifor erhielt gleichzeitig ein
Stipendium in Höhe von DM 800.--

München, 22.06.80

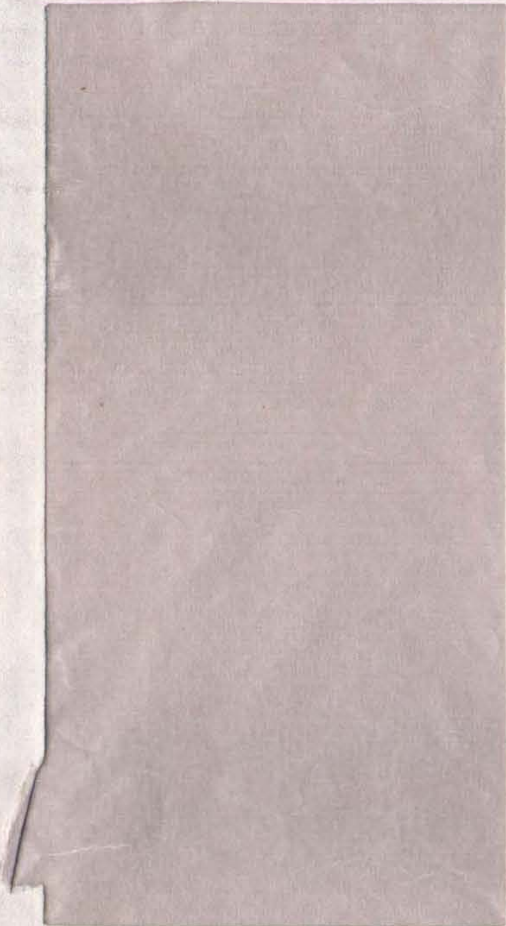


[Signature]

Tini



(12/11)









EVOLUTIA ORCHESTREI

Orchestra Baroca (1600-1750):

(bazata pe formula initiala a lui Jean-Baptiste Lully –flauti, oboaie (ancii duble) si cele « 24 violons du Roy »)

Flauti (din familia flautului drept - Recorder / Blockflöte)
Oboi
Fagoti
Corni naturali
Trompete naturale
Tromboni primitivi (sack-but) naturali
Continuo (Clavecin, Theorbo)
Corzi /Archi (Violini I & II, Viole, Violoncelli, Contrabbassi)

Orchestra Clasica :

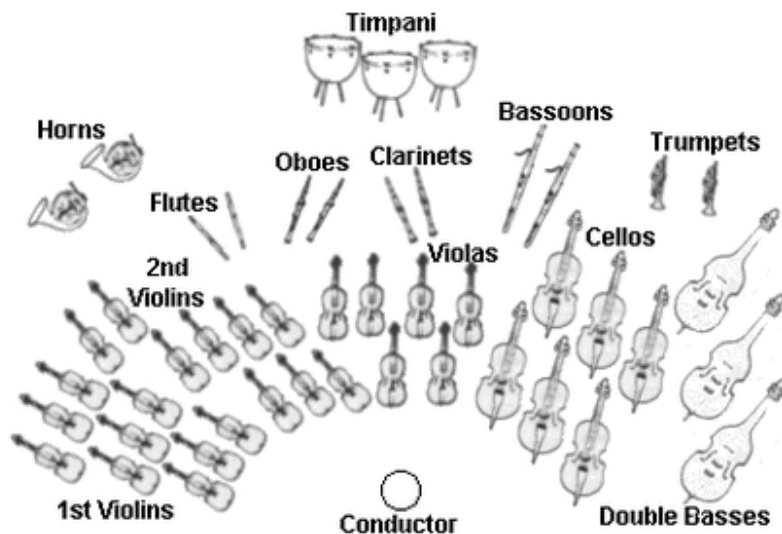
Flauti
Oboi
Clarineti in Si bemol sau La – si Bass Horn in Fa sau in Sol
Fagoti

Corni naturali
Trompete naturale

Timpani

Corzi / Archi (Violini I & II, Viole, Violoncelli, Contrabbassi)

Exemplu : Requiemul de W.A. Mozart : 2 [basset horns](#) in F, 2 [bassoons](#), 2 [trumpets](#) in D, 3 [trombones](#) (alto, tenor & bass), [timpani](#) (2 drums), [violins](#), [viola](#) and [basso continuo](#) ([cello](#), [double bass](#), and [organ](#)). The vocal forces include [soprano](#), [contralto](#), [tenor](#), and [bass](#) soloists and an [SATB](#) mixed [choir](#).



Orchestra romantica :

3 Flauti laterali in sistem Bohm (inclusiv Flauto Piccolo/Ottavino)
 3 Oboi in sistemul italian si in special in sistemul francez Loree (inclusiv Corno inglese)
 3 Clarinetti in Si bemol si La, in sistem Buffet (inclusiv Clarinetto Basso)
 3 Fagotti in sistemul francez Buffet sau in sistemul german Heckel (inclusiv Controfagotto)

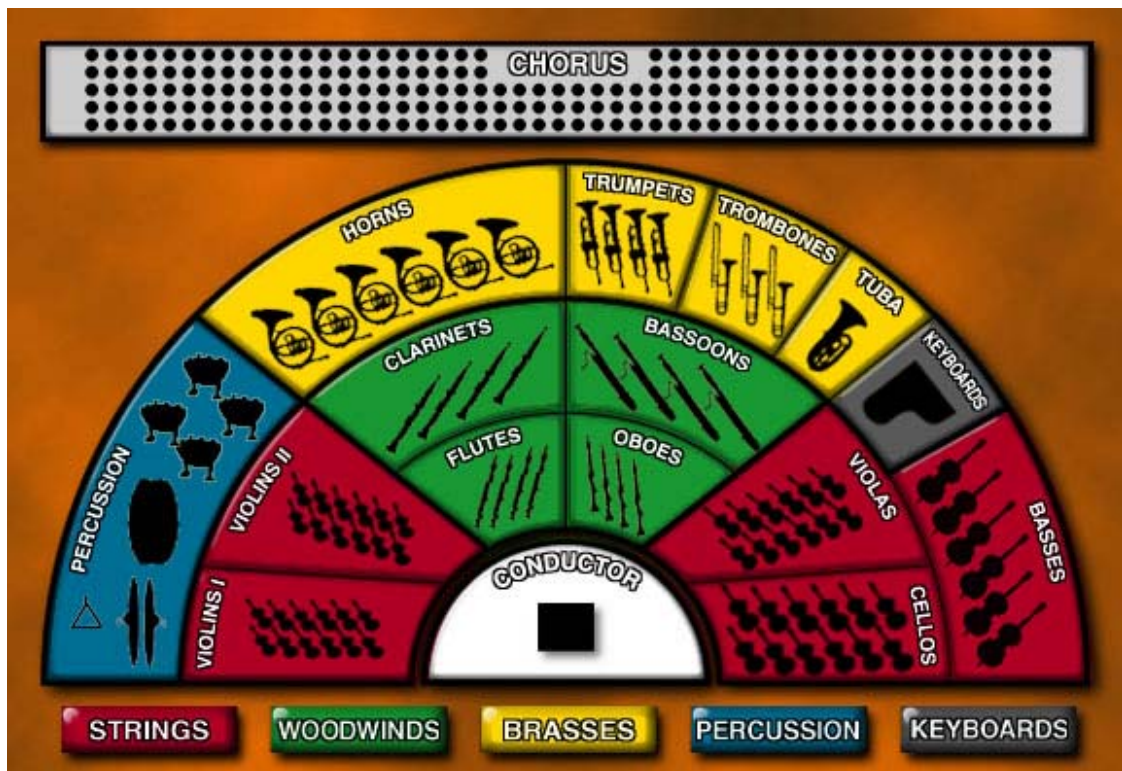
4 Corni cu cvart-ventil (French Horns) in Fa
 3 Trompete (Tromba / Trumpet) in Si b sau Do
 3 Tromboni cu culisa – tenore-basso
 Tuba

Pot aparea fligornurile cu trei ventile (supraacut in Si bemol, Sopranino in Mi bemol, in Do sau in Re, Soprano in Si bemol, Alto in Mi bemol si Tenor/Bariton – numit si bombardino in Si bemol) – preluate din fanfara – si Tubele Wagneriene (concepute special pentru ciclul « Der Ring des Nibelungen » - combinand caracteristicile French Horn cu cele ale trombonului).

1-2 Harpe
 Pian / Orga
 Celesta

Percutie (2 -3 percussionisti) – Timpani, Campana, Campanelli, Xilofonul, Toba Mare (Gran cassa), Toba mica, Cinelli, Tam-tam-ul (Gongul), Tamburul basc, Trianglul, Castanietele, Morisca (Raganella), Biciul (Frusta), Wood-Blocks, Temple-Blocks, Guiro, Eolifono (masina de vant la R. Strauss de pilda), etc.

Corzi / Archi : cca 16 Violini I, 14 Violini II, 12 Viole, 10 Celi, 8 Contrabbasi



Orchestra in sec. XX si cea contemporana:

Se bazeaza configuratia orchestrei romantice, cu includerea unor noi instrumente de suflat (familia saxofoanelor Sopran/Si bemol, Alto/Mi bemol, Tenor/Si bemol, Bariton/Mi bemol, Bas/Si bemol – in special in lucrarile din genul jazz-ului simfonic), cu dezvoltarea compartimentului percutie (pana la 5 percussionisti) si cu adaugarea unor noi instrumente electroacustice live (chitara electrica, Unde / Ondes Martenot, orga electronica, sintetizator analog/digital) sau pre-inregistrate (tape / computer music). Se pot adauga si instrumente exotice de origine populara (nai, shakuhachi/flaut japonez, instrumente de percutie din familia gamelanului indonezian, etc.)

Bibliografie :

Vezi si link-ul

<http://dandanmusic.weebly.com/the-baroque-and-classical-period-orchestras.html>